

(VOL. 5 #5)



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
· BOSTONIAN SOCIETY ·
AT THE
ANNUAL MEETING, JAN'Y 8, 1907.



Curtis Guild

PROCEEDINGS ✓

OF THE

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

AT THE

ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 8, 1907,

WITH THE ADDRESS DELIVERED

AT ITS

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY,

DECEMBER 4, 1906.



BOSTON :

OLD STATE HOUSE.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY.

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Gift
The Society

1885



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Committee on Publications.

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BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING.



THE Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Bostonian Society was held in the Council Chamber of the Old State House, Boston, on Tuesday, January 8, 1907, at 3 P. M., in accordance with a notice mailed to every member.

President Curtis Guild, Sr., occupied the chair, and the records of the last annual and monthly meetings were read by the Clerk, and approved.

President Guild then delivered his Annual Address, as follows:—

PRESIDENT GUILD'S ADDRESS.

Fellow Members of the Bostonian Society:

MUCH of the reputation as a prophetess gained by "Mother Shipton," who lived in the reign of Henry VIII, was doubtless due to pamphlets printed many years after her death, containing alleged prophecies attributed to her in regard to events that had already taken place. The latest edition of her prophecies was issued in 1862, and the editor included in the list some verses written by himself concluding thus—

"And to an end the world shall come
In Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-one."

In spite of the author's confession of the hoax, the advent of the year 1881 was awaited with quite a bit of apprehension by superstitious people of England and America.

In defiance of the prophecy the members of the Boston Antiquarian Club proceeded to found a new Society, and instead of seeing the end of the world the year 1881 witnessed the birth of the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY on December 2 of that year.

CELEBRATION OF TWENTY-FIFTH BIRTHDAY OF THE SOCIETY.

Our twenty-fifth birthday was celebrated on Tuesday, the fourth of December last, the actual anniversary falling on Sunday, and as the first annual meeting was held on the second Tuesday of January, 1882, this day may be considered the silver jubilee of our annual meetings.

The following ten persons were Charter Members of the Society: — Thomas C. Amory, Curtis Guild, John Ward Dean, Dorus Clarke, Samuel M. Quincy, William S. Appleton, Thomas Minns, Henry F. Jenks, John T. Hassam and Dudley R. Child. Of these the survivors are Curtis Guild, Thomas Minns and Henry F. Jenks.

The first Board of Directors elected in January, 1882, were Curtis Guild, Abbott Lawrence, Robert R. Bishop, William S. Appleton, Thomas Minns, John T. Hassam, and Samuel H. Russell, and Gen. Samuel M. Quincy was chosen to serve as Clerk and Treasurer. Of these gentlemen only three survive, and your President alone, "like the last leaf on the tree," still lingers on the Board of Directors.

GREAT CHANGES.

Of course great changes have been made in our city in the past twenty-five years, the change in population being a gain of 232,000, or about 65 per cent. Our city is still fifth in population, for the absorption of Brooklyn by New York compensates for the fact that St. Louis passed Boston between 1880 and 1890, and seems likely to remain ahead of us in population.

The Mayor of Boston in 1881 was Hon. Frederic O. Prince, who received a salary of \$5,000 a year, while Aldermen and members of the Common Council received no salary at all. In twenty-five years the salary of the Mayor has risen to \$10,000 while Aldermen receive \$1,500, and Councilmen \$300, and quite a number of city officials in 1906 received a larger salary than the Mayor of 1881.

One of the most striking changes in Boston during the life of our Society has been in the transportation facilities.

When our Society was incorporated there were still four omnibus lines doing business in the city, of which the best known was the Citizens' Line of red coaches running from Northampton Street at the South End to Charlestown.

There were six horse railroads operating in the city, of which the Metropolitan was the largest, doing the bulk of its business in carrying passengers between the city proper and Dorchester, Roxbury and Jamaica Plain. The Highland Street Railway was operated over Shawmut Avenue to Roxbury and Dorchester, and the Middlesex ran to Charlestown. The remaining roads were the South Boston, the Cambridge, and the Lynn & Boston.

Not long afterwards the Highland and Middlesex roads were united under the name of the Consolidated Street Railway Co., and about 1887 all but the Lynn & Boston were absorbed by the West End Street Railway Co., which was started as an electric railway to run between Brookline and Boston, and later came the Subway, the Elevated railroad, and the leasing of the West End by the Elevated Company. The long-wished-for tunnel to East Boston was opened about two years ago.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

When we complain of the cars of to-day it does no harm to remember what we had to endure in the good old days of horse cars. There were no heaters in the cars in cold weather, and the floors were covered with straw to protect the feet of passengers from cold and dampness. It was one of the amusements

of a car-ride in winter to see the conductor search for a nickel that a passenger had dropped in the straw when trying to pay his fare. When the snow was deep the street railroad gave us "four-horse time." That is to say, instead of two horses to a car they hitched up four, and the cars ran only half as often as on the regular schedule. On some of the less important lines the cars stopped running altogether after a snow storm, and the only accommodation was furnished by an omnibus on runners that ran once in an hour or so.

The cash fare was six cents in the horse cars, and five tickets were sold for a quarter. Children paid half fare, or three cents. The fact that the conductor had to punch numbers on pasteboard slips corresponding to the number of fares collected, gave rise to the popular jingle —

" Punch, brothers, punch with care,
Punch in the presence of the passengare."

For steam railroads we had eight terminal stations — the Boston & Albany, Old Colony, New York & New England, and Boston & Providence on the south; while on the north were the Boston & Maine, Boston & Lowell, Eastern, and Fitchburg.

The Boston & Albany station of that day was not the one from which the road moved to the South Terminal, but the old structure opposite the United States Hotel.

The old Boston & Maine station with a grade-crossing at Causeway Street was a great nuisance to teamsters and others who used that thoroughfare, and a man who was trying to catch a train on the Fitchburg might almost have been pardoned for using forcible language when he found himself held up by a passing Boston & Maine train, when only fifty yards from his own train.

STANDARD TIME.

We are now so accustomed to Standard Time that we are likely to forget that it was only a few years ago that Standard Time did not exist and that each town had its own local time.

The 10 o'clock train to New York started when it was 10 o'clock in Boston, and the 10 o'clock train from New York to Boston started when the New York time reached that hour, or about twelve minutes later. The train from Boston, therefore, started twelve minutes before the train from New York, and as the train going West gained twelve minutes while the train coming East lost twelve minutes by the difference in local time, it appeared to take thirty-six minutes more to come from New York to Boston than to go from Boston to New York.

BICYCLES, PHONOGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

The high-wheel bicycle looks so odd to us to-day that we are inclined to laugh when we see even a picture of one of the old machines, but twenty-five years ago it was all the rage for young men. Hundreds of bicycle clubs were formed, and the bicycle race was a feature of college sports as well as at other athletic meetings. The "safety" usurped the place of the high wheel about a dozen years later, and in turn has almost been crowded out of existence by the motor car.

In the first year of our Society the phonograph had just been invented by Edison. The telephone was hardly known commercially and was still an object of curiosity, while the electric light was scarcely used at all excepting the arc light for street lighting.

In those good old days too the postage on letters was three cents per half ounce within the United States, whereas to-day we can send an ounce for two cents. The multi-millionaire had hardly been discovered, the Carnegie Library had not yet appeared, and a man suffering from indigestion did not have to send for a doctor to remove his appendix.

THE SOCIETY'S INCOME.

The annual income of this Society has increased from \$1,653.01 in the first year of its existence to about \$5,000; and with practically nothing in our treasury at our first annual meeting, we now have over \$40,000 in invested funds.

These figures do not show any great accumulation of wealth by the Society, but the fact that we have been able to this extent to strengthen our financial position with the aid of gifts and legacies, while carrying on the expenses of the Society from year to year, shows that our efforts and the cause that we represent are approved by the people of Boston.

That the Society has been able to accomplish so much at so small an annual expense is due to two facts: — First, that the city government, appreciating our work as custodians of the building, charges us merely a nominal rental, and second, that a great deal of valuable labor is contributed every year without compensation, by officers of the Society and by those who read papers at our monthly meetings. We have been fortunate too in our Secretary, who devotes time and energy to the Society entirely out of proportion to the modest salary of the office.

OBJECT OF THE SOCIETY.

As printed at the head of our By-laws the object of the Society is “To promote the study of the history of Boston and the preservation of its antiquities.”

The most notable success achieved by us in preservation of antiquities may be seen in this building. It has several times been threatened with demolition, and even during the past year narrowly escaped serious injury as an object of historical interest, through the proposed alterations of the Washington Street end of the building in order to utilize it as a station for the new subway.

Many articles of great historical value are preserved in the library and show-cases, and interest in the study of the history of Boston has been promoted by papers that have been read at our monthly meetings, which are open to the public.

At the first of our annual meetings held in this building a regret was expressed that our Society had not been organized twenty years earlier, that it might have prevented the destruction of the John Hancock House on Beacon Hill. It is surprising that while so many men whose lives had little or no

influence on the history of America or of Boston have been honored with monuments in this city, the first signer of the Declaration of Independence, a citizen of Boston, is still without a memorial in his native city.

HISTORIC POINTS.

I observe that one memento of Boston's early history has recently received attention designed to preserve it as an historical relic. The boulder in Franklin Park on the Indian trail to Plymouth has had a memorial tablet of bronze placed upon it by the Mary Warren Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution. This trail was the only way by land from the Massachusetts Bay Colony of Boston to the Plymouth Colony at Plymouth, in the early days of our history.

It is with much satisfaction too that we learn that Paul Revere's house on North Square is to be preserved as an historical museum. This house is now two hundred and twenty years old.

I have in former addresses referred to Copp's Hill and Granary Burial Grounds, and again express the hope that at certain times of the day these grounds may be open to the public as points where Boston's history may be studied; for the lives of her prominent men are a part of her history, and here many names will be found recorded upon monuments of those who were prominent in it.

While it seems incredible to-day that the citizens of Boston should ever have seriously contemplated the destruction of such historical monuments as the Old State House and the Old South Church, there have been times when the hardest kind of work has been required to save them from the vandals of utilitarianism, and during the life of our Society it has been necessary again and again to protect Boston Common from those who wished to run streets through it, or to make use of it as a location for street railway tracks.

The fact that the Common and some of our most noted historical buildings have been preserved shows that our work has not been in vain.

CLOSING REMARKS.

At the close of a quarter of a century as your President and in the last week of my eightieth year as a citizen of Boston, it seems best for me to withdraw from the office and leave it in younger and stronger hands.

I deeply appreciate the honors you have conferred upon me, and your confidence expressed by successive re-elections. It has been one of my greatest pleasures to be associated with those men of sterling worth whom you have elected from year to year as Directors, and to join with them in furthering the objects of the Society.

I wish to thank you for the kind consideration you have shown to me through all these years and to thank the officers of the Society for their loyalty and faithfulness in performance of their duties.

Under new leadership I feel confident that the ideals that called our Society into being will be transmitted unimpaired to coming generations, and that in the future even more than in the past the Bostonian Society will be a potent force to promote the study of the history of Boston and the preservation of its antiquities.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The Rev. Joshua P. Bodfish, in behalf of the Directors, presented their Annual Report:—

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Bostonian Society:

At the close of the year 1906 there were in the Society,

Honorary Members	2
Life Members	583
Annual Members	508
A total of	<u>1,093</u>

Showing the same number of Honorary Members; a gain of 9 Life Members, and a loss of 21 Annual Members, as compared with the previous year.

An analysis of the Membership roll gives the following statistics :

Accessions to Life Membership	21
Losses by death	12
	—
Showing a net gain of	9
Accessions to Annual Membership	38
Losses by death and transfer to Life Membership	60
Net loss of Annual Members	21
Net loss of total Membership, which includes deaths in previous years not before reported	13

The resignations have been few, which shows a gratifying interest on the part of our membership in the objects of the Society ; but the losses by death have been large, and the Directors would again urge upon our members the importance of interesting their friends in our work. It is necessary that there should be constant accessions to our rolls in order to keep the ranks full, and to provide the means for carrying on the important ends which the Bostonian Society is striving to accomplish.

VISITORS.

The number of visitors to the rooms of the Society in 1906, who registered, is as follows :

From Boston	1,270
“ elsewhere in the United States	9,454
“ foreign countries	360
	—
A total of	11,084

These figures indicate that about 80,000 persons have visited the Old State House and its interesting collections during the past year.

The educational value of our exhibit of antiquarian relics is admitted by all, and the great number of visitors from foreign

countries, and various parts of the United States, proves the attractiveness of the historical treasures assembled in our cabinets, as well as of the venerable building which contains them.

MONTHLY MEETINGS.

The following papers have been read before the Society during the year 1906:—

Jan. 9: Annual Address, by President Curtis Guild.

Feb. 13: "Charles Bulfinch, the Great Selectman," by C. Howard Walker.

March 13: "Reminiscences of the War of the Rebellion in Massachusetts," by Edward F. Reed. (Read by the Clerk.)

April 10: "The Scollay Family; with Notes on Valuations of Boston Real Estate brought down to the Present Time," by Alexander S. Porter.

May 8: "The Great Street to Roxbury Gate: 1630-1830," by Walter Kendall Watkins.

Oct. 9: "John Wise, the First American Expounder of the Theory of Natural Rights," by George Willis Cooke.

Nov. 13: "Some Impressions of a Recent Trans-Continental Tour," by the Clerk.

Dec. 11: "Colonial and Modern Newspapers," by Charles H. Adams.

In addition to the papers read at the monthly meetings, we mention also

Dec. 4: Commemorative Address on the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Society, by Edwin D. Mead.

The papers have been very interesting and many of great historical value, and it is hoped that some of them, at least, may be given to the Society for publication in our Annual Proceedings.

The large attendance of our lady members and friends at the meetings is very gratifying, and their interest in our objects augurs well for the future of the Society.

NECROLOGY.

During the past year we have learned of the deaths of thirty-nine members of the Society. Their names are given below :

DIED IN 1904.

Edmund George Lucas, born in Boston, Dec. 11, 1823, died in Boston, Nov. 20.

DIED IN 1905.

Clarence Henry Hayes, born in Great Falls, N. H., Nov. 23, 1851, died in Boston, June 30.

Mrs. Ellen Sarah Sophia Hammond, born in Blandford, Mass., July 21, 1833, died in Boston, Nov. 9.

DIED IN 1906.

Edward Johnson, born in Belfast, Me., June 30, 1840, died in Boston, Jan. 18.

John Carver Palfrey, born in Boston, Dec. 25, 1833, died in Boston, Jan. 29.

Henry Richmond Turner, born in Montville, Conn., March 31, 1837, died in Brookline, Feb. 18.

Mrs. Emily Marshall Eliot, born in Boston, March 16, 1832, died in Boston, March 6.

Ebenezer Alexander, born in Boston, Feb. 17, 1832, died in Boston, March 30.

George Robert Emerson, born in Boston, July 20, 1837, died in Boston, April 20.

John Minot Fiske, born in Boston, Aug. 17, 1834, died in New Haven, Conn., April 21.

Benjamin Phipps, born in Charlestown, Feb. 12, 1824, died in Boston, May 1.

Jacob Lafayette Williams, born in Mansfield, March 16, 1824, died in Boston, May 15.

George Edwin McNeill, born in Amesbury, Aug. 4, 1837, died in Somerville, May 19.

Amos Barnes, born in Lebanon, N. H., Aug. 15, 1827, died in Boston, May 30.

Hall Curtis, born in Boston, July 6, 1834, died in Beverly, June 1.

Samuel William Rodman, born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 30, 1814, died in Lincoln, June 1.

Andrew James Lloyd, born in Lockport, N. S., Sept. 12, 1848, died in Boston, June 14.

James Frederick Drummond, born in Boston, Aug. 6, 1824, died in New York, N. Y., July 10.

Bennett Hubbard Nash, born in Bloomingdale, N. Y., July 1, 1834, died in Little Boar's Head, N. H., July 20.

George Washington Harris, born in Roxbury, Feb. 1, 1828, died in Boston, Aug. 24.

Nathan Appleton, born in Boston, Feb. 2, 1843, died in Boston, Aug. 25.

John Theodore Heard, born in Boston, May 28, 1836, died in Magnolia, Sept. 2.

Edward Howard Dunn, born in Boston, Aug. 27, 1826, died in Boston, Sept. 3.

Alexander Fairfield Wadsworth, born in Boston, Jan. 28, 1840, died in Magnolia, Sept. 14.

Charles Pelham Curtis, born in Boston, July 29, 1824, died in Swampscott, September 20.

John Torrey Morse, born in Boston, March 27, 1813, died in Boston, Sept. 20.

Edmund Farwell Slafter, born in Norwich, Vt., May 30, 1816, died in Little Boar's Head, N. H., Sept. 22.

John Michael Rodocanachi, born in Smyrna, Asia Minor, Jan. 30, 1830, died in Holbrook, Sept. 26.

Joseph Howland Bancroft, born in Boston, April 3, 1829, died in Cambridge, Oct. 9.

Walter Howard Edgerly, born in Boston, April 26, 1864, died in Brookline, Oct. 9.

William Tracy Eustis, born in Boston, Sept. 29, 1822, died in Brookline, Oct. 11.

Charles Howard Bailey, born in Boston, Jan. 4, 1822, died in Dorchester, Oct. 16.

Miss Anna Quincy Thaxter Parsons, born in Boston, June 20, 1813, died in Roxbury, Oct. 18.

Edward French Adams, born in Cambridge, July 17, 1850, died in Dorchester, Nov. 1.

Benjamin Bangs Williams, born in Boston, July 6, 1830, died in Boston, Nov. 13.

Lemuel Foster Morse, born in Roxbury, Dec. 30, 1835, died in Roxbury, Dec. 4.

William Blake Trask, born in Dorchester, Nov. 25, 1812, died in Dorchester, Dec. 9.

Samuel Little, born in Hingham, Aug. 15, 1827, died in Boston, Dec. 21.

Edward Frothingham, born in Boston, Feb. 17, 1825, died in Boston, Dec. 21.

Five members were more than ninety years of age:— William B. Trask, born Nov. 25, 1812, was 94 years old; John T. Morse, born March 27, 1813, was 93; Miss Anna Q. T. Parsons, born June 20, 1813, was 93; Samuel W. Rodman, born Oct. 30, 1814, was 92; and Edmund F. Slafter, born May 30, 1816, was 90.

Messrs. Appleton, Charles P. Curtis, Hall Curtis, Emerson, Lucas, Morse, Palfrey, Rodocanachi, Slafter, Wadsworth, Williams and Mrs. Hammond were Life Members.

Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Bailey, Bancroft, Barnes, Drummond, Dunn, Edgerly, Eustis, Fiske, Frothingham, Harris, Hayes, Heard, Johnson, Little, Lloyd, McNeil, Morse, Nash, Phipps, Rodman, Trask, Turner, Williams, and Mrs. Eliot and Miss Parsons were Annual Members.

We deplore the loss of so many from our membership, eminent as they were in every walk of life. The roll includes not only those who did honor to our Society, but among them were some of the most prominent of Boston's citizens, distinguished for their civic virtues and their many public benefactions. Their lives and their example should be an inspiration to those who follow them.

Worthy of special mention among this list of eminent names is that of the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, D. D., who died May 30th, at the age of 90 years. He was an active member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and took a great interest in our own work. He was profoundly versed in historical matters, and edited several publications of the Prince Society. He was an accomplished and learned divine of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Registrar of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts.

Also worthy of special remembrance are Mrs. Emily Marshall Eliot, widow of Dr. Samuel Eliot, who was much interested in patriotic work; John M. Fiske, Deputy Collector of the Port of Boston for many years; George E. McNeill, very prominent in labor affairs; Edward H. Dunn, President of Boston University; John M. Rodocanachi, a resident of Boston for many years, and Greek Consul; William T. Eustis, who had done much genealogical work; William B. Trask, a well-known antiquary and genealogist; Samuel Little, street railroad president and man of affairs; and Captain Nathan Appleton, a veteran who served with distinction in the Civil War, and afterwards prominent as a promoter of the Panama Canal. He was of an old and well-known Boston family, and filled many positions of trust with great honor to himself and his native city.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

The twenty-fifth anniversary was fittingly observed on the 4th of December, by a large gathering of the members and friends of the Society in the Old South Meeting House. After prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Joshua P. Bodfish, the President gave a brief review of the work of the Society, and introduced the Orator of the occasion, Mr. Edwin D. Mead, who gave an eloquent and scholarly address commemorative of the work of the Society during the last twenty-five years.

In the evening the officers, members of committees, friends and distinguished guests assembled for a Subscription Dinner

at Young's Hotel. Interesting addresses were made by Gov. Guild, Mayor Fitzgerald and others, all complimenting the Society on its work, and acknowledging its usefulness.

As we rejoice at the success and prosperity of the Bostonian Society when we look back over the quarter of a century just closed, we regret to announce that our honored President, Curtis Guild, who has presided over the Society with such ability for twenty-five years, has declined a renomination to the office of Director.

The Society owes him a debt of gratitude for the zeal and untiring energy with which he has devoted himself to promoting the objects for which it is laboring. His genial presence will be sadly missed by the Society and by the Directors, and words fail us to express the great value of his services, and of the honor and dignity with which he has filled the President's office.

May his declining years be happy and peaceful, honored and loved as he is by all who know him.

Respectfully submitted,

J. P. LANGLEY BODFISH,

For the Directors.

January 8, 1907.

When the reading of the Report of the Directors had been concluded, on motion of Mr. Willcutt, seconded by Mr. Marvin, both of whom made extended remarks, it was unanimously

"Voted, That the Bostonian Society regrets to learn that its worthy President, Curtis Guild, declines a re-nomination to the Board of Directors.

"His constant and unremitting services as President and Director, for the last quarter of a century, have been of inestimable value, and the Society cannot allow the opportunity to pass without expressing its great appreciation of his labors. Hoping we may be often cheered by his genial presence and friendly hand-clasp, we wish and pray for his honored old age every possible blessing."

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

The Committee on the Library herewith make their Report for the year 1906.

During the year there have been added to the Library of the Society, by gift and purchase, fifty-three volumes and eighty-nine pamphlets, and during the same period the sum of \$101.25 has been expended from an appropriation of \$150.00 for the purchase and binding of books.

Among the volumes placed on the shelves of the Library the following received from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, through the office of the Secretary of State, are worthy of special mention: Histories of the Third and Twentieth Regiments and the Fifth Battery, Massachusetts Volunteers, in the Civil War, and Vital Records, to 1850, of the following cities and towns of Massachusetts: Norton, Royalston, Edgartown, Wenham, Lynn (vol. I), Dalton, Douglas, Phillips-ton, Beverly, Grafton, and Sturbridge. These additions to the Vital Records make a total issue to date of fifty-five volumes.

It is in this manner that the Commonwealth is assisting to place in an enduring form the records of her heroic sons who participated in the Civil War, and also the genealogical records of those who lived within her borders from the earliest days of her civic life to the middle of the nineteenth century.

Other notable additions to the Library are Biographies of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, vol. VI; The Beginnings of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, 1795-1808, an interesting contribution in most attractive form to the history of Boston a century ago, from the compiler, Jerome C. Hosmer, a member of the Society; The Life of Patrick A. Collins, from the author, Michael P. Curran; and the Boston Record Commissioners' Reports, volumes XXXIV and XXXV, from the City Registrar of Boston.

A tabulated list giving the names of the donors will be found on another page.

For the Committee,

JAMES L. WHITNEY, ALBERT A. FOLSOM,
FRANCIS H. BROWN, WALTER K. WATKINS.
FREDERICK L. GAY.

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk.*

December 31, 1906.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ROOMS.

The Committee on the Rooms present the following Report for the year now closing :—

During the past year the Collections of the Society have been enriched by interesting gifts and loans. By such recognition of its work in preserving the antiquities of Boston, the Society is confident of a continuance of the prosperity which has attended the first quarter of a century of its existence.

It is fortunate in having added to its treasures a portrait of Gen. George Washington, which might appropriately find a place in any historical collection. It is a reduced copy of the well-known full-length portrait which was painted by Gilbert Charles Stuart, and which was given to the town of Boston in 1806 by Samuel Parkman. That portrait was in Faneuil Hall until a few years ago, when it was placed in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The reduced copy, which has been loaned to the Society by a member, Mr. Edward R. Warren, was painted by Miss Jane Stuart, daughter of Gilbert Stuart, and she was also the artist who made the full-sized copy which now hangs in Faneuil Hall.

Another notable acquisition is a portrait of Samuel Adams, the "Father of the Revolution." This was given to the Society by Mr. Robert S. Chase, the artist, who copied it from the original portrait by John Singleton Copley, in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Mr. Chase has attached to the portrait the following stanza written by Prof. William Roscoe Thayer, of Cambridge. It brings to our mind the Granary Burying-ground, on the city's busy thoroughfare, and we seem to hear the patriot who lies buried there, speaking to the generations who have come after him : —

You hurry by. What errands call?
 Service to heart, or head, or purse?
 Shed you a freeman's boon on all,
 Or shape a subtler tyrant's curse?
 We number'd but a little clan
 Beside your million-teeming press,
 Yet wrought the general good of man —
 Woe be your meed, if you do less.

We have received for our Collections as a gift from Dr. Charles E. Stevens, of this city, a most interesting relic — the cane of that eccentric Bostonian of Revolutionary days, Rev. Mather Byles, the Loyalist pastor of Hollis Street Church. It bears upon the brass head the inscription, "M. Byles, *ex dono* D. Joannis Fitch, 1733." It is interesting to note that this is the year that he became minister of the Society.

We may almost see him, with cane in hand, standing before his hall clock, now in the Collections of the Society, to ascertain if it were time to proceed to meeting, that he might read the prayers for the King and royal family to his unwilling congregation.

The Committee have expended during the year, from an appropriation of \$150.00, the sum of \$147.35 for pictures, framing, and the maintenance of the rooms.

For the Committee,

LEVI L. WILLCUTT,	CHARLES H. TAYLOR, JR.,	} <i>ex officio</i> s.
JAMES F. HUNNEWELL,	THE PRESIDENT,	
DAVID H. COOLIDGE,	THE CLERK,	
FRANCIS H. MANNING,		

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk*.

December 31, 1906.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The Committee on Finance beg to report as follows for the year 1906:—

The Permanent Fund of the Society, which amounted to \$42,888.94 at the close of the year 1905, has been increased during the year just closed by the fees of twenty-one Life Members and accumulated interest.

During the year a large balance of uninvested funds and the maturity of certain bonds made it necessary to make re-investments, and the Committee purchased bonds of the value of \$6,973.44. As a result of these transactions, the invested portion of the Permanent Fund amounted on December 31, 1906, to \$43,000.00, and there was at the same time an uninvested balance of \$641.93, making a grand total of \$43,641.93, an increase from one year previous of \$752.99.

A list of the various Funds which have been given to sustain the Society and to promote its objects, and which are held under the names of various benefactors, is given on a subsequent page.

For the Committee,

CURTIS GUILD, LEVI L. WILLCUTT, ALBERT A. FOLSOM.

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk.*

December 31, 1906.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

The Committee on Publications present the following as their annual Report for the year now closing:

Encouraged by the very gratifying reception given by our membership to the two volumes of "Publications of the Bostonian Society," issued in previous years in limited editions, they have, with the approval of the Board of Directors, brought out a third volume of the series, nearly the entire edition of which was subscribed for in advance of publication. The first two volumes are now entirely out of print. Like the

last, there are four papers printed, three of which have been read before the Society at its monthly meetings: the first, by Mr. James Mascarene Hubbard, is entitled "Boston in 1716, Preparing for a Small War," and is illustrated by a contemporary Map of the Harbor, and a cut of the famous old Green Dragon Tavern; the second gives a vivacious account of Faneuil Hall, by Charles Carlton Coffin, and some interesting episodes in the history of the old "Cradle of Liberty;" it is illustrated by a photogravure of Peter Faneuil, from an original portrait, now in the possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and by a cut of the old Hall as it appeared in 1765: the third paper, "Boston in 1813: Reminiscences of an Old School-boy," by John Tucker Prince, has much of local interest concerning our city and the days just before and during the War of 1812. This is illustrated by a reproduction of an old print showing the progress of the demolition of Beacon Hill after the erection of the State-house. The fourth paper, by Mr. Walter K. Watkins, is accompanied by a photographic reduction of the original Subscription Paper for the erection of the first Town Hall in Boston, which stood on the site now occupied by the Old State-house. Mr. Watkins has gathered much information concerning these subscribers, and his successful identification as autographs of many of the signatures attached to the document gives an additional value to his paper.

Those who subscribed to the first two volumes should improve the opportunity to secure this volume speedily, as the edition is limited, and not to be reprinted. There can be little doubt that complete sets will soon be very difficult to obtain.

The illustration to be printed in colors for the forthcoming issue of the Proceedings of the Society, will be a view of the famous landmark known to our elder members as "The Old Feather Store," which formerly stood on the corner of Ann (now North) Street and Market Square, but gave way to "the march of progress" a number of years ago. The quaint architecture of this ancient structure with its numerous gables,



THE OLD FEATHER STORE.

and the upper portions of its upper walls covered with plaster or "rough-cast," made it an object of interest to strangers, especially those from the younger cities of the West, who chanced to pass it: for it was one of the few buildings that remained substantially unaltered from the day of its completion until it was finally demolished. It was built in 1680, soon after the fire of 1679, which in its day was almost as grave a catastrophe to the colonial town as the great Boston Fire of 1872 to the citizens of that period. The roof-peaks and indeed the entire external appearance retained a venerable old-world character to the very last. The timber used was principally oak, and where it was kept dry, was perfectly sound and through age had become intensely hard. Instead of the small pebbles used at the present day to give a hard surface to the mortar on the outer walls, the builder used broken glass, apparently fragments of common junk bottles, which were crushed into bits of half an inch in diameter, the sharp corners penetrating the cement in such a manner that the lapse of time had no perceptible effect upon them. In one of the gables the date of building was impressed, and in spite of storms and the flight of centuries, the figures were legible to the last; the surface of the plaster was also somewhat rudely decorated with squares, lozenges, and other more fanciful devices, drawn upon it when it was first applied.

As will be seen by the engraving, the structure was only two stories high; the lot on which it stood was small — only about thirty-two feet long and seventeen wide — yet in the early days, tradition tells us, it served as the residence of two respectable families, and at the same time the front part was occupied for two shops. A hundred years ago Daniel Pomroy had his store here; he was succeeded by Pomroy and Simpson; later, John K. Simpson, the junior partner, carried on the upholstery business alone, but seems to have retired, as he served as the President of the Commonwealth Bank until the financial troubles of 1837; his son, John K. Simpson, Jr., sold feathers here from 1833 to 1843, which probably gave the building the name it bore in later years. From 1844 to

1851 he had as his partner W. B. Simpson, whose name later appears in one or two of the Directories as carrying on the "Hat and Cap store," on the premises. For many years a part of the ground-floor was occupied as an "apothecary shop."

In carrying out the chief object of the Bostonian Society — the study of the history and the preservation of the antiquities of our city — the Publication Committee have reproduced from year to year portraits of prominent citizens, engravings of buildings or of interesting events, maps, etc., from contemporary prints or other authoritative sources; and to meet an increasing demand from visitors to our rooms, we have placed these reproductions on sale as souvenirs of the past; these prints have also been frequently sought by those who are "extending" works on our local history. We believe that the latest addition to the series will be found of equal interest to any which have preceded it. A list of those on sale at the Society's rooms can be obtained of the Clerk.

It may be proper to add that a few complete sets and also separate issues of the Annual Reports of the Society can still be supplied.

For the Committee,

CHARLES H. TAYLOR, JR.,
RUFUS G. F. CANDAGE,

EDWARD B. REYNOLDS,
JOHN W. FARWELL.

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk*.

December 31, 1906.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.

The Committee chosen to nominate Officers to serve the Bostonian Society for the ensuing year beg leave to report that they have attended to the duty assigned them, and propose the following names.

They regret to announce to the membership that Mr. Curtis Guild, who has served the Society as President so

acceptably for twenty-five years, has declined a renomination.

For Clerk and Treasurer.

CHARLES F. READ.

For Directors.

JOSHUA P. BODFISH,
JAMES F. HUNNEWELL,
LEVI L. WILLCUTT,
DAVID H. COOLIDGE,

ALBERT A. FOLSOM,
WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN,
FRANCIS H. MANNING,
CHARLES H. TAYLOR, Jr.,

JOHN W. FARWELL.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALEXANDER S. PORTER (Chairman),
WILLIAM READ,
LEVI L. WILLCUTT, Jr.,
WILLIAM S. APPLETON,

For the Committee.

It was voted that the President's Address and the Reports of the several Committees, as presented, be printed in the Annual Proceedings.

On motion, the Society adjourned.

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk.*

Boston, January 8, 1907.

REMINISCENCES OF BOSTON IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

The following paper, written by Edward F. Reed for the Society, was read by the Clerk, March 13, 1906:—

At times in a retrospective and reminiscent mood, our thoughts revert through the long vista of departed years, approximating nearly half a century, to that most critical period in the history of our country, the secession of the Southern States, and the closely following exciting, eventful and bloody days of the Civil War.

How vividly even now we recall the universal amazement then manifested in Massachusetts at the treasonable acts of the Southern States, and the indignant, retaliatory, and war-like spirit engendered by these occurrences, freely and openly expressed by the people and the press, followed by the stern determination to inflict condign punishment upon the ring-leaders of the secession movement, and on all disloyal States.

These sentiments, while particularly strong throughout New England, were undoubtedly more intense in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, where the Mayflower Pilgrims first planted the germs which led to the birth of this "great and glorious Republic," and on whose soil was "fired the shot heard round the world," which ultimately resulted in the liberty and independence of the Colonies, and freedom from the mother country.

It is not to be wondered at that the attempt to disrupt and destroy the Union was resented with greater ardor, intensity of feeling and unanimity in Massachusetts than in other loyal States, when we take into consideration the fact that so large a proportion of her sons were descended either from that "band of exiles" whose "immortal compact" of civil government gave birth to constitutional liberty, or from the pioneers of the close succeeding years who followed in their footsteps, and being in strict accord with the tenets, examples and pre-

cepts of their honored predecessors, became respected and influential members of the Colony, and last but not least, "and their name was legion," the descendants of the patriots of the Colonial Wars, the War of the Revolution, or the War of 1812.

And these "noble sons of noble sires," thoroughly cognizant, through family tradition and history, of the persecutions, trials and sacrifices of their ancestors, and having an inherent as well as an inherited love and veneration for their native land, the integrity of the Government and unity of the States, were "made of sterner stuff" than to stand idly by and peaceably submit to the division of the United States, and the consequent inevitable disruption of the nation which had cost their fathers so much in self-sacrifice and loss of life to establish.

Ah! those were indeed anxious, turbulent and eventful days, — undoubtedly the one period of gravest import and danger in the history of our country, — a time which truly "tried men's souls;" and the universal gloom and despondency arising from the feeling of uncertainty as to the ultimate result of the impending internecine conflict cast a deep shadow over the hearts of every loyal citizen of our beloved country.

We recall with great complacency, and with the pardonable pride of one to the manner born, the prompt and hearty response of the sons of Massachusetts to the pathetic calls of our noble, patriotic President, Abraham Lincoln, — promulgated by Massachusetts' beloved War Governor, John A. Andrew, — for State militia in the exigency, and later on for volunteers in the United States service, to aid in suppressing the rebellion.

In stretch of memory and imaginative thought, we once more seem living in the atmosphere of those exciting and direful days, and as in a vision we see again the restless activity and commotion of the times, and listen to the eloquent and impassioned oratory of citizens and statesmen, whose patriotic utterances, particularly when advocating the calls for enlistments, were interspersed with the inspiring martial music

of the bands, which participated in and lent added interest to the frequent public gatherings of the people.

These meetings were almost invariably graced by a large attendance of ladies, whose patriotism was fully equal to that of their fathers, brothers, husbands or sweethearts. Subsequently, when the strife had begun, and during the long and sombre years of the continuance of the war, the noble patriot dames of the Old Bay State performed most important and valuable service, for which they received the heartfelt gratitude of every soldier at the seat of war from this grand Commonwealth. As the fearful struggle went on, every city, town, village and hamlet in the State had its society of ladies, who contributed their services and means for the benefit of the troops at the front, purchasing linen which they scraped into lint, and also making bandages and providing other supplies useful or essential for the wounded and invalids in hospital and camp. Knitting woolen stockings for the "soldier boys" was a favorite occupation of the women of that period, both at the frequent gatherings of these societies and in spare moments at their homes, and these necessary articles, made of the best wool that could be obtained, were constantly sent to our volunteer soldiery. To these were added many other useful or appreciable gifts, among which were medicines, needles and thread, pins, buttons, combs, pens, pencils, reading matter, writing paper and envelopes,—the two latter at that period almost invariably adorned with patriotic emblems and mottoes in appropriate colors, and particularly by the portrayal of the stars and stripes. These remembrances of those "at the front" were frequently supplemented by boxes or parcels of confectionery, cigars, nuts, cake, mince pies and other dainties, showing the sympathy of the loved ones left behind.

Hundreds of noble women left homes, and all they held most dear, to serve as nurses in the numerous hospitals, where they well and faithfully performed the duty of caring for the sick and wounded at the expense of their own health and comfort, continually witnessing sad, gruesome and pathetic scenes

which would seem utterly beyond the power of feminine endurance; yet they did not falter, but bravely kept their posts, and tenderly nursed and spiritually comforted the men under their care. It was to them that the invalids, too weak to sit up, invariably appealed to write their letters to the dear ones far away,—and they never asked in vain.

We have our soldiers' monuments scattered throughout the Commonwealth; why not also erect a suitable memorial in some conspicuous spot in the capital of the State—the city of Boston—dedicated to the memory of the noble, self-sacrificing, patriotic women of Massachusetts, who did so much during the Civil War for the comfort and alleviation of suffering of our citizen soldiery at the front:—one which would fittingly commemorate the devotion of that vast number of heroic women, the mothers, wives and sweethearts, who in their country's need yielded her their most valuable and precious treasures, to battle for their country and the right; bravely bearing up and bidding them “God speed” as they marched away; concealing their feelings as best they could, and all the while with aching, breaking hearts. God only knows how many failed to return again to gladden the eyes and hearts of those noble women after those pathetic partings.

Blessings on the grand, patriotic dames of the Civil War; we firmly believe, after careful inquiry and investigation, that nearly every intelligent woman in Massachusetts took some part in this noble work during the war, or freely contributed money, household or hospital supplies for the comfort or alleviation of suffering of the Union troops.

Again in retrospect we see the arrival in Boston and the rapid concentration and departure of the State militia, the first armed men despatched in response to the urgent call of President Lincoln, who were sent out of the Commonwealth by Governor Andrew, under his prerogative,—the law as well as the terms of their enlistment giving him that authority, “upon request of the President for the defence of the Capital.”

And those were not unwilling hearts and hands, but men who had been drilling night after night in their respective

armories, and preparing for such an emergency, fearing it to be inevitable; for the storm-clouds of unrest and discontent in the Southern States, presaging civil war, had for some time been casting a deep shadow over our fair land, and the hitherto amicable sisterhood of States. How promptly and well our militia, who responded to this and subsequent calls, performed their duty to their State and country, and afterwards volunteered almost to a man for the service of the United States for three long years, during which they invariably fought valiantly and well, history attests.

The Government at Washington was quickly forced to the stern realization that the rebellion was rapidly assuming such great proportions that its suppression would require a large, permanent and aggressive army, composed of men enlisted for specific periods of time, and wholly under the direction and control of the President and Congress. The militia of the loyal States, who were merely on temporary duty in the emergency, could not be held for a long period, because they were not in the enlisted service of the United States, but only of the respective States from which they came. President Lincoln therefore issued a call for volunteers, which was promptly responded to by eager, patriotic men. Later on, other calls were made, as the exigencies of war demanded, all of which, so far as the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was concerned, were promptly met and filled, and more than the State quota called for was in each instance quickly obtained. We remember the rush to arms in answer to the summons, when the very flower of the sons of Massachusetts hastened to respond to the call of their country in her hour of peril, thronging the various recruiting headquarters, leaving their homes, their families, their business, the farm, college or school, to offer their service, and if need be, their lives, in defence of the land they loved so well. How quickly they filled the ranks of every regiment and military organization authorized by the Governor! The volunteers obtained during the first stage of the conflict were hurried to the seat of war immediately, or closely following their enlistment, for the exigency demanded men at once,

but those who responded to later calls were sent into camps and thoroughly drilled before departing for the South.

After these men enlisted, and before they were accepted and sworn into the service, each recruit was obliged to submit to, and successfully pass, a thorough physical examination by a surgeon duly commissioned for that purpose. During the early stages of the war many were rejected for insufficient reasons, a large proportion because of the mistaken opinion of the examining surgeons that the particular recruit would prove unable to endure the hardships of military duty, either from extreme youth or supposed lack of robust health.

A little later, however, when the Government had come to realize the stupendous magnitude of the rebellion, and the regiments and other organizations at the front had been seriously depleted through battle and disease, more men were imperatively required to recruit the broken ranks, and greatly to increase the Union army by the formation of new organizations, a very large proportion of those who had been previously rejected were accepted with alacrity and thankfulness, in the dire need, and mustered into service.

It is a well-authenticated fact that, on the long and severe marches of the Civil War, it was frequently the case that large, robust men, brought up to mechanical work, general labor, or on the farm, were among the first to succumb and drop out of the ranks; while pale-faced youths, apparently lacking in general good health and vigor when enlisted, having left clerkships, college or school for military duty, withstood with perfect success the weariness and privations of the expeditions, and fought as valiantly and as well as their more robust comrades, who at the outset were expected to far excel them in enduring the hardships and performing the arduous service which they were called to do.

During the early part of the war, that venerable historic edifice the Old South Meeting House, in Boston, was thrown open and used as a recruiting station for volunteers, and also as a rendezvous for the surgical examination of enlisted men,—a fact not now generally known. It was in this building that

the writer successfully passed the critical examination of the duly commissioned surgeon, and he rarely sees this sacred relic of the past without calling to mind that event.

On that momentous occasion, standing in the august presence of the surgeon, with clothing almost entirely removed, he was subjected to a most rigid and thorough examination,—his heart and lungs tested, his teeth as to soundness, ears as to hearing, eyes as to sight, etc. ; this was followed by numerous prescribed interrogatories, among which each recruit was asked if he was in the habit of drinking, and “if he had ever had the horrors.” As the writer had then only just arrived at the age of nineteen years, and had never drunk a glass of intoxicating liquor, the latter question appeared to him at the time as one entirely unnecessary and uncalled for : all of the required facts were, however, carefully ascertained and filled into the blank form provided by the Government, and as the examination proved satisfactory to the surgeon, it was equivalent to an acceptance, and the certificate from that officer that the tests had been successfully passed, was received with much satisfaction

The aforesaid surgeon’s certificate is still carefully preserved, and also an old furlough, both of which are highly prized as souvenirs of those long-departed years. The certificate states that the “examination was made in the Old South Church by Chas. D. Homans, M. D., Inspecting Surgeon, authorized to examine recruits by the Surgeon General of Massachusetts,” and is dated Sept. 9, 1862 ; “rendezvous, the Old South Church.”

As this historic relic of Revolutionary days has upon its tower a mural tablet, setting forth the fact that it was once desecrated by British troops, it would seem not only appropriate but eminently proper that another tablet, suitably inscribed, should be placed in some conspicuous position on the building, giving the information that the church was thrown open during the War of the Rebellion, and used for such patriotic and important purposes. It would seem that these facts should be made known to present and future generations

of our citizens, and to strangers who pass by. This should be done by the city of Boston or the Commonwealth, in grateful recognition of the patriotic service thus rendered by the Old South Society at that eventful and important period of our country's history, as well as to commemorate the event.

The recruits obtained subsequent to the emergency calls, and who had successfully passed the surgeon's examination, reported immediately to the captain or commanding officer of the company or organization in which they had enrolled their names, — usually at some military camp near by, — where they were duly sworn into the service for the specified term of their enlistment, after which they were armed and equipped for military duty.

During the early part of the war volunteers were allowed to furnish their own uniforms, under-clothing and foot-wear, and many of the men availed themselves of this privilege; they were thus enabled to secure a far better quality of goods than the Government supplied, and, as the former were usually made to order, a perfect fit. The low, coarse and unshapely brogans furnished by the War Department were particularly offensive to the artistic tastes of the men, and consequently they usually procured custom-made high-laced boots, or the old style leg-boots; but the first long march after reaching the seat of war demonstrated at least the comfort and utility of the "army brogan" over other foot-wear for that service.

As it was the duty of each Commissary to carry in stock, or procure from the Commissary Department, the necessary outfits — or any portion thereof — allowed by the Government for its soldiers, it was provided that articles not drawn by them, but to which they were entitled, should be credited in money value at the actual cost of the same, said sums to be added to their pay, which in the case of privates was thirteen dollars per month and rations.

The following articles comprised the required outfit of each man: an overcoat and cape of light blue, — but some of the early Massachusetts regiments had black, and some of the Pennsylvania regiments gray or butternut cloth, very similar in

color to those worn by the Confederate army ; in one battle this fact came very near causing the writer's regiment to fire on Pennsylvania troops, under the misapprehension that they were Confederates. Light blue was the United States army regulation color, and all Federal States should have been prohibited from fitting out their troops with any other ; for in battles it was very important to be able to distinguish our men from those of the enemy. The dress coat was of dark blue, single-breasted, with narrow, stand-up collar, and the army blouse for common wear and fatigue duty, of the same color ; both were trimmed with the usual United States army regulation brass buttons, on each of which was embossed an American eagle ; trousers were of light blue ; the shoes were the army brogans already mentioned ; stockings of wool and underclothing were included, and white cotton gloves for guard duty, dress parade, reviews, and other similar occasions ; a dark blue cloth cap, with patent-leather visor, and a strap of the same material,—the latter, when not in use under the chin, in place over the visor, and having at each end a small United States regulation brass button ; on top of the cap was a metallic letter indicating the company, and numbers showing the regiment of the wearer, were included in the uniform. The United States regulation hat, not being obtainable elsewhere, was necessarily drawn from the Commissary. This was of black felt, the crown being usually dented in from front to back, the wide brim caught up on the left side, and secured there by a large, embossed brass eagle for ornament, and on the front was the usual metallic letter and number indicating the company and regiment. Around the crown of the hat, in place of the usual wide ribbon band worn by civilians, was a large three-strand silk and wool cord, the strands being of different colors, on the ends of which, lying on the brim and hanging partially over it, were two silk tassels ; in combination with the gorgeous brass eagle and looped-up side, they gave it a decidedly jaunty and picturesque effect.

Each recruit was armed with a musket and bayonet ; most of these were manufactured at the United States Armory in

Springfield, Mass., and known as "Springfield rifles;" a few of the Massachusetts regiments were equipped with "Enfield muskets," of English make, much heavier and more wearisome to carry in drill and on long marches. Attached to the under side of these muskets was a wide leather strap, so arranged as to be drawn out and used to sling the gun over the shoulder, for ease in carrying on the march. To this was added a black leather belt, having in front of the wearer a large, solid brass piece used as a buckle, on which appeared the letters U. S. in relief, a leather bayonet-scabard with brass-tipped end, and a leather cap-box, for holding percussion caps. Another wide, black leather strap made to pass over the right shoulder, on which, about over the heart of the wearer, was affixed as an ornament a large brass disc with an eagle in relief, was used to sustain the black leather cartridge box, on the flap of which, in the centre, was another oval plate identical with that of the buckle, and bearing the letters U. S.

In addition to the equipments above named, each man received a haversack of water-proof material, a knapsack of black enamelled cloth, a tin, cloth-covered canteen with a strap to pass over the shoulder, a tin dipper, tin plates, knife, fork and spoons, also two woolen blankets, and one of rubber. The weight of the arms, equipments, including blankets, rations, etc., which had to be carried by volunteers when on the march on expeditions against the enemy, was upwards of forty pounds.

As most of the volunteers were entirely unacquainted with military discipline and duty, it was necessary of course that they be instructed in the duties pertaining to the service, and thoroughly drilled in company, battalion or regimental movements, preparatory to being sent to the seat of war.

Our volunteer citizen soldiery were known by the honored title of "Massachusetts Volunteer Militia," both in the State and National service, and in this appellation they took great pride, in contradistinction to the military organizations from other States, which were obtained by conscription.

At first it was supposed that the combined militia of the loyal States would be sufficient to suppress the rebellion, but

it soon assumed such alarming proportions that it became evident that a large, permanent and aggressive army would be required. The President therefore issued a call for volunteers — afterwards supplemented by several other calls — to serve for definite periods in the National service.

At the first call of the President for volunteers, the militia of Massachusetts then at the front enlisted very generally, and their numbers were largely augmented by the eager and hearty response of new recruits. From the volunteers thus obtained, some entered the regular army service direct; others joined companies of cavalry, or battalions of heavy or light artillery; but by far the larger portion were formed into regiments of infantry, under the direction of Governor Andrew, and generally officered by men appointed by him. Later on, other organizations were recruited and called into the volunteer service of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and sent into camps. These companies elected their own commissioned officers by ballot, and these were subsequently duly commissioned by the Governor. That portion of the M. V. M. afterwards known as “nine months’ men” came under the latter head, as after organization and entering the State service they re-enlisted in a body in the Union army for that period, but still continued to be a part of the militia of the Commonwealth, so that upon their discharge from the Federal army they were still in the service of the State, and liable for further military duty. Two of these regiments, the Forty-fourth and the Forty-fifth M. V. M., after their discharge from the United States service, were with other organizations called out by Governor Andrew, July 14th, 1863, as State militia, to quell the draft riot of the rebel sympathizers of Boston and vicinity, augmented, it was supposed, by “roughs” from New York. A full account of those troubles and the manner in which they were summarily suppressed is given in the report of the Adjutant General of Massachusetts for 1863.

The writer was a member of the Forty-fifth Regiment, which was quartered for the time in Faneuil Hall. Mattresses were placed on the floor under the galleries, and in other places, for

members when off duty, and meals were furnished by Smith, at that time the leading caterer of Boston.

During this period the writer, who had served most of the time at the seat of war in the artillery, was with three others placed in charge of two brass howitzers loaded with grape-shot : one pointed up Merchants' Row towards State Street, and the other up Faneuil Hall Square towards Dock Square, both pieces being located on the southerly side of Faneuil Hall at the junction of the two streets. The latter commanded the approach from Dock Square, and protected from the mob the establishment of William Read & Son, in whose store close by was the largest stock of guns, ammunition and similar supplies in Boston. The rioters had previously attempted to force an entrance there in order to obtain weapons. These pieces commanded the situation completely, and the mob wisely made no further demonstration in that neighborhood.

How clearly we recall all the prominent features of old Camp Meigs, the Readville Camp ground of the Civil War, its barracks and other buildings, its snow-white tents, the company cook-houses (ten to each regiment), the falling-in for rations, the novel experience of military duty, guard-mounting, drill, dress parade, religious services, the bugle calls of the batteries and cavalry there encamped, and particularly *reveille*, and "taps," sounded by our drummer boy, which was not at all to the liking of the men ; and finally the sutlers' establishments, which, being invariably stocked with tempting goods and delicacies, received from the boys — who had not then got accustomed or reconciled to army rations — a liberal patronage, much to the delectation and profit of the dealers.

How well we remember first assembling at the camp ground and the assignment to the new barracks, in which each company had a building to itself, which was retained until the embarkation of the regiment on the steamer Mississippi for the South.

Over the main entrance of several of these buildings, the gable end of which faced the parade ground, the boys placed, in a spirit of fun, a sign bearing some name which was ludi-

crously inappropriate for the rough barracks. We recall "The Astor House," "Hotel Pelham," a well-known Boston hostelry, and "Hotel de Rich," named for the Captain of Company I, its occupant. Some of the cook-houses also received names often if not generally grotesque. This custom prevailed in other regiments there encamped.

From the main entrance of each of the barrack buildings a wide aisle extended the whole length of the structure to the rear door, on each side of which were the two-story bunks, wide enough to accommodate two men in each. These were frequently tastefully and often artistically decorated; some were festooned with evergreen from the woods near by, and hung with wreaths of the same material, while others were gorgeously adorned with flags and bunting, inscriptions and mottoes, as well as the names of the occupants.

Camp Meigs was a busy and populous place, where thousands of troops were encamped and drilled and instructed in the details of military service; vast crowds of people came daily to Readville from all parts of the Commonwealth, but principally from Boston and its suburbs, to visit relatives and friends among the volunteers, and witness the drills and dress parades of the various regiments, especially on Sundays. The evening parades were very attractive, and the holiday appearance of the troops, the inspiring music of the regimental bands, the long lines of white-gloved troops at "parade rest," and other features, will never be forgotten by those who witnessed them.

Where is now located the diminutive park at Readville on which cannon have been placed and a flag-staff erected, formerly stood the sutler's establishment of the Forty-fifth regiment; and near it were the barrack buildings of its ten companies, already mentioned. It was known as the "Cadet Regiment," from the fact that its inception and successful formation was brought about through the efforts of certain members of that ancient and widely known military organization in which Boston takes so much pride,—the "Independent Company of Cadets," (as it was then called, now the

“First Corps of Cadets,”) Boston, and from the further fact that the regiment was officered and partly recruited from the ranks of that corps.

The latter organization now has in its possession, hanging in the drill hall of its magnificent armory building on Columbus Avenue, Boston, the silk standard which was presented by the ladies of Massachusetts to the Forty-fifth (Cadet) regiment, just previous to their departure for the seat of war, on which with other appropriate inscriptions, is the motto, “GOD SPEED THE RIGHT.” This flag, which is highly esteemed by the Cadets as a memento of the war, together with the bass drum of the regimental Band, and a fine oil portrait by the noted artist, Darius Cobb, himself a veteran of the Civil War, of the color-bearer of the regiment, Sergeant Parkman, who was instantly killed by a shell while holding the colors at the battle of Whitehall, North Carolina, can be seen at their armory. Many other interesting war relics are also preserved in the part assigned to the use of the Loyal Legion, shot, shell, rifle balls, etc., from battle fields, with several sections of trunks of trees literally plugged full of bullets and other missiles.

The colors carried during the war service of this regiment—the white flag of the State of Massachusetts, on which were blazoned the arms of the Commonwealth, and the United States flag on which the battles in which it was engaged were inscribed by order of Major-General John G. Foster, have passed into the custody of the Commonwealth, and are preserved in the beautiful “Hall of the Flags” in the State-house, together with those of other Massachusetts organizations engaged in the Civil War.

We trust it may not be considered irrelevant to mention here that the commanding officer of the Cadet regiment was Colonel Charles R. Codman, a gentleman of rare humanity, who studied the interests, well-being, and comfort of his men in camp, on the march, or on the field of battle. In the latter, he was always at the front with his men. Colonel Codman proved to be one of the ablest and bravest officers that ever left the Old Bay State. The Lieutenant-Colonel, Oliver W.

Peabody (now deceased), formerly of the well known banking house of Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston, was also a gentleman of the same high type of character and military ability, and like the Colonel, was universally respected and beloved by all who had the honor of serving under him. And last but not least we desire to pay tribute to the memory of the spiritual adviser and comforter of the regiment, the Rev. Andrew L. Stone, D. D. (long since deceased), who left the pastorate of Park Street Church, Boston, to become our beloved Chaplain.

The farewell of the men about to leave their families and friends was always pathetic, and in the course of events often proved to be the final one; for some were to fall in battle-strife on hard-fought bloody fields, to die of wounds, or disease, and find their last resting place in unknown graves in national cemeteries, or on the spot where they fell,

“ Under the sod and the dew
Waiting the judgment day.”

NOTES ON THE OLD FEATHER STORE.

(SEE FRONTISPIECE.)

As this ancient building, called by our citizens a hundred years ago the “Cocked Hat” from its gabled roof, was for nearly two centuries a Boston “landmark,” and in the latter days of its existence one of the most unique among the “antiquities” of our city, the memories and history of which the Bostonian Society was formed to preserve, some additional notes beside those given in the Report of the Committee on Publications (printed on a preceding page), will be of interest to our membership, more especially as this immediate locality is full of historic associations.

Its front was on Faneuil Hall Square, its northerly side on Ann, now North Street, and its southerly side on that part of the Square which extends to North Market Street. The other

buildings to the right faced the north side of Faneuil Hall. The sketch from which the painting reproduced in our print was made must have been taken about 1821, as shown by the signs which the buildings bear. At that time the northern half of the Old Feather Store was occupied by Mr. Simpson, as stated in the Report. The southern half was occupied as a drug-store by Thomas Hollis, who in 1821 founded the well-known firm which under the name of Thomas Hollis Co., still carries on that business.

The shed at the right corner of the picture was the successor of the stalls authorized in 1783, for "Pedlars and other Incumbrances" (see Record Commissioners' Report, xxv: p. 230), and was removed about 1825, when the improvements consequent on the erection of Quincy Market were completed and the old "Town Dock" in front of Faneuil Hall was filled up and built upon. Just above the roof of the shed are seen the upper windows of the old "Elephant Tavern," which abutted on Bendall's Lane, which then as now extended through to Ann (now North) Street, separating the tavern from the building on the west. The latter structure was owned in 1795 by Bradstreet Story, a Boston merchant, who in that year fitted up the upper floor as "Columbian Hall," where Columbian Lodge of Masons held its meetings for a few years. The next building to the left was the property of Amasa Stetson and Rufus Thayer, in the upper portion of which Philip Wood had a famous Museum in 1806. This building, originally five stories in height, was remodelled in 1807; the two upper floors thrown into one, and a handsome room constructed, known as "Masons' Hall," which was occupied by the Grand Lodge of Masons, Columbian and Mount Lebanon Lodges, until the completion of the apartments in the Exchange Coffee House, in 1817; the third floor was called "Social Hall," and used for banquets by the Lodges. The location of the large hall is easily distinguished by the arched windows; similar windows remained on the North Street front until the two buildings were demolished in 1895. The entrance to these halls and the Museum was on North Street, and that side of

the structure, then known as the "Blue Building," was coated with "rough-cast," like the upper part of the Old Feather Store. Woods and the Freemasons were at one time joint tenants of a part of this building. The site of these two buildings is now covered by a handsome block of stores.

The three-story structure on the right and rear of the Feather Store was occupied by grocers for many years. At the time the sketch was made the name of Calvin Bruce appeared on the sign above the door. He was a dealer in West India Goods, and was here as early as 1816; the Directory of that year has his address as No. 3 Ann Street, the other end of the building. He had removed to India Street in 1822; comparing this date with that of Thomas Hollis's entrance into business life in Boston fixes the date of our picture as 1821 very closely. In later years Martin L. Hall occupied these premises.

The store at the left of the "Cocked Hat" is on the corner of Union and North Streets and still standing, though another story has been added and some other changes have been made.

The artist who painted this characteristic bit of "Old Boston" was Taylor Buzzell.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

DECEMBER 4, 1906.

ADDRESS BY EDWIN D. MEAD.

“Boston State House is the hub of the solar system. You couldn’t pry that out of a Boston man if you had the tire of all creation straightened out for a crowbar.” None of the sayings of the Seven Wise Men of Boston is so impressive nor, in Boston, so popular as this utterance of the “jaunty-looking person,” reported by the Autocrat. The admiring outside world has gradually expanded the claim, and made Boston “the hub of the universe”; but the modesty of the most bigoted Bostonian is such as commands contentment with the limits of the solar system. He is grateful to each politician from the prairies or the sierras who graces our Home Market Club dinners, and to each visiting Englishman, who assures him that his city is “the Athens of America”; and to the president of our Historical Society, who can view our history in the light which enables him to say that “the founding of Boston was fraught with consequences hardly less important than those which resulted from the founding of Rome.” Remembering New York’s 700,000 Children of Israel as against his own meagre 60,000, he waives his claim for Boston as the New Jerusalem; but he does it with reluctance and regret.

The true Bostonian, in a word, loves Boston, is proud of Boston, and believes it is the best place in the world; as he respects the child of Springfield or Seattle or London or Leipzig or Geneva who believes—even if on less indefectible grounds—that his town is the best in the world. This is “provincialism.” But has not our own Professor Royce successfully argued through a page of the *Transcript* that upright, downright provincialism is a good thing, and that we are in

danger without it? For my own part, I always feel that the man who is indigenious and zealous in the narrow circle is likeliest to be sturdy and reliable in the broad one. The great international men have usually been the great patriots. Dante with his dream of the universal empire and Mazzini with humanity on his brain were intenses of Italians. What Germans more German than Lessing and Herder; what Frenchman more French than Victor Hugo; what Englishmen more English than Richard Cobden and Tennyson with his song of "the parliament of man"; what Americans more patriotic than Charles Sumner and Edward Everett Hale?

Our Boston "grand old man" was also Boston boy. There is no other to whom Boston Common says so much, no other who to-day so thoroughly incarnates the Boston spirit. There is no other whom Boston boys and girls will crowd this Old South Meeting House in such great throngs to hear. But is he less a Massachusetts man? Berkshire and Barnstable shall answer. Does his consuming love for Massachusetts and New England make him a worse American? His "Man without a Country" is our patriotic classic. Does his proud and aggressive Americanism make him the poorer citizen of the world? Those who during these dozen years have been present at the Mohonk Arbitration Conferences will witness that his speeches there have been the most prophetic and most dynamic; and to-day, at fourscore and four, he puts all younger men to shame by his zeal and his achievements in behalf of the world's peace and better order.

When the western girl in the story longed to come to Boston and professed her belief that it must be like heaven, her Boston cousin answered: "It used to be, but there have been great improvements in Boston in the last ten years." I think she was extravagant. I think it might be plausibly argued that Boston is less like heaven than it was forty years ago. But here I only contend that one may love Boston so well as to be in no hurry to exchange it for heaven, without prejudice to his good and regular Christian standing. God bless this "darling town of ours," with its sacramental history!

“To promote the study of the history of Boston and the preservation of its antiquities,” — for this it was that the Bostonian Society was founded twenty-five years ago. There is not in any other city in the land a similar society of equal rank or service. To-day we commemorate its birth. Its real father was that indefatigable Boston antiquary, William H. Whitmore, who in 1879 suggested the Boston Antiquarian Club, from which this Society sprang. The Club’s first meeting for organization was held in the Wesleyan Building on Bromfield Street, and its subsequent meetings in the hall of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, although the Club soon had a room in Pemberton Square, where the nucleus of its library and collection was formed. At the first annual meeting, in January, 1880, Samuel M. Quincy was chosen the first president, and Frederic B. Perkins the first secretary. Mr. Quincy delivered a stirring inaugural address; and Mr. Perkins worked with rare intelligence and zeal to promote the objects of the Club until he was called to the direction of the Public Library of San Francisco.

It is recorded as premonitory of coming events that, at the meeting of February 10, 1880, a vote was passed, “that the president is instructed to appear at any legislative hearing respecting the Old State House, in order to act for the preservation of the same, and to call upon any members of the Club to assist him in such action.” In November, 1881, the president, then Mr. Whitmore, announced that an excellent opportunity for enlarging the usefulness of the Club existed in a possible arrangement with the city, by which the Club might obtain, at a nominal rent, a lease of the memorial halls in the Old State House. It was felt that an incorporated society would meet with a better reception from the City Council than a voluntary club; and ten gentlemen — Thomas C. Amory, Curtis Guild, John Ward Dean, Dorus Clarke, Samuel M. Quincy, Thomas Minns, William S. Appleton, Henry F. Jenks, John T. Hassam and Dudley R. Child — were constituted a committee for incorporation. The society was named The Bostonian Society; and its charter from the Commonwealth

bore the date of December 2, 1881. The City Government granted the new Society a lease of the halls in the Old State House for ten years; and as soon as the work of reconstruction was finished they were rededicated, on July 11, 1882, by formal transfer to the Mayor.

By fortunate fate the Mayor of Boston in 1882 was Dr. Samuel A. Green, the most devoted student of our history who has graced our City Hall since the day of the great Quincy; and his response to the noble historical address by Mr. Whitmore — who spoke not only as the antiquary through whose untiring zeal the plan had been brought to its successful issue, but also as a member of the Boston Common Council — eloquently emphasized the sacred significance of the Old State House, Faneuil Hall and the Old South Meeting-house in Boston life. "These three structures," he said, "are full of historical reminiscences and associations, and I envy not the man who can approach any one of them with ordinary feelings. Rude though they are in external form, they represent in their traditions the highest form of religion and patriotism, as understood by the framers of our government. He lacks some of the human sensibilities whose heart is not thrilled, and whose emotions are not quickened, when he enters their portals."

It is not one of the least of the services of the Bostonian Society that through its influence the Old State House stands to-day in Boston, as the Old South Meeting-house stands, not as a mausoleum for the great ghosts, but as a living temple of patriotism. The most memorable events in the history of the Old South Meeting-house were the great Town Meetings here before the Revolution, which proved more than a match for the British Parliament. I think the most dramatic moment in the history of the Old State House was that when Samuel Adams appeared there from the Town Meeting waiting here, to demand of the Royal Governor the removal of the troops from the town to the harbor fort. Through a dense crowd he marched hence thither and marched back thence hither, with his head bared and the seal of success upon his brow. To-day the Old South Meeting-house salutes the Old State House, as

the Old State House, by this gathering here, salutes the Old South Meeting-house.

Another time and place will be more fitting for detailed survey of the growth of the Bostonian Society in this quarter century, to its present great membership of 1,100; of the growth of its library and museum to their present proportions; of its meetings and publications; of its increasing educational service to the city, the state, and the nation. Its founder, who served for several of the early years upon its Board of Directors, died in 1900, the year also of the death of that other prince of Boston antiquarians and staunch servant of this Society, Edward G. Porter. The first president of the Boston Antiquarian Club, Samuel M. Quincy, was the first clerk of the Bostonian Society. After the brief terms of three others, Mr. S. Arthur Bent entered upon his decade of distinguished service, to be followed in turn by our present zealous and devoted clerk, Mr. Charles F. Read.

The strong thread running through it all has been the Society's one honored president for the whole quarter century, — Curtis Guild. His unbounded enthusiasm, his untiring labor, his broad experience, his rich memories, yielding to the Society in annual reports and special addresses so many of its chief enrichments, — this unique service of its president it is which has done more than anything else to help the Society to its success. Boston boy, Boston man, Boston editor, Boston traveler up and down the world, bell and bulletin for Boston's industry and trade, he has rendered Boston no other service which will be remembered so long as his rare service to and through the Bostonian Society. The Society and the city, on this anniversary day, record their gratitude; and the Commonwealth, as the best that it can do, celebrates the year by electing as its governor a second time his distinguished son, who not only perpetuates his name, but perpetuates also his devotion to the history of Boston and the preservation of its antiquities.

An eminent Bostonian once praised to me the married state as a state in which a man always has some one to whom, with

confidence and self-respect, he can brag. It is good to have times, not too frequent, in which we may with easy abandon magnify our own affairs. It is good to go to the old home for Thanksgiving, and feel with a glow of gratitude to God that never was so loving and lovable a family as ours — and to know that every stranger on the train, with one per cent. less warrant of course, feels the same about his family. We meet here to-day for our festival in the Thanksgiving season, and ours is a family party. We speak as Bostonians to Bostonians; and if in any word the listener from Corinth thinks we brag, that word is not for him. Emerson bragged — so doubtless the barbarians thought; and we love him for it, and know that he knew what he was talking about.

What care though rival cities soar
 Along the stormy coast,
 Penn's town, New York, and Baltimore,
 If Boston knew the most!

And Holmes's "Little Gentleman" was ready with his specifications to prove that Baltimore was but the "gastronomic metropolis," that Philadelphia borrowed Ben Franklin from Boston, and that New York was chiefly "a great money centre," an opulent Venice as over against this Florence of ours.

I have thought we could not do better in this hour than to look at Boston through the eyes of her best minds, the eyes of her poets. Her poets have in truth been legion. We have a book upon "The Hundred Boston Orators." We might have one upon The Hundred Boston Poets. We shall not summon the hundred here. We shall confine ourselves in this brief consideration of Boston in the Boston Poets to the five great poets of our golden age who touched Boston closest and whose works are most significantly associated with her history and spirit — to Emerson, Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier and Holmes.

Emerson, first of American thinkers, and the one Boston-born poet of our five, was the only one who made Boston the

special subject of both an important poem and an essay. The first words and the last of the poem are the words of affection : —

The rocky nook with hill-tops three
 Looked eastward from the farms,
 And twice each day the flowing sea
 Took Boston in its arms. . . .

A blessing through the ages thus
 Shield all thy roofs and towers !
 " God with the fathers, so with us,"
 Thou darling town of ours !

With the same prayer, "As with our fathers, so God be with us," Emerson closed his lecture on Boston, in 1861. "This town of Boston," he said, "has a history. It is not an accident, not a windmill, or a railroad station, or cross-roads tavern, or an army-barracks grown up by time and luck to a place of wealth ; but a seat of humanity, of men of principle, obeying a sentiment and marching loyally whither that should lead them ; so that its annals are great historical lines, inextricably national ; part of the history of political liberty. I do not speak with any fondness, but the language of coldest history, when I say that Boston commands attention as the town which was appointed in the destiny of nations to lead the civilization of North America."

It was not Emerson, however, but Holmes, who most constantly and conspicuously carried Boston in his heart and on his tongue. Holmes was our veritable Boston cockney, in that genuine sense in which Milton and Charles Lamb were born cockneys and Dr. Johnson and Dickens achieved cockneyism. Boston's Bow bells must have been heard as far as the "old gambrel-roofed house" in Cambridge on the day when he was born ; and chiefly they were ringing in his ears his whole life long. One must distinguish nicely between irony and creed in the Autocrat and the Professor ; but he who knows his Holmes can catch him behind the varying masks of his *dramatis personae*. "Boston is the place to be

born in, but if you can't fix it so as to be born here, you can come and live here." "A man can see further, Sir, from the top of Boston State House, and see more that is worth seeing, than from all the pyramids and turrets and steeples in all the places in the world!" "All that I claim for Boston is that it is the thinking centre of the continent, and therefore of the planet." "The heart of the world beats under the three hills of Boston, Sir." To "the little deformed gentleman" in "The Professor" Mr. Adams's parallelism between Rome and Boston would have seemed too temperate; he pitted "the three-hilled city" against the "seven-hilled city," and made Sirius and Arcturus look on to see the first ride down the last in the Battle of the Standard. "In those old times when the world was frozen up tight and there wasn't but one spot open, that was right over Faneuil Hall." "This is the great Macadamizing place — always cracking up something." "Full of crooked little streets; but I tell you Boston has opened and kept open more turnpikes that lead straight to free thought and free speech and free deeds than any other city of live men or dead men, — I don't care how broad their streets are, nor how high their steeples!" "How high is Bosting meet'n house?" "How high? As high as the first step of the stairs that lead to the New Jerusalem. Isn't that high enough?"

There are eloquent coincidences which make it especially fitting that the Bostonian Society should at this time, when it celebrates itself, commemorate also the Boston poets and their pre-eminent services for Boston history and life. The Bostonian Society was born the year before the procession of our poets to our God's Acres began. Longfellow and Emerson died in 1882: Lowell, Whittier and Holmes, a decade later. We celebrate our twenty-fifth anniversary the year before we celebrate the centennials of the births of Longfellow and Whittier. The centennial of Emerson's birth we celebrated in 1903. Holmes was born in 1809 — the same year, we cannot fail to remark, that Lincoln was born in America and

Gladstone in England. Lowell was born just ten years later, on Washington's birthday, 1819. Walt Whitman was born in the same year with Lowell, and survived him a year, dying in the same year with Whittier, 1892. The death of Holmes in 1894—the centennial of the birth of Bryant—rounded the great cycle.

Emerson was born in Boston, most famous of all Boston boys save only Franklin. Holmes and Lowell were born in Cambridge. The fathers of all three were Puritan ministers, pastors of historic churches: William Emerson, of the First Church of Boston; Abiel Holmes, of the First Parish of Cambridge; Charles Lowell, of the West Church of Boston, over which he was settled just a hundred years ago this year, remaining nominally its pastor until his death in 1861, when his brilliant son and his fellow singers were already at the zenith of their high poetic fame.

The three fathers were all eminent scholars and eminent citizens. William Emerson was the Fourth of July orator at Faneuil Hall the year before his great son's birth. He wrote a History of the First Church; and his *Monthly Anthology and Boston Review* was the precursor of the *North American Review*.

Charles Lowell was a man of rare culture, who to his Harvard training had added, a very exceptional thing in those days, a course at the University of Edinburgh. He was three years in Europe; and Wilberforce and Dugald Stewart were among his friends. He belonged to various learned societies in Europe as well as in America; and his devotion to historical studies was signal. Like William Emerson and Abiel Holmes, he was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society; and for thirty years he served the society either as its recording or corresponding secretary—which latter office Abiel Holmes also filled for the twenty years immediately preceding Dr. Lowell's occupancy. The present spacious West Church edifice was built to accommodate the "flood-tide of would-be parishioners" which set toward Lynde Street immediately after Lowell's ordination, and he had "probably the

largest congregation in Boston." Dr. Andrew P. Peabody, who knew him well, paid this high tribute to him: "Dr. Lowell was, even as compared with Buckminster, Everett and Channing, by far the greatest pulpit orator in Boston, and for prompt, continuous, uniform and intense impression, in behalf of fundamental Christian truth and duty, on persons of all varieties of age, culture, condition and character, I have never seen or heard his equal, nor can I imagine his superior."

Abiel Holmes's contributions to history were more important than either Charles Lowell's or William Emerson's. These were both Harvard men; Holmes was a graduate of Yale, married the daughter of President Stiles, and wrote Stiles's biography. In 1817 he delivered a course of lectures on ecclesiastical history, with special reference to New England; but by far the most important of his works — the titles of his various publications, chiefly sermons, fill two pages in the Historical Society's Collections — was his learned "Annals of America," so rich in matter interesting to us here.

If with such fathers and bred in such environment, Emerson, Holmes and Lowell were not from youth to age devoted to Boston and its history, then there is no virtue in heredity and nurture. Emerson was a pupil of the Boston Latin School. Emerson, Holmes and Lowell were all graduates of Harvard. Longfellow, Holmes and Lowell were Harvard professors. Lowell lived and died in the Cambridge home where he was born, the house which had been first the home of Thomas Oliver, the obnoxious royalist lieutenant governor, and afterwards of Elbridge Gerry. Craigie House, Longfellow's home from 1836, when he entered upon his Harvard professorship, until his death, was on the same Tory Row, the house which had been built by Col. John Vassall, whose daughter Thomas Oliver married, and which became during the siege of Boston the headquarters of Washington.

Holmes, born in the "old gambrel-roofed house" in Cambridge, had three Boston homes, — in Montgomery Place, now Bosworth Street, where he lived for eighteen years, then on the river side of Charles Street, and from 1870 on the river

side of Beacon Street. We have an echo from the first home in those lines from *Nux Postcænatica* :

So I think I will not go with you to hear the toasts and speeches,
But stick to old Montgomery Place, and have some pig and peaches.

Emerson, born on Summer Street, where is now the corner of Chauncy Street, lived afterwards on Beacon Street near the present site of the Boston Athenæum, then within the limits of the present Franklin Park, and during his ministry at the Second Church, in Chardon Place.

Whittier's Boston lodgings, during his eight months here in 1829 as editor of the *Manufacturer*, were with Rev. William Collier, his publisher, at No. 30 Federal Street, where at one time Garrison was his fellow-lodger. While he represented Haverhill in the legislature, Robert Rantoul and he had rooms together for a time at a boarding place in Franklin Street, by the Bulfinch urn. It was while he was serving in the legislature that he witnessed the Boston mob which broke up the Female Anti-Slavery Society and dragged Garrison through State Street. Whittier heard of the disturbance while in his seat at the State House, and knowing that his sister Elizabeth was at the meeting, he hurried to the spot.

A signal attestation of their deep interest in our local history is afforded by the fact that four of our five poets — and there was equal warrant for the fifth — were members of the Massachusetts Historical Society; and the tributes paid them by their associates in the meetings following their deaths are illuminating and memorable as concerns this side of their activities. It chanced that at all these meetings the venerable George E. Ellis presided, at the first two in Mr. Winthrop's absence, at the last two as president of the society; and his own remarks on all of these occasions were noteworthy. He recalled the special meeting to which Longfellow invited the society at his own home, as Washington's headquarters, on June 17, 1858. "Few of our associates," he said, "can have studied our local and even national history more sedulously than did Mr. Longfellow. He took the saddest of our New

England tragedies and the sweetest of its rural home scenes, the wayside inn, the alarm of war, the Indian legend, and the hanging of the crane in the modest household, and his genius has invested them with enduring charms and morals. He has, indeed, used freely the poet's license in playful freedom with dates and facts. But the scenes and incidents and personages which most need a softening and refining touch receive it from him without prejudice to the service of sober history." He recalled at the Emerson memorial meeting the impressive scene when, fifteen months before, Emerson, appearing there for the last time, had read his tribute to Carlyle. Of Holmes he remembered that his last presence with the society was when he read his noble tribute to Francis Parkman. Holmes himself was one of the speakers at both the Longfellow and Emerson meetings, and his words on both occasions were the most important which were uttered. Lowell was appointed by the society to prepare the memoir of Longfellow, and accepted the task, but was compelled by pressing new duties to surrender it to other hands. Of Lowell himself Charles Francis Adams said at the meeting following his death, "No one among us all had such a nice and subtle appreciation as he of the lights and shadows of New England life, or the varied phases of New England character."

Our five great poets were all friends and fellow workers.

How we all know each other! no use in disguise;
Through the hole in the mask comes the flash of the eyes.

So sings Holmes in the verses which he wrote for Whittier's seventieth birthday in 1877 — those omnibus verses in which Longfellow, Emerson and Lowell find such grateful accommodation, as well as "the wood-thrush of Essex" himself. They are not the only verses in which he paid tribute to each. One remembers four poems which he devoted to Lowell, and two to Longfellow in addition to the tender lines in "At the Saturday Club." As Longfellow sailed for Europe in 1868, he wrote :

Our Poet, who has taught the Western breeze
 To waft his songs before him o'er the seas,
 Will find them wheresoe'er his wanderings reach
 Borne on the spreading tide of English speech,
 Twin with the rhythmic waves that kiss the farthest beach.

As Lowell returned from his diplomatic service in Spain and England, he wrote :

Here let us keep him ; here he saw the light, —
 His genius, wisdom, wit, are ours by right.

And when Lowell died in 1891, and he mourned that he had not lived to sing "the swan song for the choir," he rejoiced to remember that

He loved New England, — people, language, soil,
 Unweaned by exile from her arid breast.

Holmes was Emerson's biographer ; nor can we forget the Emerson page in his "Saturday Club" poem :

He seems a winged Franklin, sweetly wise,
 Born to unlock the secrets of the skies ;
 A soaring nature, ballasted with sense,
 Wisdom without her wrinkles or pretence.

The lines seem almost an echo of those in Whittier's Emerson picture in "The Last Walk in Autumn" :

He who might Plato's banquet grace,
 Have I not seen before me sit,
 And watched his puritanic face,
 With more than Eastern wisdom lit?
 Shrewd mystic ! who, upon the back
 Of his Poor Richard's Almanack,
 Writing the Sufi's song, the Gentoo's dream,
 Links Menu's age of thought to Fulton's age of steam !

Hosea Biglow was to Whittier "our new Theocritus" ; and he celebrates the keen analysis, electric wit, free play of mirth and tenderness of "Our Autocrat."

"The Three Silences of Molinos" and "The Herons of Elmwood" are the beautiful poems which express Longfel-

low's honor and love for Whittier and Lowell. The last time that Emerson left Concord was to attend Longfellow's funeral at Cambridge. "He was a beautiful soul," he said, as he went home. Longfellow's sixtieth birthday, in 1867, was the occasion of Lowell's affectionate, familiar poem.

With loving breath of all the winds his name
Is blown about the world, but to his friends
A sweeter secret hides behind his fame,
And love steals shyly through the loud acclaim
To murmur a *God bless you!* and there ends.

The sense that Longfellow and Emerson were gone it was which chiefly imparted sadness to Lowell's home-coming after his English mission. The touching lines in his "Epistle to George William Curtis" will be remembered :

How empty seems to me the populous street,
One figure gone I daily loved to meet, —
The clear, sweet singer with the crown of snow
Not whiter than the thoughts that housed below!
And, ah, what absence feel I at my side,
Like Dante when he missed his laurelled guide,
What sense of diminution in the air
Once so inspiring, Emerson not there!

Lowell's tributes to Whittier and to Holmes were written on the seventy-fifth birthday of each; and the latter has a charming autobiographical flavor :

One air gave both their lease of breath;
The same paths lured our boyish feet;
One earth will hold us safe in death
With dust of saints and scholars sweet.

Our legends from one source were drawn,
I scarce distinguish yours from mine;
And *don't* we make the Gentiles yawn
With "You remembers?" o'er our wine!

Both stared entranced at Lafayette,
Saw Jackson dubbed with LL. D.
What Cambridge saw not strikes us yet
As scarcely worth one's while to see.

This rapid glance gives a mere hint of the memorable tributes paid to each other by the great poets of our Boston golden age. Some publisher might well bring together in a volume the wealthy body of such mutual tributes in our American poetry; there are no verdicts more illuminating than those of poets upon poets.

Our five Boston poets have not only painted each other's portraits for us, but they have hung a great gallery with portraits of their contemporaries; so that there are few Boston men who have achieved things worth achieving in the two generations immediately preceding the founding of the Bostonian Society whose spiritual lineaments are not perpetuated in their pages. Channing, Webster, Everett, Sumner, Hawthorne, Motley, Agassiz, Garrison, Phillips, Andrew, — these are but the most illustrious of the illustrious company commemorated in verses dear not alone to the Bostonian but to every American. Channing and Sumner and others are the subjects of panegyric from the entire body; and not a few of the heroes receive blessing more than once from the same hand.

To Longfellow, Channing's words were "half-battles for the free"; to Lowell, Channing lives on "in the life of all good things." Emerson spoke of Channing as "the star of the American church." Of Sumner he said, "Every man of worth in New England loves his virtues. . . . He has never faltered in his maintenance of justice and freedom." Memorably responsive was the death-bed message of Sumner, "Tell Emerson I love him and revere him."

Sumner to Whittier, who in three poems sings his praise, was the statesman who

Proved the highest statesmanship
Obedience to the voice of God.

Holmes wrote the hymn sung at Sumner's funeral. Longfellow's beautiful poem, most beautiful and best known of all, is made doubly sacred and significant by the lifelong friendship of the patriot and the poet.

Lowell's stirring poem on Garrison commemorates the beginning of the publication of the "Liberator" at the place so near the spot where we are gathered, the corner of Water and Congress streets, which this Society might well mark with one of its tablets.

In a small chamber, friendless and unseen,
 Toiled o'er his types one poor, unlearned young man ;
 The place was dark, unfurnished and mean ;
 Yet there the freedom of a race began.

Friendless he was not. One of his staunchest friends in that day of small beginnings was Whittier, who had begun his poetical career as a contributor to young Garrison's newspaper in Newburyport, had been present in Park-street Church on that Fourth of July, 1829, when Garrison gave his first anti-slavery address in Boston, and had been his fellow lodger in Federal Street. To the two poems addressed to Garrison by Whittier ought almost to be added as a third his hymn for the Celebration of Emancipation at Newburyport.

Upon us fell in early youth
 The burden of unwelcome truth,
 And left us, weak and frail and few,
 The censor's painful work to do.
 Thenceforth our life a fight became,
 The air we breathed was hot with flame ; . . .
 We bore, as Freedom's hope forlorn,
 The private hate, the public scorn.

It is the glory of our great group of Boston poets, as it was Milton's glory, that the claims of citizenship sounded louder in their ears than the claims of letters ; and when the poison waves of slavery menaced the State, they laid down the lyre, or tuned it to the service of humanity in that fierce conflict. Lowell's tributes to Phillips, Palfrey, Torrey, and Edmund Quincy, Whittier's to Samuel and Harriet Sewall and Starr King, are chapters in the history of the anti-slavery struggle, like the greater poems mentioned.

Not short of tragical in this connection is the interest which attaches to the poems devoted to Webster by Emerson and Whittier. To Emerson, who could say of Webster in 1851, "All the drops of his blood have eyes that look downward," in 1834 it had

Seemed, when at last his clarion accents broke,
As if the conscience of the country spoke.
Not on its base Monadnoc surer stood
Than he to common sense and common good.

There are few general estimates of Webster better or juster than that by Emerson in his speech on the Fugitive Slave Law in 1854. Whittier, who in the bitterness of disappointment had in 1850 written "Ichabod," wrote in the time of the Civil War, as if in atonement for a too merciless severity, "The Lost Occasion," to which in justice everyone now should turn when he reads the earlier poem.

It was to Lowell's father, who had expressed to Webster, after the latter's Seventh of March speech in 1850, his surprise—perhaps he said indignation—that he should have advocated a law which condemned to fine and imprisonment a man who should decline to aid a United States officer in the capture of a fugitive slave, that Webster wrote—a fact too little known—that Dr. Lowell was in the right; that when he made the speech he had not read the law in its details, and that while he approved of its main purpose, he was at the time unaware that it exposed a man to ignominious punishment for declining to do what he had a perfect right, on the ground of conscience, to refuse to do.

Holmes only, of our five poets, did not belong to the group of Boston anti-slavery men; he came to stand shoulder to shoulder with them only upon the outbreak of the Civil War. He was long the object of their antipathy and distrust. His most deliberate and most interesting defence of himself from what they counted his lukewarmness in the reform causes altogether is his long letter to Lowell in 1846, in reply to a letter from Lowell, which unhappily we do not possess, but

which must have been severe. At this time Lowell was to Holmes simply "My dear sir." Perhaps this good-natured defence brought them closer together. In "A Fable for Critics," published two years later, Lowell's clever sketch of Holmes stands next to his serio-comic summary of himself. "A Fable for Critics" is itself a whole gallery of Boston portraits, in which many of the same figures treated in other verses are here drawn again, sometimes in even sharper lines; and there are such unique characterizations besides as that of Theodore Parker. When Lowell in 1857 accepted the editorship of the new *Atlantic Monthly*, he made it a condition precedent that Holmes should be the first contributor to be engaged; and Holmes's letters to Lowell form one of the only two considerable groups of letters—the other being the letters to Motley—embodied in Mr. Morse's biography.

The preservation of the Union being the paramount concern with Holmes during that tragical period of the '40s and '50s, Webster was to him the object of unbounded veneration; and this appears in his poem on Webster, written in 1856. A worthy counterpart is his poem on Everett, whom he commemorates as "our first citizen," read at a meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1865. Interesting in this connection is the fact that one of the most beautiful poetic tributes to Holmes following his death was that, also read at a meeting of the Historical Society, by Everett's son, who remembered that at the other end of the Puritan graveyard from that where he read, stood old King's Chapel, which through the years had been the Autocrat's church home.

Yet, while from yonder tower he loved so long,
 Still chime the echoes of his funeral psalm,
 Let not the master lack one modest song,
 Till bolder hands shall plant some statelier palm.

Holmes's "Brother Jonathan's Lament for Sister Caroline," written in the spring of 1861, was simply a plea for the Union; but in 1882 he had come to look back to the Civil War in a

way which enabled him to write, in one of his poems addressed to Harriet Beecher Stowe,

All through the conflict, up and down
Marched Uncle Tom and Old John Brown.

Holmes's "Parting Health" to Motley was written the year after the publication of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," as Motley departed for further Dutch studies.

Let us hear the proud story which time has bequeathed,
From lips that are warm with the freedom they breathed;
Let him summon its tyrants, and tell us their doom,
Though he sweep the black past like Van Tromp with his broom!

The two poems, separated by twenty years, which Holmes addressed to James Freeman Clarke—all of our poets would have addressed him with equal admiration—are the memorials of a life-long friendship. In that of 1880 he sings:

How few still breathe this mortal air
We called by school-boy names!
You still, whatever robe you wear,
To me are always James.

That name the kind Apostle bore
Who shames the sullen creeds,
Not trusting less, but loving more,
And showing faith by deeds. . . .

Count not his years while earth has need
Of souls that Heaven inflames
With sacred zeal to save, to lead,—
Long live our dear Saint James!

Holmes wrote the hymn for the dedication at Hingham, in 1875, of the statue of Governor Andrew,—

in danger's strait
The pilot of the Pilgrim State!

His tribute to Dr. Samuel G. Howe was written for the memorial meeting held at Music Hall in 1876.

No trustier service claimed the wreath
 For Sparta's bravest son ;
 No truer soldier sleeps beneath
 The mound of Marathon.

Yet not for him the warrior's grave
 In front of angry foes ;
 To lift, to shield, to help, to save,
 The holier task he chose.

He touched the eyelids of the blind,
 And lo! the veil withdrawn,
 As o'er the midnight of the mind
 He led the light of dawn.

In fitting verse he welcomed Benjamin Apthorp Gould back to Boston, on his return from his fifteen years' labors in South America cataloguing the stars of the Southern hemisphere; and celebrated the intellectual virtues of Frederick Henry Hedge, at the dinner given him on his eightieth birthday, in 1885. Whittier's poetic inscription on a sun-dial for Dr. Henry I. Bowditch and on a fountain for Dorothea L. Dix will be remembered.

All of our poets were the friends of Agassiz, and each has left for us some memorable tribute to him. Lowell's poem on Agassiz is by far the most important personal elegiac in all their volumes; if we have a "Lycidas," this is it. Whittier's "Prayer of Agassiz" preserves the memory of the zealous educational venture at Penikese. Holmes's delightful poem on "The Saturday Club," which vies with the section of Lowell's "Agassiz" for primacy of interest as a reflection of that renowned body of our literary elect, contains as one of its most charming portraits that of "the great Professor;" and there is, besides, the merry "Farewell to Agassiz," written when, in the war time, Agassiz sailed on his expedition to Brazil:

God bless the great Professor!
 And Madam, too, God bless her!
 And when, with loud Te Deum,
 He returns to his Museum,

May he find the monstrous reptile
 That so long the land has kept ill
 By Grant and Sherman throttled,
 And by Father Abraham bottled!

It was eight years before this that Longfellow wrote the "pleasant birthday verses" harking back fifty years to the day when

In the beautiful Pays de Vaud,
 A child in its cradle lay.

To the same Poet's Corner whither Longfellow, Lowell and Holmes were to be borne, Agassiz was borne a decade before the first. The boulder brought from his own Switzerland to mark his grave is not so rare nor so enduring a memorial as their verse.

The "Three Friends of Mine" in Longfellow's familiar poem were Felton, Agassiz and Sumner. His beautiful poem, "The Burial of the Poet," was in memory of Richard Henry Dana. I think the last of his poems of personal tribute was the "Auf Wiedersehen," in memory of James T. Fields. Mr. Fields was the publisher for all of our five poets. More than that, he was their intimate friend. "Dr. Johnson's sturdy self-respect," wrote Lowell to Fields in dedicating to him "The Cathedral," "led him to invent the Bookseller as a substitute for the Patron. My relations with you have enabled me to discover how pleasantly the Friend may replace the Bookseller." Whittier addressed some beautiful verses to him on a blank leaf of Mr. Fields's "Poems Printed, not Published;" and the picture of Fields in "The Tent on the Beach"—he was one of the three tenters—is as fine as that other of Bayard Taylor. Whittier dedicated his "Among the Hills" to Mrs. Fields, whose home, the same old home in Charles Street, preserves better than any other in Boston to-day the atmosphere of the golden age when our five poets and their great associates were working together.

To the student of the history of art there are few rooms in the Uffizi Gallery more impressive than those whose walls are

hung with the rich collection of portraits of the world's great painters, painted by themselves. To the student of English history there are few places in London more illuminating than the National Portrait Gallery. We are debtors to our Boston poets for creating for us a Boston Portrait Gallery, in which their own characters and purposes and those of their renowned contemporaries in the Boston of the nineteenth century are depicted in the sharpest, truest and most imperishable lines. Through our poets the actors in our history are given an immortal vitality, and every pregnant epoch and incident in our history from the beginning is glorified.

Our poets did not only chronicle and transfigure our history; they all in their time helped greatly to make our history, and that precisely in those lines of it which are, in Emerson's words, "inextricably national, part of the history of liberty." When Theodore Parker died, away in Florence in 1860, and they held the memorial service in Music Hall, Emerson said there: "He has so woven himself in these few years into the history of Boston, that he can never be left out of your annals. It will not be in the acts of City Councils, nor of obsequious Mayors; nor, in the State House, the proclamations of Governors, with their failing virtue — failing them at critical moments — that coming generations will study what really befell; but in the plain lessons of Theodore Parker in this Music Hall, in Faneuil Hall, or in Legislative Committee Rooms, that the true temper and authentic record of these days will be read."

So it may be said of our poets. They wove themselves into the history of Boston in the momentous period in which their lives were cast, and their burning verses are a cardinal part of the authentic record. I like to say that if we could rear in Boston two monuments upon which, about the central figures of Samuel Adams and William Lloyd Garrison, should be grouped the Boston leaders in the struggles which gave America her independence and freed her from slavery, we should have there commemorated an imposing portion of what was most dynamic in those two chief chapters of our national

history. In the illustrious anti-slavery group, Emerson, Longfellow, Whittier and Lowell would all have place.

The mightiest and most Sinaitic lyric in American poetry, Lowell's "Present Crisis," was a response to an imperative exigency in the anti-slavery struggle. The Mexican War and the Civil War were the provocations to the two series of the "Biglow Papers," that incomparable masterpiece of our wit and humor. Longfellow's half-dozen poems on slavery were written at sea in 1842. Whittier was pre-eminently the poet of the conflict; and again and again in his ringing lines he appeals to the great Boston traditions to enforce his high demands. "By Bunker's mound," "By Warren's ghost," he exhorts Massachusetts to heroism. When Virginia storms and threatens, he replies for Massachusetts:

Forgets she how the Bay State, in answer to the call
Of her old House of Burgesses, spoke out from Faneuil Hall?
When, echoing back her Henry's cry, came pulsing on each breath
Of northern winds the thrilling sounds of "Liberty or Death"?

To the same year, 1844, as Lowell's "Present Crisis" belongs Whittier's apostrophe to Faneuil Hall; and the spirit of those verses is with him two years later when in "The Pine-Tree" he cries:

O, my God! for that free spirit, which of old in Boston-town
Smote the Province House with terror, struck the crest of Andros down!
For another strong-voiced Adams in the city's streets to cry,
"Up for God and Massachusetts! Set your feet on Mammon's lie!
Perish banks and perish traffic,—spin your cotton's latest pound,—
But in Heaven's name keep your honor,—keep the heart o' the Bay
State sound!"

When the fugitive slave is borne down State Street, hemmed by Massachusetts bayonets, to be delivered back to slavery, he cannot forget that in that same street were the first martyr-stains of the Revolution, and he exclaims:

What faces frown upon ye, dark
With shame and pain?
Come these from Plymouth's Pilgrim bark?
Is that young Vane?

Who, dimly beckoning, speed ye on
 With mocking cheer?
 Lo! spectral Andros, Hutchinson,
 And Gage are here!

So Emerson, in his "Boston Hymn," read at the Emancipation celebration in Music Hall, January 1, 1863, in which he reiterates the sublime proclamation of Lincoln on that day,—

To-day unbind the captive,
 So only are ye unbound,—

harks back at the outset to the past beyond the Revolution and beyond young Vane, to that initial hour when

The word of the Lord by night
 To the watching Pilgrims came.

From the beginning God had decreed that Freedom should here be king; He had uncovered this Western land, that in it equality and service only might be majestic; and whatever, in 1620, or 1775, or 1863, did not comport with these was false to the New World vision and imperative. To this lofty statement of the gospel of America we may be proud that Emerson chose to give the simple title of the "Boston Hymn."

If Holmes was writing no anti-slavery poems in the year of Lowell's "Present Crisis," we could ask no nobler word than his "Choose you this day whom ye will serve!" in the year of Emerson's "Boston Hymn." He gave the oration at Faneuil Hall on the Fourth of July, 1863,—that day crowded with more momentous news than any other day in the long struggle. "The Inevitable Trial" was his theme, and Emerson himself could not have been more absolute. "My Hunt after the Captain" is the story of his search for his own son, after he was wounded at Antietam,—that son who by and by became the Judge. "To *think* of it,—my little boy a Judge, and able to send me to jail if I don't behave myself!" There is a whole group of his stirring poems brought together under the general caption, "In War Time;" and for the same commemoration services at Cambridge in 1865, for which Lowell

wrote his sublime Commemoration Ode, Holmes wrote a strong and tender poem.

The Commemoration Ode is the greatest of all our poems of the Civil War; but all our poets made incidents and aspects of the Civil War their themes,—and Lowell's own "Washers of the Shroud" and "Memoriæ Positum" are among the most solemn. The latter is a memorial to Robert Gould Shaw; and it is a worthy counterpart to that bronze memorial by St. Gaudens which faces the State House. "I want to fling my leaf on dear Shaw's grave," Lowell wrote to Mr. Fields, adding, "I wanted the poem a little *monumental*." Monumental it is; and it was fitting that lines from it should be graved, along with lines from Emerson's "Voluntaries," upon the monument itself. The lines chosen, saying how "death for noble ends makes dying sweet," are for that place the best; but they are not in themselves nobler or more beautiful than those which go before:

Brave, good, and true,
I see him stand before me now,
And read again on that young brow,
Where every hope was new,
How sweet were life! Yet, by the mouth firm-set,
And look made up for Duty's utmost debt,
I could divine he knew
That death within the sulphurous hostile lines,
In the mere wreck of nobly-pitched designs,
Plucks heart's-ease, and not rue.

As before the Shaw Memorial, so before almost every one of our Boston monuments and statues, some stirring line upon the subject of it by some one of our poets leaps to mind. Of the Leif Ericsson, the Columbus, the Washington, Winthrop, Vane, Franklin, Samuel Adams, Everett, Sumner, Garrison, and how many more is this true! Writing to Briggs of his poem on "The Voyage to Vinland," Lowell said, "I mean to bring my hero straight into Boston Bay, as befits a Bay-state poet." The Emancipation Group in Park Square is the subject of a special poem by Whittier. Holmes's beautiful

poem on "Boston Common," with its three pictures of 1630, 1774, and the future, was written for the Fair in aid of the fund for Ball's statue of Washington.

We reflect too seldom upon the extent to which our New England poets have occupied themselves with subjects in our local or national history. When we think, in Longfellow's case, of the *Song of Hiawatha*, the *Courtship of Miles Standish*, the *New England Tragedies*, *Evangeline*, so much in the *Wayside Inn*, and the score of shorter works on similar themes, we see that nearly half of the total bulk of his poetry is of this character. Dr. Ellis, as we noted, in his tribute to Longfellow as a historical scholar, praised his fidelity to the spirit of history, in whatever liberties with time and place. In the prologue to the *New England Tragedies*, the poet himself thus justifies these liberties :

Nor let the Historian blame the Poet here,
If he perchance misdate the day or year,
And group events together, by his art,
That in the Chronicles lie far apart ;
For as the double stars, though sundered far,
Seem to the naked eye a single star,
So facts of history, at a distance seen,
Into one common point of light convene.

One of the two *New England Tragedies*, "Giles Corey," belongs to Salem Farms ; the other, "John Endicott," to Boston. Striking indeed is that scene in the meeting-house, with John Norton in the pulpit, when Edith Christison, bare-foot and clad in sackcloth, walks up the aisle with the other Quakers, and denounces the laws of the Boston churches ; and full of the spirit of earliest Boston the scene before the *Three Mariners* tavern in Dock Square. "John Endicott" is a tragedy of Boston's era of persecution ; and this is the exordium :

To-night we strive to read, as we may best,
This city, like an ancient palimpsest ;
And bring to light, upon the blotted page,
The mournful record of an earlier age,

That, pale and half effaced, lies hidden away,
Beneath the fresher writing of to-day.

Rise, then, O buried city that hast been ;
Rise up, rebuilt in the painted scene,
And let our curious eyes behold once more
The pointed gable and the pent-house door,
The Meeting-house, with leaden-latticed panes,
The narrow thoroughfares, the crooked lanes !

Rise, too, ye shapes and shadows of the Past,
Rise from your long-forgotten graves at last ;
Let us behold your faces, let us hear
The words ye uttered in those days of fear !
Revisit your familiar haunts again,—
The scenes of triumph, and the scenes of pain,
And leave the footprints of your bleeding feet
Once more upon the pavement of the street !

A leading character in "John Endicott" is the Quaker, Nicholas Upsall, — that same Upsall who speaks so prophetically in Whittier's "The King's Missive."

One brave voice rose above the din.

Upsall, gray with his length of days,
Cried from the door of his Red Lion Inn :

"Men of Boston, give God the praise !
No more shall innocent blood call down
The bolts of wrath on your guilty town.
The freedom of worship, dear to you,
Is dear to all, and to all is due.

"I see the vision of days to come,
When your beautiful City of the Bay
Shall be Christian liberty's chosen home,
And none shall his neighbor's rights gainsay.
The varying notes of worship shall blend
And as one great prayer to God ascend,
And hands of mutual charity raise
Walls of salvation and gates of praise."

In lighter vein, Holmes, in his "Rhymed Lesson," written just sixty years ago — the sixty years have immensely increased the harmony — makes the bells of King's Chapel, Brattle Street, the Old South, Park Street, and the Old North, on a

Sunday morning, blend their bells in one gospel of reverence, humanity, and that mutual toleration which the Quaker prophesied :

The Chapel, last of sublunary things
 That stirs our echoes with the name of Kings,
 Whose bell, just glistening from the font and forge,
 Rolled its proud requiem for the second George,
 Solemn and swelling, as of old it rang,
 Flings to the wind its deep, sonorous clang ;
 The simpler pile, that, mindful of the hour
 When Howe's artillery shook its half-built tower,
 Wears on its bosom, as a bride might do,
 The iron breast-pin which the "Rebels" threw,
 Wakes the sharp echoes with the quivering thrill
 Of keen vibrations, tremulous and shrill ;
 Aloft, suspended in the morning's fire,
 Crash the vast cymbals from the Southern spire ;
 The Giant, standing by the elm-clad green,
 His white lance lifted o'er the silent scene,
 Whirling in air his brazen goblet round,
 Swings from its brim the swollen floods of sound ;
 While, sad with memories of the olden time,
 Throbs from his tower the Northern Minstrel's chime,—
 Faint, single tones, that spell their ancient song,
 But tears still follow as they breathe along.

We may not pass from the era of persecution without remembering Whittier's "Calef in Boston," that seventeenth century episode about which the Professor at the Breakfast Table also talks ; and especially Whittier's poem on Samuel Sewall, and its lines on the tale

Of the fast which the good man lifelong kept
 With a haunting sorrow that never slept,
 As the circling year brought round the time
 Of an error that left the sting of crime,
 When he sat on the bench of the witchcraft courts,
 With the laws of Moses and Hale's Reports,
 And spake, in the name of both, the word
 That gave the witch's neck to the cord.

This penitence of Judge Sewall, finding its most dramatic expression in the South Meeting-house, — not this one, but

the earlier one,—accentuates the fact that the important thing to be remembered about witchcraft here is that Massachusetts was the first place where the delusion obtained, to get rid of it; that our people outgrew and their Judge repudiated a delusion which was universal, while Europe went on hanging and burning witches by the hundred for decades afterward.

The Old South, the Old North, and King's Chapel are the Boston churches with which our poetry is chiefly associated; although we never forget Emerson's personal association with the First Church and the Second, nor the beautiful hymn which he wrote for the installation of Chandler Robbins as the minister of the Second Church, sung at so many Boston installations since. Dr. Holmes was a devout King's Chapel man. How many of us, when we think of him in his later years, think of him oftenest as he used to stand there during the hymns, in his gallery pew! "In that church," he wrote, in that loving letter to Phillips Brooks in 1888, "I have worshipped for half a century. There, on the fifteenth of June, 1840, I was married; there my children were all christened; from that church the dear companion of so many blessed years was buried. In her seat I must sit, and through its door I hope to be carried to my resting-place." So he was. How many of his hymns and religious poems may have flashed upon his mind in that old gallery pew! "It would be one of the most agreeable reflections to me," he once wrote, "if I could feel that I left a few hymns worthy to be remembered after me." Surely his "Lord of all being, throned afar," will be remembered and sung forever; only two or three of Whittier's hymns, among all the hymns written by our five poets, surpass or equal it. The poem on "King's Chapel," which he read at the two hundredth anniversary, is full of the historical atmosphere of the place. For the same occasion he wrote a hymn; and we think, too, of the jovial King's Chapel lines at the opening of the poem on "The Saturday Club," which always dined at Parker's, just opposite.

Holmes wrote a stirring appeal for the Old South when it was in danger in 1876, which did its part to save it, if not so

decisive a part as his rousing appeal for "Old Ironsides," that famous poem of his youth, in saving the historic frigate.

Woe to the three-hilled town
When through the land the tale is told —
"The brave Old South is down!"

Here, while his brethren stood aloof,
The herald's blast was blown
That shook St. Stephen's pillared roof
And rocked King George's throne!

The spire still greets the morning sun,—
Say, shall it stand or fall?
Help, ere the spoiler has begun!
Help, each, and God help all!

God and the good women did help; and Whittier's prophecy shall be fulfilled:

So long as Boston shall Boston be,
And her Bay-tides rise and fall,
Shall freedom stand in the Old South Church
And plead for the rights of all!

Longfellow's "Ballad of the French Fleet" is the story of Thomas Prince's famous prayer in the Old South in 1746:

O Lord! we would not advise;
But if in Thy Providence
A tempest should arise
To drive the French Fleet hence,
And scatter it far and wide,
Or sink it in the sea,
We should be satisfied,
And Thine the glory be.

With "the belfry tower of the Old North Church" are associated two of the most spirited and popular poems in all our literature, — Longfellow's "Paul Revere's Ride" and Holmes's "Grandmother's Story of Bunker Hill Battle." It is through Longfellow's eyes that every one of us, on the eve of each Patriot's Day, sees, "on the belfry height, a glimmer and then a gleam of light," to give assurance that Lexington and Con-

cord shall have their warning; and surely no other story of Bunker Hill is half so thrilling as "Grandmother's Story" of how she as a girl, with her grandmother and the old corporal and the rest, watched the battle from that same Old North belfry.

From the upper windows of a house in Garden Court, the finest house in Boston in 1775, other eyes watched Bunker Hill that afternoon. They were those of Lady Frankland—the Agnes Surriage of Bynner's story and Holmes's ballad, the Agnes of the Marblehead inn, the Lisbon earthquake, and the Hopkinton mansion. Holmes himself, while making his studies for the ballad, talked with old Julia, "born a slave beneath Sir Harry's roof," and living still in 1861 when the ballad was published. Of greater interest is the fact that "The Last Leaf," the subject of the touching verses which Lincoln loved so well and which he once repeated from memory to Governor Andrew,—which Poe also admired and copied with his own hand on a sheet which finally came to the poet himself,—was "a venerable relic of the Revolution, said to be one of the party who threw the tea overboard," a marked figure in the Boston streets of Holmes's youth. Holmes's merry "Ballad of the Boston Tea-Party" was read at a meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, in 1874. Emerson's "Boston," also a ballad of the Tea-Party, was read in Faneuil Hall—the Old South was then our post office—the year before, at the centennial celebration of the destruction of the tea. Its

Millions for self-government,
But for tribute never a cent,

well proclaimed the Boston temper in 1773, which had the same ring in it as "the shot heard round the world" a few months afterwards. Holmes's "Lexington" and Whittier's "Lexington" are both poems inspired by the same simple, solemn spirit as the more famous "Concord Hymn." Lowell's Ode read at the centennial of the fight at Concord Bridge, and his poem, "Under the Old Elm," read at the centennial of Washington's taking command of the army at Cambridge, are

among his noblest works, — the picture of Washington in the latter hardly less memorable than that of Lincoln in the Commemoration Ode. It was for this same July 3, 1875, that Holmes wrote his "Old Cambridge." His poem entitled "Under the Washington Elm" belongs to April, 1861, and was an appeal to the fathers for the sons.

Half of their work was done,
 Half is left to do,—
 Cambridge, and Concord, and Lexington!
 When the battle is fought and won,
 What shall be told of you?

One of our English critics marvels that we still remember these things in Boston, and still talk of Lexington and Bunker Hill. "These things," he says, "happened before they dug the Hythe military canal, before the days when Bonaparte gathered his army at Boulogne. All that is ancient history in England." Yes, but Runnymede and Lewes and Naseby are not "ancient history" in England, and it will not be well for England when they are. Palo Alto and San Juan, some years this side of Boulogne and Hythe, were ancient history in America almost as soon as they were history at all. Boston's interest in Bunker Hill is no mere military interest, but the thrill of a heroic struggle for law and liberty within the English race. The conflict between the Boston Town Meeting and King George was that same old conflict between Parliament and King Charles. "It was the drums of Naseby and Dunbar," as Lowell says so well, "that gathered the minute-men on Lexington Common."

No Berserk thirst of blood had they,
 No battle-joy was theirs who set
 Against the alien bayonet
 Their homespun breasts in that old day.

They went where duty seemed to call,
 They scarcely asked the reason why;
 They only knew they could but die,
 And death was not the worst of all!

Their death-shot shook the feudal tower,
 And shattered slavery's claim as well ;
 On the sky's dome, as on a bell,
 Its echo struck the world's great hour.

That fateful echo is not dumb ;
 The nations listening to its sound
 Wait, from a century's vantage-ground,
 The holier triumphs yet to come.

These valiant verses are the verses of no drummer or fifer, but of our Quaker poet. Each one of our five poets somehow commemorates that heroic April day. The spirit in which Whittier does it is the spirit which inspires, after these lines upon the resolute old struggle, these others upon the "holier triumphs" which they presage :

The bridal time of Law and Love,
 The gladness of the world's release,
 When, war-sick, at the feet of Peace
 The hawk shall nestle with the dove! —

The golden age of brotherhood
 Unknown to other rivalries
 Than of the mild humanities,
 And gracious interchange of good,

When closer strand shall lean to strand,
 Till meet, beneath saluting flags,
 The eagle of our mountain crags,
 The lion of our Motherland!

When so much is said in the interest of justice, it ought also to be said in the interest of proportion and propriety that for us in Boston to devote three of our year's holidays — almost half of all — to celebrating our victories here in the first year of the Revolution is rather ridiculous, and tends in more ways than one to become mischievous. One day is enough. Let us have instead of the others, I suggest, our Poets' Day. I suggest also that, when we have got all our captains and commanders as well put into bronze, we rear some worthy monument to the great group of our Boston Poets.

The "eagle" in all of our poets is an eagle really full of affection for the "lion of our Motherland." Lowell's terse description of the old April struggle is this :

Here English law and English thought
'Gainst the self-will of England fought.

With this pious regard for the true England in viewing our very struggle for independence, he looks back with equal reverence to our English origin.

The New World's sons, from England's breasts we drew
Such milk as bids remember whence we came,

he wrote for the memorial window to Sir Walter Raleigh, placed by Americans in St. Margaret's Church at Westminster ; and our Boston poets are ever mindful of our Puritan pedigree. Longfellow's "Boston" is a poem on the old English Boston, the Puritan town on the Lincolnshire coast, which gave our town its name, and gave it John Cotton. Lowell, in his address at the 250th anniversary of the founding of Harvard University, remembered well our obligations to Oxford and Cambridge. For that great Harvard anniversary Holmes wrote a noble poem, greatest of all his Harvard poems. How many of them there are, — forty-four written for the reunions of the Class of '29 alone, running from "Bill and Joe" to the touching "After the Curfew" in 1889, with its last solemn lines of presage :

So ends "The Boys," — a lifelong play.
We too must hear the Prompter's call
To fairer scene and brighter day :
Farewell ! I let the curtain fall.

But many of Holmes's poems besides his Class poems celebrate Harvard and Cambridge. College and town both have affectionate salutation in the "metrical essay" on "Poetry" which he read before the Phi Beta Kappa Society in 1836. In "Parson Turrell's Legacy" he merrily elaborates his persuasion that Cambridge is the "nicest place that ever was seen." His "Old Cambridge," with its vivid bits of remi-

niscence, is a sort of poetical counterpart to Lowell's Cambridge essay. He wrote the poem for the semi-centennial celebration of the settlement of Cambridge, in 1880; and its final jubilant line is :

I am a Cambridge boy.

He wrote hymns both for the celebration at the laying of the corner-stone of the Harvard Memorial Hall in 1870, and that at the dedication of the Hall in 1874. The Song for the Centennial Celebration in 1836, and the "Modest Request" complied with after the dinner at President Everett's inauguration are in the same jovial vein as many of the Class poems. More important is the poem read at the Commencement dinner in 1879; while the poem read at the Commemoration in 1886, with its reminiscences and its salutation of the future, is one of the most significant poems associated with Harvard history.

More charming even than his charming Cambridge essay are Lowell's "Under the Willows" and "Indian-Summer Reverie," as expressions of his love of home. There is no other poem so rich in Cambridge pictures as the latter. The river, the marshes, the village, the same village blacksmith sung by Longfellow, the college,—

There in red brick, which softening time defies,
Stand square and stiff the Muses' factories,—

all are drawn in memorable lines; tenderest of all, those closing lines which, like other well-remembered lines of Lowell's, lead us with him in reverent sympathy to Mount Auburn. Full, too, of Lowell's love of Cambridge is his poem, addressed to John Francis Heath, entitled "An Invitation" :

Come back our ancient walks to tread,
Dear haunts of lost or scattered friends,
Old Harvard's scholar-factories red,
Where song and smoke and laughter sped
The nights to proctor-haunted ends. . . .

There may be fairer spots of earth,
 But all their glories are not worth
 The virtue in the native sod.

The Old Church-yard at Cambridge is the theme of Longfellow as well as of Holmes. The Charles more than once flows through his verses, as through Lowell's; and the Craigue House poems are dear to all our homes.

Once, ah, once within these walls
 One whom memory oft recalls,
 The Father of his Country, dwelt,—

the poet sings, in memory of the time when his home was the home of Washington. The Theologian at the Wayside Inn was "from the school of Cambridge on the Charles;" and it was from "the far-off noisy town" of Boston that the whole picturesque, thinly disguised group whom the poet gathered around the fireside

Had to the wayside inn come down.

The Bridge on which the poet stood "at midnight, as the clocks were striking the hour," was the old bridge from Boston to Cambridge,—"The Wooden Bridge over the Charles" was the title which he first wrote down in the manuscript; and it was seen from this old bridge that Boston showed "a soft Venetian side" to Lowell, as he walked merrily over it with Agassiz after Saturday Club dinners.

A whole address, instead of these rapid glances, might be given to our poet's poetry of Cambridge alone; but that address—although for our present purpose we count Cambridge a part of Boston—cannot be added here. Nor can detail be added here touching a score of poems of the dear Boston places which we love, as they loved: the Common; Copp's Hill; Long Wharf; the Harbor; the Public Library, for whose dedication in 1888 Holmes wrote his fine verses. In the Athenaeum, upon which Emerson pronounced such hearty benediction, hung the "Portrait of a Lady" and the "Portrait of a Gentleman," addressed by Holmes with such jovial blunt-

ness. The Parker House belongs to the history of literature since Holmes and Lowell celebrated in such memorable verses the Saturday Club dinners. "Old Ironsides" was, and is, a Boston ship; Holmes's ringing appeal for its preservation, his first popular poem, was published in the *Advertiser*, as Lowell's early "Biglow Papers" were published in the *Courier*. "Dorothy Q." was a Boston girl. "The Galileo of the Mall" is the telescope man on the Common; and "The Dorchester Giant" and "The Stethoscope Song" are among Holmes's many bits of Boston mirth,—one of the most mirthful, his "Welcome to the Chicago Commercial Club," in 1880:

And, perhaps, though the idiots must have their jokes,
 You have found our good people much like other folks.
 There are cities by rivers, by lakes, and by seas,
 Each as full of itself as a cheese-mite of cheese;
 And a city will brag, as a game-cock will crow;
 Don't your cockerels at home — just a little, you know?

The Professor, it will be remembered, had terrible maledictions for those who attempted to sneer at Boston; they could not come to good,—and, with the Professor's ghost still abroad, one wonders at the hardihood of any cold-blooded critic of "the Hub," foreign or domestic. "After a man begins to attack the State House, when he gets bitter about the Frog Pond, you may be sure there is not much left of him. Poor Edgar Poe died in the hospital soon after he got into this way of talking; and so sure as you find an unfortunate fellow reduced to this pass, you had better begin praying for him, and stop lending him money, for he is on his last legs. Remember poor Edgar! He is dead and gone; but the State House has its cupola fresh-gilded; and the Frog Pond has got a fountain that squirts up a hundred feet into the air."

The mention of Poe here reminds me that I may expose myself to the charge of invidiousness in omitting Poe from this survey of Boston in the Boston poets. The simple reason is that there is in his volume no poetry relating to Boston, to survey. We are certainly proud that Boston was his birth-

place,—he was born in 1809, the same year with Holmes ; and it is an interesting fact that his first volume of poems, published here in 1827, bore upon the title-page, instead of his name, the words, “By a Bostonian.” He would not have chosen that term later ; we remember too well his bitterness toward Boston. Our Boston poets, at any rate, were not bitter toward him, although Longfellow certainly had grievous ground to be ; we remember the warm words of Holmes, of Lowell, of Whittier, and of Longfellow himself. Nowhere surely does Poe’s rare genius have juster appreciation than in this city of his birth ; but here, as elsewhere, most critical men, I think, demur to a recent fashion in some circles of exalting him to the upper rank in our literature. Contemplate a grouping of our greatest American writers—and such we have seen—which takes in Poe and leaves out Lowell ! I confess myself to a high degree of sympathy with Poe’s strictures upon “the heresy of the didactic,” the assumption that every poem should inculcate a moral, an idea which he thought, with some warrant, that we Americans especially, and we Bostonians very especially, have patronized. It remains true that the greatest poetry has and must have great subject-matter. The poet, like the orator and the painter and the composer, must have a message ; and for lack of this no cleverness can compensate. Poe never wrote in all his life anything comparable with “The Vision of Sir Launfal” or “The Present Crisis.” There is no single poem of his so exquisite as Holmes’s “Chambered Nautilus.” If the dozen or the score of poems upon which his claim for pre-eminence is based be named, it were easy to match them with an equal body from Lowell superior not only in respect to content but to beauty. So much I claim indeed for Longfellow, and for Whittier. The supremacy of Emerson all alike concede. Yet when so much is said, let the last word be the positive word—the word of admiration for the rare beauties in Poe’s poetry, the fascinating power in so many of his tales, which, if not indeed to be ranked with the romances of Hawthorne, hold a place unique in the rank below. If there is no poetry of Bos-

ton in his pages for us to consider here, we do not fail to remember the extent to which he himself belonged to Boston.

Return we from Poe to Holmes. Along with his gay greeting to Chicago, we may here recall — for it is easy to pass from gay to grave in Holmes — his serious sonnet, “Boston to Florence,” on the occasion of the Dante commemoration in 1881, with the lines upon the conspicuous devotion of our own Cambridge scholars to the great Italian :

Yet none with truer homage bends the knee,
Or stronger pledge of fealty brings, than we,
Whose poets make thy dead Immortal ours.

Our poets have not only made Dante ours ; they have compassed us about with a great cloud of the Immortals of every land and age. Never had poets wider sympathies or wider vision. We consider in this hour Boston in the Boston poets ; we might consider America in the Boston poets, — Europe, humanity, in the Boston poets. It was because they lived greatly in the large circles that they lived greatly in the narrower ones, and made the life of Boston, while they adorned it, noble and resplendent. They idealized their city ; they counted it a veritable city of God, and aspired to make it that in higher measure. The reason why the Professor held the view from the State House dome so remarkable among earthly views was that it was to his eyes the view of a rare realm of ideas, of the home of a generation of signal striving and vision. “There are great truths that are higher than mountains and broader than seas, that people are looking for from the tops of these hills of ours, such as the world never saw, though it might have seen them at Jerusalem, if its eyes had been open.”

It was, indeed, a golden age in which Emerson, Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes and Whittier here sang together, in which Bancroft, Prescott, Motley and Parkman here wrote history, and Garrison, Phillips, Parker and Sumner preached reform. It is too true that we have no contemporary Emersons. But as one English critic reproaches us for it, another anxiously

presses the inquiry why there are no great men in England. And the contrast there brought about in thirty years is sharp indeed. Thirty years ago, Tennyson and Browning were England's poets; Gladstone and D'Israeli led Parliament; Darwin, Huxley and Tyndall were her men of science; James Martineau, Thomas Hill Green, and Herbert Spencer, her philosophers; Froude, Freeman, Stubbs, Green and Gardiner, her historians; Stanley was dean of Westminster, Canon Liddon preached at St. Paul's, and Spurgeon at the Surrey Tabernacle; Watts, William Morris, Burne Jones and Rossetti represented English art; George Eliot still lived; and Ruskin and Carlyle still prophesied at Coniston and Chelsea.

It needs no American to remind London that, if our great men sleep in Mount Auburns, hers sleep in Poets' Corners, and that there does not live in England to-day, noble as is her present group of leaders, one man whom history will pronounce of the first rank. But the London of the great men and great history still goes on, with great to-morrows before it; and for these to-morrows—and what is true of London is true here—the mighty memories are not paralyzing, but inspiring and dynamic. There is no subject which the pedant cannot make petty, and the dry-as-dust make dusty; but there is no doctrine so mournful nor so false as the doctrine that love of poetry and reverence for a great past are sterilizing, occasions of an unproductive present and an unpromising future. Great men are the contemporaries of all times; and commerce with them, so far from threatening decay or drought, makes all healthy souls emulous, resolute and radical, makes all creators, soldiers and prophets.

Peculiarly true is this of the influence of our own Boston poets. Whatever the places to which they go with us, whatever the themes they touch, it is always with reverence for the past, always with hope and firmness for the future. "To the Past," "To the Future"—these poems stand side by side in Lowell's volume. "The Pioneer" is the title which he gave to a poem, and also gave to his early Boston magazine. Our poets all were pioneers; and if they do not make pioneers

of us, the fault is ours, not theirs. In truth, I believe, I rejoice to believe, that there is not in all the land, in all the world, any city fuller of men with visions of a better future, with passion for social righteousness, with devotion to the education of youth, with helpful hand for the needs of every part of the country, with generous sympathy for struggling men in every part of the world, with readiness to gather at the ringing of a valid bell to consider a new idea, than this city of Franklin and Emerson, which counts the memories of her illustrious sons a sacramental and impelling force. From the tops of these hills of ours, thank God, men are still looking for great truths.

The time in which we live has, for every great city upon earth, menaces and temptations of its own, unknown to the simpler time before. But if truly men decay as wealth accumulates in our dear town, never believe, men of Boston, that it is, as a crass "modernity" insinuates, because you are too much absorbed in your poets, and too little in contemporaneity and "futures." Precisely the opposite is your danger. The world is too much with you; you live too much in the club and the exchange,—and with the great thinkers not enough. I speak to live men, not to dead; and every city has its fussy dead men, as every one, and ours in plenty, its fools and knaves. We tire, as Emerson tired, of the man who tries to push Boston "into a theatrical attitude of virtue, to which she is not entitled and which she cannot keep." But the fools and knaves are not Boston, nor the fussy dead men, nor the gentle spirits who sleep soundly in the Athenaeum of a summer day, with files of the *Advertiser* of the period of Nathan Hale propped before them, and Federalist pamphlets in their laps. Such need neither Old World satire nor New World exhortation; and they form a class as inconsiderable as the Three Tailors of Tooley Street who figured to themselves as "We, the people of England."

The first quarter-century of this Bostonian Society has been most honorable. Let its second be yet richer in results. I trust the Old State House will soon be too small for its ex-

panding work. I like to think that at no distant day there will rise among the great group of buildings now multiplying in our Fenway, through its exertions and as its home, a Boston Historical Museum—a New England Historical Museum, if you will—nobler than those noble historical museums which are now the glory of Zurich and Basel and Berne. In that great gallery there shall be splendid rooms, like the Schubert rooms in Vienna's city hall, filled with memorials of our great poets.

Love with them the past,—the past which was their present, the past which was their past; and let the past ever be to you, as it ever was to them, inspiration and commandment. No “legendary virtue carved upon our fathers' graves” could pass muster with Lowell; and if he celebrated the Mayflower, it was to inspire us to “launch our Mayflower,” and to remind us that “they must upward still, and onward, who would keep abreast of Truth.” And Holmes, fond singer of “No time like the old time,” exclaims, in those same verses in which he makes no less considerable a being than an angel select this three-fold hill as the future home of Arts and nurse of Liberty:

Yet in opinions look not always back,—
Your wake is nothing, mind the coming track;
Leave what you've done for what you have to do:
Don't be “consistent,” but be simply true.

All of our poets were “men of present valor;” and too many of the problems and duties which were cardinal for their society remain, alas, still cardinal for ours. Their words upon our duties to the black man, which but yesterday seemed happily antiquated, to-day seem startlingly contemporaneous. Were Whittier alive to-day, when a Southern senator cavorts through Northern cities, threatening that race friction in the South shall be settled by the shot-gun, he would sound a ringing new call to Faneuil Hall. A Boston Summer in the Senate now would call a halt to our fussiness about the petty “anarchies” of Paterson and the Bowery till this big anarchy was dealt with. Emerson would summon us to a new reading of

the Boston Hymn, and new remembrance that God's "thunderbolt has eyes to see;" and Lowell would ask us once again to listen to the solemn "whisperin' in the air" above the graves we decorate, often so carelessly, on the May-days, — the whispering that seems to say :

Why died we? Wa'n't it, then,
To settle, once for all, that men was men?

The slavery to which our own time has been especially aroused, against which it has sounded the call for the first strong crusade; the slavery of poverty and social inequity; slavery not of any race or section, but, to right of us and left of us, pervading every city and almost every lane, — where is this injustice to our brothers and menace to our State brought home to our consciences more drastically than in Longfellow's "Challenge" and Lowell's "Hunger and Cold"?

The three corruptions in our own political life, "each enough to stir a pigeon's gall," which Lowell singled out for such bitter reprobation in his "Epistle to George William Curtis," still remain for us to war upon :

Office a fund for ballot-brokers made
To pay the drudges of their gainful trade;
Our cities taught what conquered cities feel
By ædiles chosen that they might safely steal;
And gold, however got, a title fair
To such respect as only gold can bear.

Still to-day's need is his warning word, in the very ode which commemorated the patriotic devotion at Concord Bridge :

Beware lest, shifting with time's gradual creep,
The light that guided shine into your eyes.
The envious powers of ill nor wink nor sleep:
Be therefore timely wise,
Nor laugh when this one steals, and that one lies.

These words, I say, are not historical, not for the past; they are for us to-day. And for that most commanding cause of our time, the war against war, — for that cause, too, our poets

sounded the high note. Lowell's "Fatherland," Whittier's Greeting to the Peace Convention of 1848, Emerson's essay on War, Holmes's "Angel of Peace," Longfellow's "Arsenal at Springfield,"—how in these messages, and a hundred more, our Boston poets strove to make all men see and understand that,

Were half the power that fills the world with terror,
 Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts,
 Given to redeem the human mind from error,
 There were no need of arsenals and forts!

Their country was the world, their countrymen were all mankind. This is our highest pride, while we are proud that from this spot of earth their influence went out. It is as Americans and as men that they give and we receive their highest messages and those for which we owe them most. But on this festival we recognize with gratitude peculiarly our own their special services for us, their love for this Boston which we love, and the anointed eyes with which they looked upon our yesterdays and our to-morrows.

"Here stands to-day as of yore"—the word is Emerson's—"our little city of the rocks; here let it stand forever, on the man-bearing granite of the North! Let her stand fast by herself! She has grown great. She is filled with strangers; but she can only prosper by adhering to her faith. Let every child that is born of her and every child of her adoption see to it to keep the name of Boston as clean as the sun; and in distant ages her motto shall be the prayer of millions on all the hills that gird the town, 'As with our fathers, so God be with us!'"

DR. CHARLES F. READ, *Treasurer*, in acct. with the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, CURRENT FUND. CR.

1906.		1906.	
Jan. 1.	To Cash in N. E. Trust Co.	\$42 51	\$100 00
Dec. 31.	" 513 assessments	2,565 00	17 50
	" Sales of Bostonian Society Publications, Vols. I, II, III	613 70	2,692 00
	" Sales of Souvenirs	203 70	353 75
	" Amount transferred from interest of Permanent Fund	1,600 00	59 50
	" Interest on deposits	5 96	285 23
			332 37
			147 35
			101 29
			295 58
			47 25
			126 61
			176 00
			241 01
			55 43
			<u>\$5,030 87</u>
			<u>\$5,030 87</u>

December 31, 1906.

1906.	
Jan. 1.	To Cash in the N. E. Trust Co. . . \$4,888 94
Sept. 28.	“ Maturity of 2 City of Boston 5 per cent. Bonds . . . 2,000 00
Dec. 31.	“ Life Membership fees . . . 660 00
	“ Interest from Permanent Fund . . . 1,666 43
	<hr/>
	\$9,215 37
1906.	
Feb. 2.	By Purchase of 2 N. Y. C. & H. R. R. 4 per cent. Bonds . . . \$2,040 22
	“ Purchase of 3 C. & M. R. R. 3½ per cent. Bonds . . . 2,897 78
Oct. 3.	“ Purchase of 2 City of Boston 4 per cent. Bonds . . . 2,035 44
Dec. 31.	“ Transfer of interest . . . 1,600 00
	“ Balance in N. E. Trust Co. . . 641 93
	<hr/>
	\$9,215 37

December 31, 1906.

The Funds of the Society are invested in the following securities:

	Par.	Cost.
City of Boston 4% Bonds . . .	\$11,000 00	\$11,631 30
State of Massachusetts 3½% Bonds . . .	8,000 00	8,752 27
Boston & Maine R. 4½% Bonds . . .	2,000 00	2,540 00
Am. Tel. and Tel. Co. 4% Bonds . . .	6,000 00	5,755 81
City of Providence 3 and 3½% Bonds . . .	9,000 00	8,804 89
City of Dayton 5% Bonds . . .	2,000 00	2,215 00
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. 4% Bonds . . .	2,000 00	2,040 22
C. & M. R. R. 3½% Bonds . . .	3,000 00	2,897 78
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$43,000 00	\$44,637 27

CHARLES F. READ, *Treasurer*.

The undersigned, of the Committee on Finance of the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, having examined the Treasurer's accounts for the year 1906 and the vouchers therewith presented, hereby certify to the correctness of the same.

They have also examined the Securities of the Society, and find them correct, according to the Treasurer's statement.

[Signed] LEVI L. WILLCUTT,
A. A. FOLSOM,

Of the Finance Committee.

December 31, 1906.

SPECIAL FUNDS.

The Invested Funds of the Society include the following Special Funds:—

Mrs. Catherine Page Perkins Fund	\$4,000 00
Joseph Henry Stickney Fund	1,000 00
Samuel Elwell Sawyer Fund	4,610 87
George Oliver Carpenter Memorial Fund	1,000 00
Edward Ingersoll Browne Fund	1,000 00
Boston Memorial Association Fund	1,179 51
Robert Charles Billings Fund	3,000 00
Robert Charles Winthrop Fund	3,000 00

ADDITIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY, 1906.

DONORS.	VOL- UMES.	PAM- PHLETS.
American Congregational Society . . .		1
American Historical Association . . .	1	1
Appleton, Francis H.	1	
Boston Cemetery Department		2
Boston City Hospital	1	
Boston Public Library		13
Boston Museum of Fine Arts		1
Boston Registry Department	2	
Boston Transit Commission	1	
Boston Young Men's Christian Association . . .		1
Brookline (Mass.) Historical Society		1
Brown, Francis H.		1
Bunker Hill Monument Association		1
Cabot, Stephen		1
Charles River Dam Commission		1
Corbett, Alexander, Jr.	1	
Curran, Michael P.	1	
Cutler, S. Newton	1	1
Essex Institute		5
Fitzgerald, Hon. John F., Mayor of Boston . .	2	
Folsom, Albert A.	1	
Green, Samuel A.		1
Hayford, Nathan H.	2	
Hosmer, Jerome C.	1	
Hubbard, Samuel	1	
Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massa- chusetts		1
Hyde Park (Mass.) Historical Society		4

DONORS.	VOL- UMES.	PAM- PHLETS.
Illinois State Historical Society		2
James, William Grant	4	
Lawrence (Mass.) Public Library		1
Library of Congress	1	
Lynn (Mass.) Historical Society		2
Mangan, John J.		1
Massachusetts, Commissioner of Public Records of	1	
Massachusetts, Commonwealth of and the City of Boston	1	
Massachusetts Historical Society	1	
Massachusetts, Secretary of State of	16	
Medford (Mass.) Historical Society		3
New England Catholic Historical Society		1
New England Historic-Genealogical Society	1	6
New England Society in the City of New York		1
New Jersey Historical Society		3
Norcross, Grenville H.		1
Parker, Mason G.	1	
Perkins, Hamilton	1	
Purchased	2	
Salem (Mass.) Public Library		1
Sharon (Mass.) Historical Society		1
Sheldon, George		1
Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts	1	
Somerville Historical Society		13
Spencer, Charles A. W.	1	
State Historical Society of Iowa		4
Suffolk Co. (Mass.), Registrar of Deeds of	1	
Syracuse (N. Y.) Public Library		1
United States Interstate Commerce Commission	3	
Unknown	2	10
Ware, William & Co.		1
	53	89

ADDITIONS BY GIFT AND LOAN
TO THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTIONS, 1906.

DONOR.	DESCRIPTION.
Andrews, C. Stanley	Boston Advertiser "War Extra," May 11, 1862.
Chase, Robert S.	Oil portrait of Samuel Adams, copied by the donor from the original portrait by Copley in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.
Clement, Frank	View of Boston from Roxbury, drawn by J. R. Smith about 1828, engraved by T. Kelly.
Coolidge, David H.	Bachelor's Picture of Gettysburg, engraved by H. B. Hall, from a painting by James Walker, Jr.
Cooney, Charles L.	Two crockery plates, from the Minoken Oyster House and the Patterson House, Boston.
Dowse, Miss Anna F.	Boston Fusiliers' pitcher.
Eustis, W. Tracy	Wood-cut view and play bill, dated November 7, 1803, of the Boston Theatre, Federal Street, framed together.
Gilbert, Shepard D.	Piece of window frame from Minot's Lighthouse, destroyed April 16, 1851.
Gilbert, John, Estate of	Daguerreotype of the actresses Miss Charlotte Cushman and her sister Miss Susan Cushman; the latter was afterwards successively Mrs. Merriam and Mrs. Musprat.
Green, Samuel A.	Lithograph portrait of Edward Winchester of Boston; Paper weight made of oak from the Old South Meeting House.
Greene, Patrick J.	Mantel from the Mather-Eliot House, demolished 1906.
Henton, James H.	Group of Photographs of the Commissioner, Chief and District Engineers and District Chiefs of the Boston Fire Department, 1896.
Holman, Louis A.	Photograph of Dupr�e's original drawing of a design for a Franklin Medal.
Jones, Edward J., Estate of	Lock and keys of Boston Jail, Queen Street (now Court Street).

DONOR.	DESCRIPTION.
Judd, Mrs. Sarah A.	Deed, engrossed and executed in Liverpool, Eng., in 1803, of the lot of land on which the First Meeting House in Boston was built, 1632.
Little, Arthur	Crockery water pitcher formerly used in the Tremont House Café.
Nolan, James F.	Oaken yoke, used to carry pails of water, bears the branding stamp "C. C. H." (County Court House), found in the roof of the Old Court House.
Prince, Samuel N.	Silk banner carried by the sail-makers of Boston in the procession in honor of President Andrew Jackson in 1833.
Quigley, Alfred J.	Grape shot found at the Charles River Dam excavation, 1906.
Reeves, Marcellus	Photograph of Joint City Committee and Superintendent, Boston Fire Alarm Department, 1867.
Sanger, W. H.	Box-wood cut of the wind mill of Samuel Sanger, corner of East and Sea Streets, about 1820.
Shaw, Henry L.	Photograph of the Massachusetts General Hospital from the Charles River, 1853.
Stevens, Charles E.	Cane formerly owned by Rev. Mather Byles, 1706-1788, bears his name and that of the donor J. Fitch and the date 1733.
Taylor, Charles H., Jr.	Hand colored copy of Mottram's engraving of Hill's View of Boston. (A loan.) Copper-plate portrait of Sir Henry Vane, 1612-1662, Governor of Massachusetts, 1636-1637.
Tyler, Warren P.	Plaster profile portrait of John G. Palfrey, the historian, 1796-1881.
Warren, David C.	Section of log and lead pipe from an ancient well on Long Wharf, taken out when the East Boston Tunnel was constructed.
Warren, Edward R.	Portrait of George Washington standing by his horse, reduced copy by Miss Jane Stuart from the original by her father Gilbert Stuart. (A loan.)
Warren, J. Collins	Oil painting of Revere Beach, by Gerry, 1839.
White, Mrs. Kenneth G.	Washington Pitcher and money trunk, formerly owned by Major Thomas Melville.

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 *Chase, George Bigelow
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 Davis, William Henry
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 *Dean, John Ward
 *Dean, Luni Albertus
 *Deblois, Stephen Grant
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 *Dewing, Benjamin Hill
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 Dexter, William Sohler
 *Dill, Thomas Bradford
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 Draper, George Albert
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 *Dupee, James Alexander
 *Dwight, Edmund
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 Eaton, Miss Georgianna Goddard
 *Eaton, Walter David
 Edes, Henry Herbert
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 *Eliot, Samuel
 *Emerson, George Robert
 *Emery, Francis Faulkner
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 Endicott, William, Jr.
 Endicott, William Crowninshield
 Ernst, Harold Clarence
 Estabrook, Arthur Frederick

- Estabrook, Frederick
 Estes, Dana
 Eustis, Miss Elizabeth Mussey
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 Eustis, Joseph Tracy
 Eustis, Miss Mary St. Barbe
 *Fabyan, George Francis
 Farnsworth, Edward Miller
 Farnsworth, William
 *Farrington, Charles Frederick
 Farwell, John Whittemore
 *Fay, Joseph Story
 Fay, Joseph Story, Jr.
 Fay, Sigourney Webster
 Fearing, Andrew Coatesworth, Jr.
 Felton, Frederic Luther
 *Fenno, John Brooks
 Fenno, Lawrence Carteret
 *Ferris, Mortimer Catlin
 Fish, Frederick Perry
 Fiske, Andrew
 Fiske, Mrs. Charlotte Morse
 *Fiske, Miss Elizabeth Stanley
 Fitz, Mrs. Henrietta Goddard
 Fitz, Reginald Heber
 Fitzgerald, William Francis
 Floyd, Charles Harold
 *Fogg, John Samuel Hill
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 *French, Jonathan
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 Fuller, Charles Emerson
 *Fuller, Henry Holton
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 *Galloupe, Mrs. Sarah Augusta
 Gardiner, Robert Hallowell
 Gardner, George Peabody
 *Gardner, John Lowell
 Gaugengigl, Ignaz Marcel
 *Gay, Edwin Whitney
 Gay, Ernest Lewis
 George, Elijah
 Giddings, Mrs. Susan Kittredge
 Gilbert, Shepard Devereux
 *Gill, James Seel
 Gill, Mrs. Matilda
 Gill, Mrs. Rachel Maria
 Glasier, Alfred Adolphus
 Gleason, James Mellen
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 Goddard, Miss Julia
 *Goodhue, Francis Abbot
 Goodrich, Mrs. Mary Marvin
 *Gould, Benjamin Apthorp
 Grandin, John Livingston
 *Gray, Reginald
 Gray, Russell
 Green, Charles Montraville
 Green, Samuel Abbott
 *Greenough, Francis Boott
 Grew, Edward Wigglesworth
 Grew, Henry Sturgis
 Griggs, John Hammond
 Grozier, Edwin Atkins
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 Guild, Curtis, Jr.
 *Guild, Mrs. Sarah Crocker
 Guild, Miss Sarah Louisa
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 *Haigh, John
 *Hale, Mrs. Ellen Sever
 Hall, Mrs. Ellen Page
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 *Hall, Thomas Bartlett
 Hall, George Gardner
 Hammer, Charles Dunkel
 *Hammond, Mrs. Ellen Sarah
 Sophia
 *Hammond, Gardiner Greene

- Hammond, George Warren
 *Hancock, Franklin
 *Hapgood, Warren
 Harrison, Walter James
 Hart, Thomas Norton
 *Hart, William Tennant
 *Hartt, John F
 Haskell, William Andrew
 *Hassam, John Tyler
 Hastings, Henry
 Haven, Franklin
 Hayford, Nathan Holbrook
 *Haynes, James Gilson
 Haynes, John Cummings
 *Hayward, George
 Hayward, James Warren
 Head, Charles
 *Hecht, Jacob Hirsch
 Hemenway, Alfred
 Hemenway, Augustus
 *Henchman, Nathaniel Hurd
 Henshaw, Samuel
 Hickok, Gilman Clarke
 Higginson, Francis Lee
 Higginson, Mrs. Ida Agassiz
 *Hill, Hamilton Andrews
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 Hill, James Edward Radford
 Hill, Warren May
 Hill, William Henry
 Hills, Edwin Augustus
 Hinckley, Frederic
 Hoffman, Mrs. Rebecca Russell
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 Holden, Joshua Bennett
 Hollingsworth, Amor Leander
 *Hollingsworth, Sumner
 Hollingsworth, Zachary Taylor
 Holmes, Edward Jackson
 *Homans, Charles Dudley
 *Homans, George Henry
 *Homans, John, 2d
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 Hooper, Mrs. Mary Davis Beal
 Hooper, Robert Chamblet
 Hooper, William
- Hopkins, Amos Lawrence
 Hornblower, Henry
 *Horsford, Eben Norton
 Houghton, Clement Stevens
 Houghton, Miss Elizabeth Good-
 ridge
 *Hovey, Henry Stone
 Howard, Herbert Burr
 Howe, Elmer Parker
 Hubbard, Charles Wells
 Hunnewell, James Frothingham
 Hunnewell, James Melville
 Hurlbut, Mrs. Eda Adams
 Hutchings, George Sherburne
 Iasigi, Mrs. Amy Gore
 *Jackson, Mrs. Mary Stuart
 Jackson, William
 James, Arthur Holmes
 James, George Abbot
 Jeffries, Benjamin Joy
 Jenks, Henry Fitch
 Jenney, Bernard
 Jenney, William Thacher
 Johnson, Arthur Stoddard
 Johnson, Wolcott Howe
 Jones, Daniel Wayland
 Jones, Jerome
 Jones, Nathaniel Royal
 Joy, Franklin Lawrence
 Keith, Benjamin Franklin
 Kellen, William Vail
 Kelly, Fitzroy
 *Kennard, Martin Parry
 Kennedy, George Golding
 Kennedy, John Joseph
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 Kidder, Nathaniel Thayer
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 Kimball, Mrs. Clara Bertram
 Kimball, David Pulsifer
 Kimball, Lemuel Cushing
 *Kimball, Mrs. Susan Tillinghast
 Kitson, Henry Hudson
 *Kuhn, Hamilton
 Ladd, Babson Savilian
 Ladd, Nathaniel Watson

- Lamb, George
 Lamb, Henry Whitney
 *Lambert, Thomas Ricker
 *Lane, Jonathan Abbott
 Lawrence, Amory Appleton
 *Lawrence, Amos Adams
 Lawrence, Charles Richard
 Lawrence, John
 Lawrence, Robert Means
 Lawrence, Samuel Crocker
 Lawson, Thomas William
 Lee, James Stearns
 Lee, Joseph
 Lee, William Henry
 Leonard, Amos Morse
 Leonard, George Henry
 Leverett, George Vasmer
 Lewis, Edwin James
 *Lincoln, Beza
 Litchfield, Wilford Jacob
 Little, Arthur
 *Little, George Washington
 Little, James Lovell
 Little, John Mason
 *Lockwood, Philip Case
 Lockwood, Thomas St. John
 Lodge, Henry Cabot
 Long, Harry Vinton
 Longfellow, Alexander Wadsworth
 Longley, James
 Longley, Mrs. Julia Robinson
 Lord, George Wells
 Loring, Augustus Peabody
 *Loring, Caleb William
 Loring, Mrs. Katharine Peabody
 Loring, William Caleb
 *Lothrop, Daniel
 Lothrop, Thornton Kirkland
 Loud, Charles Elliot
 Loud, Joseph Prince
 Low, George Doane
 Low, John
 Lowell, Francis Cabot
 Lowell, Miss Georgina
 Lowell, John
 Lowell, Miss Lucy
 Lowell, Mrs. Mary Ellen
 *Lucas, Edmund George
 Luke, Arthur Fuller
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 *Norwell, Henry
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 *Olmsted, Frederick Law
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 *Paige, John Calvin
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 Paine, Robert Treat
 Paine, William Alfred
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 *Palfrey, John Carver
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 Parker, Charles Wallingford
 Parker, Frederick Wesley
 Parker, Herman
 Parker, Mason Good
 *Parker, Miss Sarah
 *Parkman, Francis
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 Peabody, Philip Glendower
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 Peirce, Silas
 *Perkins, Augustus Thorndike
 *Perkins, Mrs. Catherine Page
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 *Perkins, William
 *Perry, Charles French
 Perry, Edward Hale
 Perry, Thomas Sergeant
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 Pfaff, Mrs. Hannah Adams
 *Pfaff, Jacob
 Phelan, James Joseph
 Phillips, Mrs. Anna Tucker
 Pickering, Henry
 *Pierce, Henry Lillie
 *Pierce, Nathaniel Willard
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 *Porter, William Killam, Jr.
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 Pratt, Laban
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 Prescott, Walter Conway
 Preston, George Marshall
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 Quincy, George Gilbert
 *Quincy, George Henry
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 Quincy, Mrs. Mary Caroline
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 *Richards, Henry Capen
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 *Russell, Samuel Hammond
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 Shattuck, George Brune
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 Shaw, Henry
 Shaw, Henry Lyman
 Shaw, Henry Southworth
 Shaw, Henry Southworth, Jr.
 Shillaber, William Green
 *Shimmin, Charles Franklin
 Shuman, Abraham
 Shumway, Franklin Peter
 Sigourney, Henry
 Simpson, Frank Ernest
 *Skinner, Francis
 Skinner, Francis
 *Slafter, Edmund Farwell
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 *Slocum, William Henry
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 Smith, Fitz Henry, Jr.
 Smith, Frank Ernest
 Smith, Joseph Warren
 Smith, Miss Mary Almira
 Snow, Franklin Augustus
 Sohler, Miss Elizabeth Putnam
 Sohler, William Davies
 Sortwell, Alvin Foye
 Soule, Miss Sarah Marden
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 Spaulding, John Taylor
 Spaulding, William Stuart
 Sprague, Francis Peleg
 Sprague, Phineas Warren
 Squire, Frank Orvis
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 Stearns, Frank Waterman
 Stearns, Richard Hall
 Steinert, Alexander

- Stetson, Amos William
 Stetson, James Henry
 Stetson, John Alpheus
 *Stevens, Oliver
 Stodder, Charles Frederick
 Stone, Charles Wellington
 Storey, Joseph Charles
 Storey, Mrs. Mary Ascension
 Stowell, Edmund Channing
 *Stowell, John
 Stratton, Solomon Piper
 *Sturgis, Russell
 *Sumner, Alfred Henry
 Suter, Hales Wallace
 Swan, William Willard
 *Sweetser, Mrs. Anne Maria
 Sweetser, Isaac Homer
 Swift, Henry Walton
 Taft, Edward Augustine
 Taggard, Henry
 Talbot, Miss Marion
 Taylor, Charles Henry
 Taylor, Charles Henry, Jr.
 Taylor, William Osgood
 *Thacher, Henry Charles
 Thacher, Louis Bartlett
 Thacher, Thomas Chandler
 Thayer, Bayard
 Thayer, Charles Irving
 *Thayer, David
 Thayer, Eugene Van Rensselaer
 Thayer, Frank Bartlett
 Thayer, John Eliot
 Thayer, Mrs. Mary
 Thorndike, Alden Augustus
 *Thorndike, George Quincy
 Thorndike, Townsend William
 *Thornton, Charles Cutts Gookin
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 Todd, Thomas
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 Tompkins, Eugene
 Tompkins, Mrs. Frances Henrietta
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 Tucker, Alanson
- Tucker, George Fox
 *Tucker, James Crehore
 Tucker, Lawrence
 Tufts, Leonard
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 Turner, Mrs. Cora Leslie
 *Turner, Edward
 *Turner, Job Abiel
 Tyler, Charles Hitchcock
 Tyler, Edward Royall
 *Upham, George Phinehas
 *Upton, George Bruce
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 *Vose, James Whiting
 *Wadsworth, Alexander Fairfield
 *Walker, Francis Amasa
 Walker, Grant
 Wallace, Cranmore Nesmith
 Ward, Francis Jackson
 Ware, Miss Mary Lee
 Warner, Bela Hemenway
 Warren, Albert Cyrus
 Warren, Edward Ross
 Warren, John Collins
 Warren, Samuel Dennis
 *Warren, Mrs. Susan Cornelia
 Warren, William Fairfield
 *Warren, William Wilkins
 Waterman, Frank Arthur
 *Waters, Edwin Forbes
 Watkins, Walter Kendall
 Webster, Frank George
 *Webster, John Haskell
 Weeks, John Wingate
 Welch, Francis Clarke
 Weld, Mrs. Caroline Langdon
 Weld, Daniel
 Weld, John Davis
 *Weld, Otis Everett
 Wendell, Barrett
 *Wentworth, Alonzo Bond
 Wesson, James Leonard
 West, Mrs. Olivia Sears
 Weston, Mrs. Frances Erving
 Wetherbee, Winthrop
 Wheeler, Horace Leslie

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| *Wheelwright, Edward | *Williams, Henry Willard |
| Wheelwright, Mrs. Isaphene Moore | Williams, John Davis |
| *Wheelwright, Josiah | *Williams, Miss Louisa Harding |
| *Wheildon, William Wilder | Williams, Ralph Blake |
| Whipple, Joseph Reed | *Williams, Samuel Stevens Coffin |
| Whipple, Sherman Leland | *Wilson, Davies |
| Whitcher, Frank Weston | Winchester, Daniel Low |
| Whitcomb, Henry Clay | *Winchester, Thomas Bradlee |
| *White, Charles Tallman | Winslow, William Copley |
| White, George Robert | Winsor, Miss Mary Pickard |
| *White, John Gardner | Winsor, Robert |
| White, McDonald Ellis | *Winthrop, Robert Charles, Jr. |
| White, Mrs. Sarah Brackett | Winthrop, Robert Mason |
| *White, Miss Susan Jackson | Wise, John Perry |
| Whitman, William | Withington, Charles Francis |
| *Whitmore, Charles John | Wolcott, Mrs. Edith Prescott |
| *Whitmore, Charles Octavius | Woodbury, John Page |
| *Whitney, Mrs. Caroline Abbe | *Woodman, Cyrus |
| *Whitney, Henry Austin | Woods, Frederick Adams |
| Whitney, James Lyman | *Woods, Henry |
| *Whittington, Hiram | *Woolley, William |
| *Wigglesworth, Edward | Woolson, Mrs. Annie Williston |
| Wigglesworth, George | *Woolson, James Adams |
| Willcomb, Mrs. Martha Stearns | Worcester, Elwood |
| Willcutt, Francis Henry | Wright, Albert Judd |
| Willcutt, Levi Lincoln | Wright, Charles Francis |
| Willcutt, Levi Lincoln, Jr. | *Wright, Miss Esther Fidelia |
| *Willcutt, Mrs. Mary Ann Phillips | Wright, John Gordon |
| Willcutt, Miss Sarah Edith | Wright, William James |
| *Williams, Benjamin Bangs | *Young, George |
| *Williams, Edward Henry | |

* Deceased.

ANNUAL MEMBERS.

Abbott, Samuel, Jr.	Ballard, Miss Elizabeth
Adams, Edward Brinley	Barbour, Edmund Dana
Ainsley, John Robert	Barlow, Charles Lowell
Alcott, John Sewall Pratt	Barrus, George Hale
Allen, Mrs. Adeline Amanda	Barton, Edward Henry
Allen, Mrs. Caroline Balch	Batcheller, Mrs. Emma Walker
Allen, Crawford Carter	Bates, John Lewis
Allen, Frank Dewey	Batt, Charles Richard
Allen, Frederick Baylies	Baylies, Walter Cabot
Allen, Herbert Dupee	Beal, Boylston Adams
Allen, Horace Gwynne	Bean, Henry Sumner
Allen, William Lothrop	Benton, Josiah Henry, Jr.
Alley, Arthur Humphrys	Bigelow, Alanson
Ames, Fisher	Bigelow, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth
Ames, Oliver	Binder, William
Amory, Charles Walter	Bird, William Barnard
Amory, William	Bliss, James Frederick
Anderson, James Francis	Blodgett, William
Andrews, Edward Reynolds	Boit, Robert Apthorp
Appleton, John Henry	Boles, Frank Walter
Appleton, Samuel	Bond, Harold Lewis
Appleton, William Sumner	Bond, Lawrence
Atkins, Edwin Farnsworth	Borland, Melancthon Woolsey
Atkinson, Charles Follen	Bouvé, Charles Osborn
Atkinson, George	Bowditch, Charles Pickering
Austin, Charles Lewis	Bowen, Henry James
Avery, Charles French	Bradlee, John Tisdale
Bacon, Edwin Munroe	Bradstreet, George Flint
Bacon, Louis	Braman, James Chandler
Badger, Wallis Ball	Bremer, Theodore Glover
Bailey, Hollis Russell	Brewer, Joseph
Baker, Ezra Henry	Briggs, Oliver Leonard

- Brooks, Lyman Loring
 Brown, Arthur Eastman
 Brown, Charles Henry Calhoun
 Brown, Samuel Newell
 Bruerton, James
 Brush, Edward Clifford
 Bryant, John Duncan
 Bunker, Marston Bradlee
 Burnett, Robert Manton
 Burrage, Charles Henry
 Bush, John Standish Foster
 Bush, Samuel Dacre
 Campbell, John
 Capen, Samuel Billings
 Carlisle, Edward Augustus
 Carpenter, Frederick Banker
 Carr, Samuel
 Carter, George Edward
 Cate, Martin Luther
 Chamberlin, Miss Abby H.
 Cheney, Mrs. Elizabeth Stickney
 Chick, Frank Samuel
 Choate, Seth Adams
 Churchill, Asaph
 Clapp, Mrs. Susan Prescott
 Clapp, Mrs. Vanlora Joann
 Clark, Arthur Tirrell
 Clark, Benjamin Cutler
 Clark, Benjamin Preston
 Clark, Charles Storey
 Clark, Ellery Harding
 Clark, Frederic Simmons
 Clark, Isaiah Raymond
 Clarke, George Kuhn
 Clarke, George Lemist
 Clough, Micajah Pratt
 Clough, Samuel Chester
 Cobb, John Candier
 Cobb, Melville Lubeck
 Cobb, William Henry
 Cochrane, Alexander
 Codman, Charles Russell
 Coffin, Charles Albert
 Cole, Edward Enoch
 Coleman, Cornelius Ambrose
 Conrad, Sidney Smith
 Coolidge, Harold Jefferson
 Coolidge, John Templeman
 Covell, Alphonso Smith
 Cox, Edwin Birchard
 Crane, Winthrop Murray
 Crosby, Freeman Mansur
 Crosby, Samuel Trevett
 Crosby, Stephen Moody
 Cumings, Charles Bradley
 Cunniff, Michael Mathew
 Currant, John Francis
 Cushing, Arthur Percy
 Daniels, John Alden
 Danielson, John De Forest
 Davenport, Francis Henry
 Davenport, George Howe
 Davis, George Peabody
 Davis, Horatio
 Dawes, Ambrose
 Day, Frank Ashley
 Dean, Charles Augustus
 Dennison, Charles Sumner
 Dennison, Henry Beals
 Dennison, Herbert Elmer
 Dexter, Charles Warner
 Dexter, George Blake
 Dexter, Gordon
 Dickinson, Marquis Fayette
 Dillaway, Charles Henry
 Dodd, Henry Ware
 Dodd, Horace
 Dolliver, Watson Shields
 Dorsey, James Francis
 Dowse, Charles Francis
 Driver, William Raymond
 Drummond, Mrs. Esther Anne
 Dumaine, Frederic Christopher
 Dumaresq, Philip Kearney
 Durant, William Bullard
 Eaton, Charles Lynd
 Edmands, Amos Lawrence
 Elder, Samuel James
 Eldredge, Mrs. Ellen Sophia
 Eliot, Amory
 Ellis, Augustus Hobart
 Ellms, Charles Otis

Emerson, Charles Walter
 Emery, Daniel Sullivan
 Ernst, Mrs. Ellen Lunt
 Eustis, George Pickering
 Everett, Arthur Greene
 Fairbanks, Charles Francis
 Fales, Herbert Emerson
 Farley, William Thayer
 Farnsworth, Miss Alice
 Farrar, Frederick Albert
 Fay, Temple Rivera
 Ferdinand, Frank
 Field, George Prentice
 Fifield, Mrs. Emily Anna
 Fisk, Otis Daniell
 Flagg, Elisha
 Fobes, Edwin Francis
 Folsom, Albert Alonzo
 Forehand, Frederic
 Foster, Charles Henry Wheelwright
 Fottler, Jacob
 French, Clarence Freeman
 Frenning, John Erasmus
 Fry, Charles
 Fuller, Alfred Worcester
 Furness, Dawes Eliot
 Gallison, William Henry
 Gardner, George Augustus
 Gaston, Miss Sarah Howard
 Gaston, William Alexander
 Gay, Eben Howard
 Gay, Frederick Lewis
 Gay, Warren Fisher
 Gilman, Gorham Dummer
 Gleason, Daniel Angell
 Glover, Albert Seward
 Goddard, William
 Goodnow, Daniel
 Goodnow, Walter Richardson
 Gookin, Charles Bailey
 Goss, Elbridge Henry
 Graves, John Long
 Gray, John Chipman
 Hall, Charles Wells
 Hall, James Morris Whiton
 Hall, Thomas Hills

Hallett, Daniel Bunker
 Hallett, William Russell
 Halsall, William Formby
 Hamlin, Charles Sumner
 Hammond, Mrs. Esther Lathrop
 Hammond, Gardiner Greene
 Hardy, Alpheus Holmes
 Harrington, George Sumner
 Hart, Francis Russell
 Haskell, Edwin Bradbury
 Haskell, Henry Hill
 Hastings, Albert Woodman
 Hastings, Charles William
 Hatch, Edward Augustus
 Hatfield, Charles Edwin
 Haynes, Henry Williamson
 Hecht, Mrs. Lina Frank
 Hedges, Mrs. Anna
 Hedges, Sidney McDowell
 Hemenway, Mrs. Ellen Louisa
 Henchman, Miss Annie Parker
 Hill, Clarence Harvey
 Hills, William Sanford
 Hockley, Mrs. Amelia Daniell
 Hogg, John
 Hollander, Louis Preston
 Holman, Charles Bradley
 Hopewell, John
 Horton, Edward Augustus
 Hosmer, Jerome Carter
 Houdlette, Frederic Alley
 Howe, Henry Saltonstall
 Howe, Walter Clark
 Howes, Daniel Havens
 Howland, Joseph Francis
 Howland, Shepard
 Hubbard, James Mascarene
 Hubbard, Samuel
 Huckins, Frank
 Huckins, Harry
 Hudson, Mrs. Eunice Wells
 Humphrey, Henry Bauer
 Humphreys, Richard Clapp
 Hunt, Frederick Thayer
 Hunt, Henry Warren
 Hurd, Charles Edwin

- Hutchings, Mrs. Ellen
 Inches, Charles Edward
 Ingraham, Mrs. Hannah Clement
 Ireson, Mrs. Ellen Wheeler
 Jackson, Robert Tracy
 Jackson, William Henry
 James, George Barker
 James, William Grant
 Jaques, Eustace
 Jaques, Henry Percy
 Jaynes, Charles Porter
 Jelly, George Frederick
 Jenkins, Charles
 Jernegan, Holmes Mayhew
 Johnson, Edward Crosby
 Johnson, Hiram
 Jones, Benjamin Mitchell
 Jones, Clarence William
 Jones, Mrs. Sarah Gavett
 Judd, Mrs. Sarah Ann
 Kellogg, Charles Wetmore
 Kennedy, Miss Louise
 Kent, Prentiss Mellen
 Kimball, Edward Adams
 King, Daniel Webster
 King, Tarrant Putnam
 Knapp, George Brown
 Lamb, Roland Olmstead
 Lathrop, John
 Lawrence, William
 Learned, Francis Mason
 Leatherbee, Charles William
 Lee, George Cabot
 Leman, John Howard
 Lilly, Channing
 Lincoln, Albert Lamb
 Lincoln, Charles Jairus
 Lincoln, Solomon
 Lincoln, William Edwards
 Lincoln, William Henry
 Livermore, George Brigham
 Livermore, Thomas Leonard
 Livermore, William Brown
 Locke, Charles Augustus
 Locke, Isaac Henry
 Longfellow, Miss Alice Mary
 Longfellow, Richard King
 Lord, William Harding
 Loring, Miss Mary James
 Lovering, Charles Taylor
 Lowney, Walter McPherson
 Lunt, William Wallace
 Lyman, Miss Florence
 Lyman, George Hinckley
 Maccabe, Joseph Brewster
 Mack, Mrs. Eleanor Stevens
 Mackintosh, William Hillegas
 Macurda, William Everett
 Mann, Frank Chester
 Manning, William Wayland
 Marcy, Charles De Witt
 Mason, Fanny Peabody
 McGlenen, Edward Brewster
 McIlwain, William Howe
 McLellan, Edward
 Mead, Edwin Doak
 Means, Charles Johnson
 Means, James
 Merrill, Joshua
 Merrill, William Edward
 Merritt, Edward Percival
 Meyer, Miss Héloïse
 Miller, Henry Franklin
 Miner, George Allen
 Minot, Laurence
 Mitchell, Thomas Spencer
 Monks, Frank Hawthorne
 Monks, Richard Joseph
 Montague, David Thompson
 Moody, Mrs. Elizabeth Dana
 Moors, Joseph Benjamin
 Morison, Mrs. Emily Marshall
 Morse, Godfrey
 Morse, Henry Curtis
 Morse, Robert McNeil
 Moseley, Frank
 Mumford, James Gregory
 Murdock, Harold
 Myrick, Nathan Sumner
 Nash, Herbert
 Nash, Mrs. Lucy Pratt Cooke
 Newhall, Charles Lyman

- Newhall, George Warren
 Newhall, Horatio
 Newton, James Stuart
 Nichols, Francis Henry
 Nickerson, Andrew
 Noble, John
 North, James Norman
 Nute, Herbert Newell
 O'Brien, Edward Francis
 O'Brien, Thomas Leland
 O'Connell, William Henry
 O'Meara, Stephen
 Otis, Mrs. Margaret
 Page, Walter Gilman
 Paine, Charles Jackson
 Palmer, Bradley Webster
 Palmer, Ezra
 Parker, Charles Wentworth
 Parker, George Francis
 Parker, John Nelson
 Peirson, Charles Lawrence
 Perkins, Francis Nathaniel
 Perkins, James Dudley
 Perry, Mrs. Olive Augusta
 Peters, Charles Joseph
 Peters, Francis Alonzo
 Peters, William York
 Pettigrove, Frederick George
 Phelps, George Henry
 Pidgin, Charles Felton
 Pierce, Wallace Lincoln
 Piper, Henry Augustus
 Pollard, Marshall Spring Perry
 Poor, Clarence Henry
 Porter, Charles Burnham
 Powers, Patrick Henry
 Pray, Benjamin Sweetser
 Prescott, William Herbert
 Putnam, George Franklin
 Putnam, Miss Georgina Lowell
 Quincy, Josiah Phillips
 Rand, Arnold Augustus
 Read, Charles French
 Read, Robert Leland
 Read, William
 Remick, John Anthony
 Reynolds, Edward
 Reynolds, Edward Belcher
 Rhodes, Stephen Holbrook
 Rice, David
 Rice, Fred Ball
 Rich, James Rogers
 Richards, George Edward
 Robbins, Royal
 Rogers, Miss Susan Snow
 Rogers, Mrs. William Barton
 Ross, Mrs. Caroline Emily
 Russell, Mrs. Frances Spofford
 Russell, Thomas Hastings
 Saben, Edward Emerson
 Sargent, Mrs. Aimée
 Sargent, Arthur Hewes
 Sawyer, Warren
 Schouler, James
 Seabury, Frank
 Searle, Charles Putnam
 Sears, Francis Bacon
 Sears, George Oliver
 Sears, Mrs. Ruth
 Sears, Richard
 Sears, William Richards
 Seavey, Fred Hannibal
 Sergeant, Charles Spencer
 Sherwin, Thomas
 Shuman, Samuel
 Skillings, David Nelson
 Small, Augustus Dennett
 Smith, Albert Oliver
 Smith, Charles Card
 Smith, Charles Francis
 Smith, Edward Ephraim
 Smith, Joseph Newhall
 Smith, Robert Boynton
 Smith, William Estis
 Snow, Charles Armstrong
 Soule, Horace Homer, Jr.
 Sowdon, Arthur John Clark
 Sprague, Henry Harrison
 Sproul, Thomas John
 Stanwood, Arthur Grimes
 Stearns, James Price
 Stedman, Arthur Wallace

Stevens, Benjamin Franklin
 Stevens, Francis Herbert
 Stillings, Ephraim Bailey
 Storer, John Humphreys
 Storey, Moorfield
 Stowe, William Edward
 Stratton, Charles Edwin
 Streeter, Francis Volney
 Strong, Edward Alexander
 Sturgis, Richard Clipston
 Sullivan, Richard
 Swan, Charles Herbert
 Swan, Robert Thaxter
 Sweet, Everell Fletcher
 Tenney, George Punchard
 Thayer, Nathaniel
 Thorndike, Augustus Larkin
 Throckmorton, John Wakefield
 Francis
 Tolman, James Pike
 Trask, William Ropes
 Tuttle, Joseph Henry
 Tuttle, Lucius
 Underwood, Mrs. Caroline Susanna
 Underwood, Henry Oliver
 Vaughan, Francis Wales
 Verne, Bernard Paul
 Vialle, Charles Augustus
 Vincent, Miss Susan Walker
 Vose, Charles
 Wait, William Cushing
 Wales, William Quincy
 Ware, Horace Everett
 Warren, Bentley Wirt
 Warren, Franklin Cooley
 Warren, Mrs. Rebecca Bennett
 Watson, Francis Sedgewick
 Way, Charles Granville
 Webster, Everett Bertram

Weeks, Warren Bailey Potter
 Weil, Victor Meyer
 Welch, Charles Alfred
 Wells, Benjamin Williams
 West, Charles Alfred
 Weston, Thomas
 Wheeler, George Henry
 Wheelwright, Henry Augustus
 Wheelwright, John William
 Whitaker, Joseph
 White, Miss Gertrude Richardson
 White, Walter Henry
 Whitney, David Rice
 Whitney, James Edward
 Whitney, Mrs. Margaret Foster
 Whittemore, John Quincy Adams
 Whittier, Albert Rufus
 Whittier, Albert Rufus, Jr.
 Whittle, Charles Parker
 Wight, Franklin James
 Williams, David Weld
 Williams, George Gorham
 Williams, Henry Bigelow
 Williams, Moses
 Williams, Oliver Edwin
 Williams, Robert Breck
 Williams, Sydney Augustus
 Williamson, Robert Warden
 Winkley, Samuel Hobart
 Winthrop, Thomas Lindall
 Wolf, Bernard Mark
 Wood, Irving
 Woodbury, Isaac Franklin
 Woodman, Stephen Foster
 Woods, Solomon Adams
 Wright, Frank Vernon
 Wright, George Sumner
 Young, William Hill

ANNUAL MEMBERS DECEASED, 1881-1906.

Abbott, Josiah Gardiner
Adams, Edward French
Adams, Waldo
Aiken, Edward
Alden, Willian Lindley
Alexander, Ebenezer
Allen, Stillman Boyd
Allen, Thomas Jefferson
Allen, William Henry
Ames, Oakes Angier
Ames, Samuel Tarbell
Amory, Thomas Coffin
Andrew, John Forrester
Andrews, Charles Henry
Andrews, Erasmus Jones
Appleton, Daniel
Appleton, Thomas Gold
Apthorp, Robert East
Armstrong, George Ernest
Aspinwall, William
Atwood, Rufus Franklin Mosman
Avery, Abraham
Bailey, Charles Howard
Bailey, Mrs. Elizabeth Bellamy
Bailey, Lewis Brooks
Baird, John Caldwell
Baker, Ezra Howes
Bancroft, Joseph Howland
Barbour, John Nathaniel
Barnes, Amos
Barry, Frederick William
Bedlington, Samuel Moody
Bemis, Francis Theodore
Benedict, Washington Gano
Bennett, Theodore William
Bent, Mrs. Mary Narcissa
Bigelow, Abraham Orlando
Bigelow, Alanson
Billings, Robert Charles
Blake, Arthur Welland
Blake, Joshua

Blasland, Edward Boutelle
Bolles, Matthew
Bolles, Michael Shepard
Bond, Edward Pearson
Bouvé, Thomas Tracy
Bowditch, Jonathan Ingersoll
Bremer, John Lewis
Brewer, Cyrus
Briggs, Richard
Brooks, Francis
Brooks, Henry C.
Brooks, Phillips
Brown, Atherton Thayer
Brown, Buckminster
Burge, Lorenzo
Burgess, James Marsh
Burnham, Thomas Oliver Hazard
Perry
Burr, Isaac Tucker
Burrage, Alvah Augustus
Cabot, James Elliot
Cahill, Thomas
Calef, Benjamin Shreve
Callender, John Brown
Carlton, Samuel Augustus
Carruth, Charles
Carter, Charles Myrick
Chace, Miss Annie Eliza
Cheney, Benjamin Pierce
Chickering, George Harvey
Child, Dudley Richards
Church, John
Churchill, Gardner Asaph
Clapp, Otis
Clark, Cyrus Turner
Clark, David Oakes
Clark, John Moorhead
Clark, John Theodore
Clark, Joseph Washington
Clarke, Dorus
Clarke, James Freeman

Clarke, Thomas William
 Clifford, Samuel Washington
 Codman, Edward Wainwright
 Codman, William Coombs
 Coffin, George Winthrop
 Collamore, Ebenezer
 Collamore, John Hoffman
 Collins, Patrick Andrew
 Coolidge, Albert Leighton
 Coolidge, John Templeman
 Cox, Cornelius Frederick
 Cox, William Emerson
 Crane, Joshua
 Crane, Mrs. Sibylla Bailey
 Crocker, Uriel
 Cruft, Samuel Breck
 Cushing, George Shattuck
 Cushing, Samuel Thaxter
 Cushing, Thomas
 Dale, Eben
 Damrell, John Stanhope
 Danforth, Isaac Warren
 Danforth, James Hutchins
 Daniels, John Henry
 Dary, George Allen
 Davis, John William
 Deland, Thomas White
 Denison, John Newton
 Dexter, Samuel Parkman
 Ditson, Mrs. Catherine Delano
 Ditson, Oliver
 Dix, John Homer
 Dixwell, Epes Sargent
 Doane, Thomas
 Dorr, Miss Caroline
 Dresser, Jacob Albert
 Drummond, James Frederick
 Dunn, Edward Howard
 Dyer, Micah, Jr.
 Dyer, Samuel Niles
 Eager, George Henry
 Eaton, Edward Boylston
 Eaton, William Storer
 Edes, Henry Ware

Edgerly, Walter Howard
 Eliot, Mrs. Emily Marshall
 Ellis, Rowland
 Emery, Charles
 Emmes, Samuel
 Endicott, George Munroe
 Eustis, William Tracy
 Fay, Clement Kelsey
 Fenno, Isaac
 Field, William Evarts
 Fiske, John Minot
 Fitz, Eustace Cary
 Flint, David Boardman
 Foote, Henry Wilder
 Forbes, Robert Bennet
 Foster, Eben Brewer
 Freeman, Anthony Forbes
 French, Benjamin
 Frost, Rufus Smith
 Frothingham, Edward
 Frothingham, Octavius Brooks
 Frothingham, Ward Brooks
 Fuller, Benjamin Apthorp Gould
 Gale, Miss Sarah Ann
 Gardner, Harrison
 Gardner, John
 Gardner, John Lowell
 Gaston, Mrs. Louisa Augusta
 Gibbens, Joseph McKean
 Glover, Joseph Beal
 Goff, Edwards Hezekiel
 Goldthwait, Joel
 Gorham, James Lane
 Gray, Francis Calley
 Gray, William Rodolphus
 Green, George Henry
 Greene, Charles Augustus
 Greene, Mrs. Rebecca Andrews
 Greene, Stephen
 Grover, William Orrin
 Guild, Henry
 Hall, John Richardson
 Hallowell, Richard Price
 Harding, George Warren

- Hardy, Mrs. Susan Warner
 Harris, George Washington
 Haskell, Edwin Bradbury
 Haskell, William Andrew
 Hatch, Samuel
 Hayden, Charles Henry
 Hayes, Clarence Henry
 Hayes, Francis Brown
 Hawley, Mrs. Harriet Cordelia
 Heard, Franklin Fiske
 Heard, John Theodore
 Hemmenway, Henry Clay
 Hersey, Alfred Henry
 Higginson, Waldo
 Hilton, William
 Hobbs, Alfred Charles
 Holden, Daniel Curtis
 Hollis, Joseph Edward
 Homer, Charles Savage
 Hooper, Edward William
 Hooper, Robert William
 Horton, William Henshaw
 Houghton, William Stevens
 Hubbard, Aaron Dean
 Hudson, John Elbridge
 Hunnewell, Horatio Hollis
 Huntoon, Daniel Thomas Vose
 Hutchings, William Vincent
 James, Mrs. Julia Bradford Hunt-
 ington
 Jaques, Francis
 Jeffries, John
 Jeffries, Walter Lloyd
 Jenks, Thomas Leighton
 Jenney, Francis Henry
 Johnson, Edward
 Johnson, James Chauncy
 Johnson, Samuel
 Jones, William Parker
 Joy, John Dolbeare Waters
 Kendall, Charles Stewart
 Kendrick, James Royce
 Kennard, William Henry
 Kennedy, Charles Augustus
 Kidder, Henry Purkitt
 Kinsley, Edward Wilkinson
 Kittredge, Jeremiah Chapman
 Knowles, Henry Miles
 Knowles, Nathaniel
 Lamb, Thomas
 Lawrence, Abbott
 Lawrence, Edward
 Lawrence, Francis William
 Lewis, Mrs. Elizabeth
 Lewis, John Allen
 Lincoln, Frederic Walker
 Little, Samuel
 Lloyd, Andrew James
 Lockwood, Rhodes
 Lothrop, Samuel Kirkland
 Lovering, Daniel
 Lovering, Joseph Swain
 Lovett, George Lincoln
 Lowell, Edward Jackson
 Lowell, George Gardner
 Mackay, Robert Caldwell
 Mann, Charles Harrington
 Mann, Jonathan Harrington
 Manning, John Larrabee
 Marcy, Henry Sullivan
 Marston, Stephen Webster
 Mason, Henry
 Mather, Mrs. Ellen Everett
 May, John Joseph
 May, Samuel
 Maynard, Edward Deaborn
 Mayo, Edward Richards
 McClellan, Arthur Daggett
 McClellan, William Charles
 McIntyre, Peter
 McNeill, George Edwin
 Means, William Allen
 Means, William Gordon
 Meredith, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth
 Metcalf, Henry Brewer
 Millar, William Kilham
 Milliken, Ebenezer Coolbroth
 Mills, Dexter Townsend

Mills, Henry Franklin
 Mills, Isaac Bonney
 Minot, Francis
 Moody, Charles Eckley
 Morison, John Hopkins
 Morse, Henry Alphonso
 Morse, Jacob
 Morse, John Torrey
 Morton, John Dwight
 Moseley, Mrs. Frances Ann
 Motley, Edward
 Naphen, Henry Francis
 Nash, Bennett Hubbard
 Nichols, Mrs. Elizabeth Louisa
 Nichols, William Francis
 Niles, Stephen Rensselaer
 Niles, Thomas
 Norcross, Otis
 Norman, George H
 Parker, Ebenezer Francis
 Parker, Henry Drury
 Parker, Henry Grosvenor
 Parsons, Miss Anna Quincy Thax-
 ter
 Parsons, Francis
 Peabody, Francis Howard
 Peabody, Oliver White
 Penhallow, Pearce Wentworth
 Perkins, Charles Brooks
 Perkins, Charles Callahan
 Phelps, Arthur Davenport
 Phillips, Elijah Brigham
 Phillips, John Charles
 Phipps, Benjamin
 Pierce, George Jackson
 Pollock, Charles
 Porter, John Whitcomb
 Pratt, Charles Henry
 Pratt, Enoch
 Pratt, John Carroll
 Pratt, John Frank
 Prescott, William Augustus
 Preston, Jonathan
 Prince, John Tucker

Pulsifer, David
 Pulsifer, Royal Macintosh
 Quincy, Edmund
 Quincy, Henry Parker
 Rand, Edward Turner
 Reed, John Hooper
 Rice, Alexander Hamilton
 Rice, Henry Augustus
 Rice, John Hamilton
 Richardson, Frederic Lord
 Richardson, George Carter
 Robeson, William Rotch
 Robinson, Josiah Shephard
 Roby, Warren Gould
 Rodman, Samuel William
 Rogers, Henry Bromfield
 Rogers, John Kimball
 Rollins, Edwin Leighton
 Ropes, George
 Russ, Augustus
 Russell, Edward Thomas
 Salisbury, Daniel Waldo
 Saltonstall, Leverett
 Sampson, Oscar Hallett
 Sanford, Seneca
 Sargeant, Samuel Duncan
 Sargent, George Darius
 Sargent, Lucius Manlius
 Sawyer, Samuel Elwell
 Sawyer, Timothy Thompson
 Scott, George Robert White
 Sears, Knyvet Winthrop
 Sears, Philip Howes
 Shattuck, George Otis
 Shaw, Lemuel
 Shurtleff, Hiram Smith
 Slade, Daniel Denison
 Sleeper, Jacob
 Snelling, Nathaniel Greenwood
 Snow, Samuel Thomas
 Souther, Henry
 Spaulding, Mahlon Day
 Speare, Alden
 Spencer, Aaron Warner

- Sprague, Mrs. Elizabeth Rebecca
 Spring, Charles Wright
 Standish, Lemuel Miles
 Stearns, Charles Holmes
 Stearns, Edward
 Stickney, Joseph Henry
 Storer, William Brandt
 Story, Joseph
 Stowell, Francis
 Strout, Almon Augustus
 Swasey, Horatio Edward
 Sweetser, John
 Talbot, William Henry
 Tead, Edwin Long
 Temple, William Franklin
 Thayer, Edwin Flint
 Thomas, Henry Andrew
 Tobey, Edward Silas
 Tolman, Adams Kinsman
 Torrey, Benjamin Barstow
 Tower, William Augustus
 Train, Charles Russell
 Trask, William Blake
 Trull, Ezra Jackson
 Trull, John
 Tufts, Arthur Webster
 Tufts, Nathaniel Winfield Scott
 Tufts, William Fuller
 Turner, Henry Richmond
 Tyler, Edward
 Van Benthuyzen, George Christie
 Vannevar, Edward Bowman
 Van Voorhis, John Courtland
 Van Wagenen, Albert
 Vinal, Hammond Whitney
 Vose, Josiah Thomas
 Vose, Thomas Baker
 Wadleigh, Edwin Augustus
 Wales, George Washington
 Wales, Miss Mary Anne
 Walker, Nathaniel
 Walker, Mrs. Susan White Seaver
 Warren, Mrs. Elizabeth Tilden
 Linzee
 Warren, George Washington
 Warren, Marcellus Ralph
 Warren, Samuel Dennis
 Washburn, Henry Stevenson
 Waterhouse, Francis Asbury
 Weeks, Andrew Gray
 Weeks, James Hubbard
 Weld, Aaron Davis
 Weld, Mrs. Eliza Gore
 Weld, George Walker
 Weld, Moses Williams
 Wellman, John Wesley
 Wells, Samuel
 Wells, Stiles Gannett
 Weltch, Samuel
 Wentworth, Arioch
 Whiting, John Lake
 Whitman, George Henry
 Whitman, Henry
 Whitmore, William Henry
 Whitney, Edward
 Whittmore, Augustus
 Whittmore, Henry
 Whittier, Justin
 Wiggin, James Henry
 Wilbur, Horace Bean
 Wilder, Charles Woodward
 Wilder, William Henry
 Williams, Alexander
 Williams, Jacob Lafayette
 Winslow, John Barber
 Winslow, Samuel Wallis
 Wolcott, John Wesley
 Wolcott, Joshua Huntington
 Wolcott, Roger
 Wood, Charles Greenleaf
 Wood, William Barry
 Worster, John
 Wyman, Edward
 Wyman, Howard
 Yerrington, James Manning
 Winchell
 Young, Alexander

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Be it Known that whereas THOMAS C. AMORY, CURTIS GUILD, JOHN WARD DEAN, DORUS CLARKE, SAMUEL M. QUINCY, WILLIAM S. APPLETON, THOMAS MINNS, HENRY F. JENKS, JOHN T. HASSAM, and DUDLEY R. CHILD, have associated themselves with the intention of forming a corporation under the name of

The Bostonian Society,

for the purpose of promoting the study of the history of Boston, and the preservation of its antiquities, and have complied with the provisions of the Statutes of this Commonwealth in such case made and provided, as appears from the certificate of the President, Treasurer and Directors of said corporation, duly approved by the Commissioner of Corporations and recorded in this office;

Now, Therefore, I, Henry B. Peirce, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do hereby certify that said THOMAS C. AMORY, CURTIS GUILD, JOHN WARD DEAN, DORUS CLARKE, SAMUEL M. QUINCY, WILLIAM S. APPLETON, THOMAS MINNS, HENRY F. JENKS, JOHN T. HASSAM and DUDLEY R. CHILD, their associates and successors, are legally organized and established as and are hereby made an existing corporation under the name of

The Bostonian Society,

with the powers, rights and privileges and subject to the limitations, duties and restrictions, which by law appertain thereto.



Witness my official signature hereunto subscribed and the seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hereunto affixed, this second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty one.

[Signed]

HENRY B. PEIRCE,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.

*ORGANIZED TO PROMOTE THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF BOSTON
AND THE PRESERVATION OF ITS ANTIQUITIES.*

BY-LAWS.

I.

OBJECTS.

IT shall be the duty of members, so far as may be in their power, to carry out the objects of the Society, by collecting, by gift, loan, or purchase, books, manuscripts, and pictures, and by such other suitable means as may from time to time seem expedient.

II.

MEMBERS.

The members of the Bostonian Society shall be such persons, either resident or non-resident in Boston, as shall, after having been proposed and accepted as candidates at any regular monthly meeting by the Directors, be elected by the votes of a majority of the members present and voting.

III.

HONORARY AND CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Honorary and Corresponding members shall be nominated by the Directors, and shall be elected by ballot by two-thirds of the members present and voting. They may take part in the meetings of the Society, but shall not be entitled to vote.

IV.

ADMISSION FEE AND ASSESSMENTS.

Each member shall pay five dollars at the time of his or her admission, and five dollars each first day of January afterwards, into the treasury of the Society for its general purposes; provided, however, that no person joining the Society on or after the first day of October in any year shall be required to pay an additional assessment for the year commencing on the first day of January following.

If any member shall neglect to pay his or her admission fee or annual assessment, for three months after the same is due, he or she shall be liable to forfeit his or her membership at any time when the Directors shall so order.

The payment of the sum of thirty dollars in any one year by any member of the Society shall constitute him or her a life member of the Society; life members shall be free from assessments, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of annual members. The money received for such life membership shall constitute a fund, of which not more than twenty per cent., together with the annual income, shall be spent in any one year.

V.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificates, signed by the President and the Clerk, shall be issued to all persons who have become life members of the Society.

VI.

MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the second Tuesday in January, and regular meetings shall be held on the second Tuesday of every month, excepting June, July, August and September, at such time and place as the Directors shall appoint. Special meetings shall be called by the Clerk, under the instruction of the Directors.

At all meetings ten members shall be a quorum for business. All Committees shall be appointed by the Chair, unless otherwise ordered.

VII.

OFFICERS.

The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-President and seven other Directors, a Clerk and a Treasurer.

The Directors, Clerk and Treasurer shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting in January, and shall hold office for one year, and until others are duly elected in their stead. The President and Vice-President shall be elected by the Board of Directors from their number. The offices of Clerk and Treasurer may be held by the same person.

VIII.

VACANCIES.

Any vacancies in the offices of the Society may be filled for the remainder of their term by the Board of Directors at any regular meeting, to serve until the next annual meeting of the Society. In the absence of the Clerk at any meeting, a Clerk *pro tempore* shall be chosen for that meeting.

IX.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

At the monthly meeting in December, a Nominating Committee of five persons shall be appointed, who shall report at the annual meeting a list of candidates for the places to be filled.

X.

PRESIDING OFFICER.

The President, or in his absence the Vice-President, shall preside at all meetings. In the absence of both, a President *pro tempore* shall be chosen from the Board of Directors.

XI.

DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

The Clerk shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duties.

He shall notify all meetings of the Society. He shall keep an exact record of all the proceedings of the meetings of the Society and of its Directors.

He shall conduct the general correspondence of the Society, and place on file all letters received.

He shall enter the names of members systematically in books kept for the purpose, and issue certificates of life membership.

The Clerk shall have such charge of all property in the possession of the Society as may from time to time be delegated to him by the Board of Directors.

He shall acknowledge each loan or gift that may be made to and accepted in behalf of the Society.

XII.

DUTIES OF THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall collect all moneys due to the Society, and pay all bills against the Society, when approved by the Board of Directors.

He shall keep a full account of the receipts and expenditures in a book belonging to the Society, which shall always be open to the inspection of the Directors; and at the annual meeting in January he shall make a written report of all his doings for the year preceding.

The Treasurer shall give bond in the sum of one hundred dollars, with one surety, for the faithful discharge of his duties.

XIII.

DUTIES AND POWERS OF DIRECTORS.

The Directors shall superintend and conduct the prudential and executive business of the Society; shall authorize all expenditures of money; fix all salaries; provide a common seal; receive and act upon all resignations and forfeitures of membership, and see that the By-Laws are duly complied with.

The Directors shall have full power to comply with the terms of the lease of the rooms in the Old State House, made with the City of Boston, and to make all necessary rules and regulations required in the premises.

They shall annually, in the month of April, make a careful comparison of the articles in the possession of the Society with the list to be returned to the City of Boston under the terms of the lease, and certify to its correctness.

They shall make a report of their doings at the annual meeting of the Society.

The Directors may, from time to time, appoint such sub-committees as they deem expedient.

XIV.

MEETINGS OF THE DIRECTORS.

Regular meetings of the Directors shall be held on the day previous to the regular meetings of the Society, at an hour to be fixed by the President. Special meetings of the Directors shall be held in such manner as they may appoint; and a majority shall constitute a quorum for business.

XV.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The President shall annually, in the month of January, appoint two Directors, who, with the President, shall constitute the Committee of Finance, to examine, from time to time, the books and accounts of the Treasurer; to audit his accounts at the close of the year, and to report upon the expediency of proposed expenditures of money.

XVI.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The President shall annually, in the month of January, appoint six standing committees, as follows:—

Committee on the Rooms.

A committee of seven members, to be called the Committee on the Rooms, of which the President and Clerk of the Society shall be members *ex-officiis*, who shall have charge of all the arrangements of the Rooms, (except books, manuscripts, and other objects appropriate to the Library, offered as gifts or loans); the hanging of pictures, and the general arrangement of the Society's collections in their department.

Committee on Papers.

A committee of three members, to be called the Committee on Papers, who shall have charge of the subject of papers to be read, or other exercises of a like nature, at the monthly meetings of the Society.

Committee on Membership.

A committee of five or more members, to be called the Committee on Membership, whose duty it shall be to give information in relation to the purposes of the Society, and increase its membership.

Committee on the Library.

A committee of five members, to be called the Committee on the Library, who shall have charge of all the arrangements of the Library, including the acceptance or rejection of all books, manuscripts, and other objects appropriate to the Library, offered as gifts or loans, and the general arrangement of the Society's collections in their department.

Committee on Publications.

A committee of four members to be called the Committee on Publications, who shall have charge of all the publications of the Society.

Committee on Memorials.

A committee of three members, to be called the Committee on Memorials, who shall have charge of such Memorials as the Society may vote to erect.

These six committees shall perform the duties above set forth, under the general supervision of the Directors.

Vacancies which may occur in any of these committees during their term of service shall be filled by the President.

XVII.

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

Amendments to the By-laws may be made, at any annual meeting, by vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting. They may also be made by the like vote at any regular meeting, provided notice of the same be contained in a call for such meeting issued by the Clerk, and sent to every member.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.



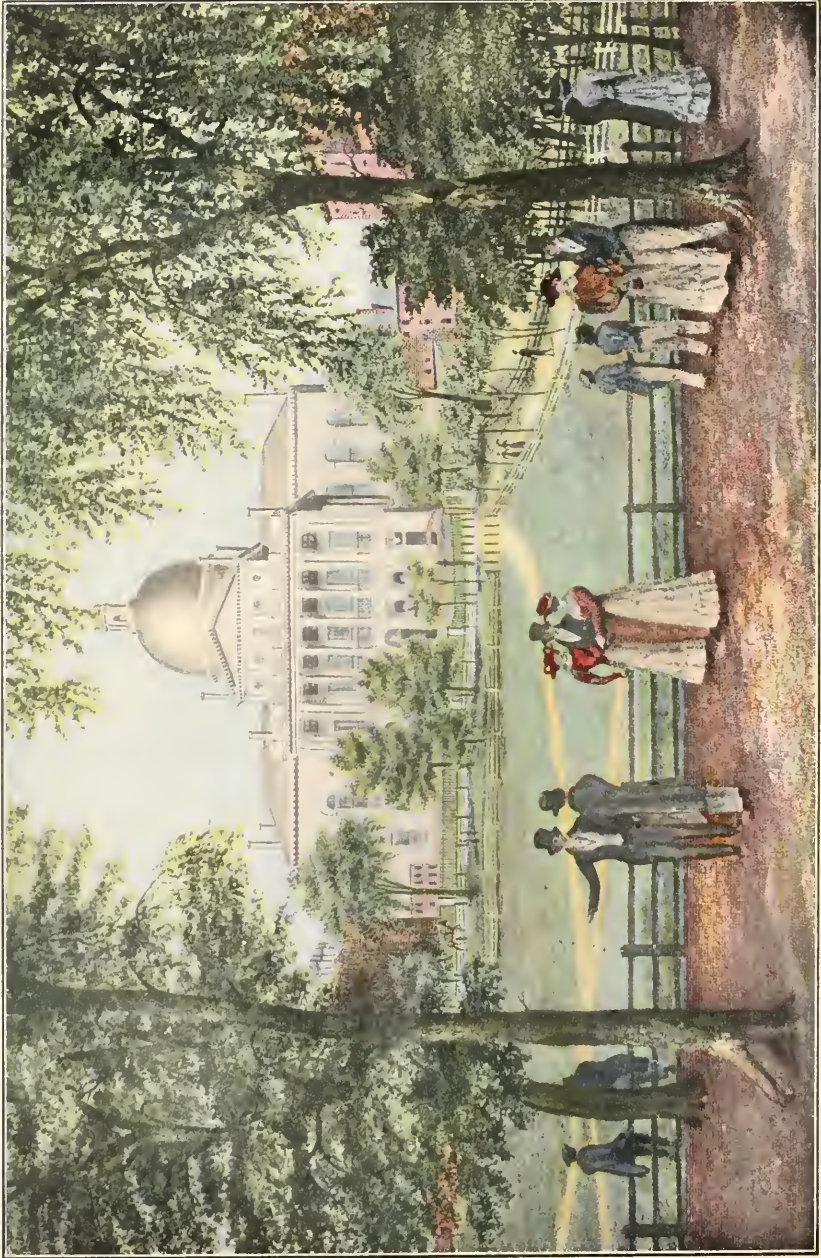
VOLUME VI.

1908-1912.



BOSTON:
OLD STATE HOUSE.
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY.





BOSTON COMMON AND THE STATE HOUSE, 1830.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

ii

AT THE

ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 14, 1908.



BOSTON:
OLD STATE HOUSE.
PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY.
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Gift
The Society



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Committee on Publications.

JOHN W. FARWELL.

RUFUS G. F. CANDAGE.

EDWARD B. REYNOLDS.

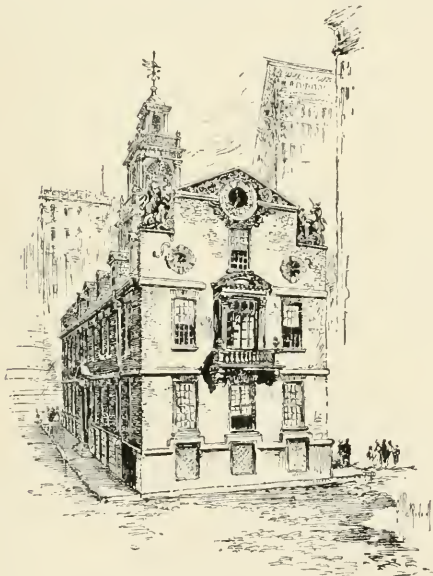
ALBERT MATTHEWS.

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.

INCORPORATED DECEMBER 2, 1881.

Organized to promote the Study of the History of Boston and the Preservation
of its Antiquities.



TOWN HOUSE, BOSTON. BUILT 1713.
Used as the State House of Massachusetts, 1780-1798.
Rededicated, 1881, as a Memorial of the Provincial Period.

OLD STATE HOUSE, BOSTON.

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pamphlets, and other printed matter, and also portraits, local maps and views, of great rarity and value, and a large number of objects that farther illustrate local life. In addition, under



Membership of the Society at the last Annual Meeting.

Honorary Members	3
Life Members	609
Annual Members	509
Total	1,121

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Permanent Fund.

The Society has a Permanent Fund, made up from Life Membership fees and bequests, well invested, which it is earnestly desired may be increased by additions to its Life Membership.

Special Funds.

The Invested Funds of the Society include the following Special Funds:—

Boston Memorial Association Fund	\$1,179 51
Robert Charles Billings Fund	3,000 00
Edward Ingersoll Browne Fund	1,000 00
George Oliver Carpenter Memorial Fund	1,000 00
Mrs. Catherine Page Perkins Fund	4,000 00
Samuel Elwell Sawyer Fund	4,610 87
Joseph Henry Stickney Fund	1,000 00
William Blake Trask Fund	500 00
Robert Charles Winthrop Fund	3,000 00

Gift
The Society
Vice

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.

Boston; (2) Landing of British Troops in 1768; (3) The Boston Massacre, 1770; (4) Fitzhugh's copy, made in 1694, of Capt. Cyprian Southake's Map of Boston Harbor, 1689; (5) View of State Street about 1842; (6) View of King's Chapel Burying Ground; (7) The Old Feather Store, Dock Square; (8) Map of Boston Harbor, 1711; (9) The State House and Boston Common, 1830.

These prints and colored pictures have special value to those interested in "extending" works on Boston local history and antiquities. Price, 10 cents each.

Meetings of the Society.

Meetings of the Society are held on the second Tuesday of the month from October to May, inclusive, when original papers of an historical nature are read by their authors; many of these have been printed by the Society.

The Library and Collections.

The Society's Library comprises upwards of five thousand volumes and pamphlets, and contains many rare editions of historical publications. It is a reference library and is largely used by students of local history.

The Society's large and interesting collection of relics and antiquities has been gathered since its incorporation in 1881. About seventy-five thousand persons visit the historic home of the Society and the relics contained therein, annually, and the Visitors' Register indicates that they come from every part of the United States and from foreign countries.

pamphlets, and other printed matter, and also portraits, local maps and views, of great rarity and value, and a large number of objects that farther illustrate local life. In addition, under

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Officers for 1908.

President.

JAMES F. HUNNEWELL.

Vice-President.

FRANCIS H. MANNING.

Directors.

JOSHUA P. BODFISH.	FRANCIS H. MANNING.
JAMES F. HUNNEWELL.	CHARLES H. TAYLOR, Jr.
LEVI L. WILLCUTT.	JOHN W. FARWELL.
WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN.	GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS.
COURTENAY GUILD.	

Clerk and Treasurer.

CHARLES F. READ,
P. O. Address, Old State House, Boston.

Committee on Finance.

JAMES F. HUNNEWELL.	GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS.
COURTENAY GUILD.	

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.

Committee on Publications.

JOHN W. FARWELL. EDWARD B. REYNOLDS.
RUFUS G. F. CANDAGE. ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Committee on the Rooms.

LEVI L. WILLCUTT. COURTENAY GUILD.
FRANCIS H. MANNING. J. GRAFTON MINOT.
CHARLES H. TAYLOR, JR. The President and Clerk, *ex-officio*.

Committee on the Library.

JAMES L. WHITNEY. WALTER K. WATKINS.
FRANCIS H. BROWN. WILLIAM G. SHILLABER.
HENRY W. CUNNINGHAM.

Committee on Papers.

WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN. ZACHARY T. HOLLINGSWORTH.
EDWIN D. MEAD.

Committee on Membership.

CHARLES H. TAYLOR, JR. WILLIAM L. ALLEN.
JOSEPH B. MOORS. WILLIAM GRANT JAMES.
B. PRESTON CLARK.

Committee on Memorials.

GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS. FRANCIS H. BROWN.
FRANCIS H. APPLETON.

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maps and views, of great rarity and value, and a large number
of objects that farther illustrate local life. In addition, under

the city, described from contemporary documents in the Society's collections. All are appropriately illustrated.

These Publications contain a large amount of interesting historical matter relating to Boston, and are fully indexed, attractively and uniformly bound, with illustrations and reproductions from rare engravings, maps, autographs, portraits, etc., in the Society's collections.

Four volumes have been issued in limited editions printed from type on fine deckle-edge paper. For sale to members at \$2.00 a volume.

J.
E

Portraits, Prints, etc.

PORTRAITS:— (1) Peter Faneuil; (2) Bishop Cheverus; (3) Wm. Lloyd Garrison; (4) Josiah Quincy the elder, Mayor of Boston. Price, 5 cents each.

MAPS:— (1) Burgess's Map, Boston in 1728; (2) Carleton's Map, Boston in 1706. Price, 5 cents each.

PRINTS:— (1) Oliver Holden's Organ; (2) Benjamin Franklin's Press; (3) Merchants' Exchange, State Street, 1841-50; (4) Wharves of Boston (Salmon); (5) Boston Harbor from Fort Hill, 1770; (6) The Town House Document; (7) The Old State House; (8) The State House and Beacon Hill; (9) Boston about 1806. Price, 5 cents each.

Colored Prints.

The Society has for sale reproductions in colors, suitable for framing, and photographed from originals in its collection drawn and engraved by Paul Revere and others: (1) Early View of

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.



Annual Proceedings.

From 1852 to 1908, inclusive, 27 issues. These Proceedings are issued to members of the Society, and will be found to contain a large amount of information relating to the local history of Boston, which is not accessible elsewhere. Sets for sale. Title pages for binding 26 pamphlets of Annual Proceedings into five volumes of uniform size will be furnished free on application. The volumes should be made up as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Vol. I. 1852-1857. | Vol. III. 1873-1877. |
| Vol. II. 1858-1862. | Vol. IV. 1878-1902. |
| Vol. V. 1903-1907. | |

Bostonian Society Publications.

The Fourth Volume, just issued, contains a historical sketch of the New England Guards, a famous Boston company, 1812-1863; another of Col. Joseph Ward, teacher, soldier and patriot of Revolutionary days, a third, on Robert Orchard, an old Boston Feltmaker, and his experiences in the seventeenth century; a fourth on Boston as it appeared to a foreign visitor a hundred years ago, — and finally an interesting account of the obsequies of Gov. Hancock, Gen. Washington and others, conducted by

pamphlets, and other printed matter, and also portraits, local maps and views, of great rarity and value, and a large number of objects that farther illustrate local life. In addition, under

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BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.



THE Twenty-seventh Annual Meeting of the Bostonian Society was held in the Council Chamber of the Old State House, Boston, on Tuesday, January 14, 1908, at 3 P. M., in accordance with a notice mailed to every member.

President James F. Hunnewell occupied the chair, and the records of the last annual and monthly meetings were read by the Clerk, and approved.

President Hunnewell then delivered his Annual Address, as follows:—

PRESIDENT HUNNEWELL'S ADDRESS.

Fellow Members of the Bostonian Society:

THROUGH more than a quarter of a century the Bostonian Society has actively engaged in its great purpose of collecting and saving the various materials of the history of Boston and its inhabitants. It has done its full part in preserving our oldest civic building, associated with our corporate life almost from the beginning. It has gathered a library of books, pamphlets, and other printed matter, and also portraits, local maps and views, of great rarity and value, and a large number of objects that farther illustrate local life. In addition, under

its auspices many papers on its history and people have been read at its meetings and made public, and not a few of these papers have been printed by the Society.

Continuing the series, this Address will offer remarks, necessarily brief, on a class of Boston men, prominent, important, and valuable in their time, but now passed from general thought. They formed what might be called our literary class in the eighteenth century, before the Revolution,—they were the *Boston Ministers*. Not only were they by far the most productive writers in that period, but they were at the same time the influential teachers and speakers.

During the latter part of the seventeenth century our literary class included, it may be, a larger proportion of the laity. Its productions, very fairly numerous and varied, are interesting and important in themselves, and as the beginnings of American Literature. Consideration of them would at least fill a special paper.

By far the most productive writers and publishers that perhaps we ever had, whose works appeared in each of the periods named, were the Mathers, Increase and Cotton, father and son. They are, really, a class by themselves, and it would be a long single paper that would treat of them. Samuel, son of Cotton, enumerated three hundred and eighty-two printed works by his father, and it has been said that the number was greater. Most of them were small in size and in edition; still, as the works of a Boston author of remarkable industry, learning and prominence, they impress us not alone by their number, but by their great rarity for a long time past. Probably the most successful collector of them in or near our time, the late George Brinley of Hartford, who, in the nature of things, can never again be surpassed, had one hundred and thirteen works by Increase, and two hundred and twenty-two by Cotton—about 59 per cent. of the list by Samuel. Each of our oldest Historical Societies, as the result of nearly a century of collecting, has almost as many.

Their profession and disposition led the Mathers to write chiefly on theology or doctrine, but they in other ways ex-

pressed the thought of their times, and also made important contributions to our historical literature. Cotton Mather even wrote verse in his earlier years, publishing a poem on President Urian Oakes in 1682, and an elegy on Collins in 1685. Each of these works, in small and thin quarto, has for a long while been known by only one copy. The two were reprinted by the Club of Odd Volumes in 1896, and the present speaker had the pleasant sensation of preparing them for the press, — a reissue of works by a Boston poet for the first time in over two centuries after they had first appeared, and when the world had almost forgotten them.

Turning our attention to the main subject of this Address, we consider the printed works by the Boston Ministers during the earlier three-quarters of the eighteenth century. There was, especially considering the population and the length of not a few pastorates, a goodly number of these reverend authors and of their publications. Some five and twenty years ago I became interested in them, and in due time made a classified list both of authors and of works. Omitting the two earlier Mathers, there appeared sixty-one ministers, seven of whom were represented by only one title, and by nineteen no work was found, leaving thirty-five whose works ranged from a few to about a hundred by the Rev. Benjamin Colman of Brattle Street (1700–1747). By these thirty-five appeared five hundred and fifty-seven publications, — a number that might, perhaps, be more or less slightly altered.

Written by ministers, these works, as already remarked, were chiefly on religious subjects; and in their time such subjects had a far wider consideration than they might now have. Subjects of general interest and public affairs were however treated to a notable extent, and to these we confine our attention, making only a passing allusion to an interesting and really important class, partly religious and to some extent biographical, more represented then than now, — Memorial Discourses after the deaths of prominent persons, as subjects of such Discourses were almost sure to be. Exception is to

be made to a moderate number of Sermons preached to condemned criminals before their execution, a custom then though not now in vogue. Judging by prices paid in our more enlightened age, such Sermons are among the valued and precious works of their time.

Let us now turn our attention to a few of the more prominent authors and some of their works, and then to public or historical subjects treated by many.

Naturally, we begin with the First Church. Its old wooden Meeting House stood on the square area now covered by the Rogers Building but a few yards nearly west of us, until it was burned in the great fire October 2, 1711. Here the Reverend Benjamin Wadsworth was Pastor (1696 to 1725). In 1714 were published in one small volume five sermons by him; the first being the last delivered in the old building, September 30, 1711; the next at the (Old) South, the first Lord's Day after the fire; the third at a Fast kept there December 18, occasioned by the Burning; the fourth, May 3, 1713, being the first in the new Brick Meeting House on the same site; and the fifth at a Thanksgiving, November 12, 1713, for its provision. A Preface gave "some Account of the Fire," and we wish the account was much more in detail, for a subject that especially interests us was involved: it only states that the fire "laid Defolate" the *Town House*. Still, we have no better account. "The *Old Meeting House*," it is stated, had been "made use of for Publick Worship about *Seventy-One Years*; Considering the *Place* where it was, and how many *Wooden Buildings* were near it, 'twas a wonder of Providence it stood so long." This statement is probably applicable to the *Town House*. The fire extended from Spring Lane, along both sides of the present Washington Street to the Dock, and into several adjoining streets.

On this subject the Rev. Dr. Increase Mather at the North End preached his sermon entitled "Burnings Bewailed" (1711). He gave few details, but remarked (p. 34), "If the wind (which the Lord holds in his fist) had then been so high as since that fatal night it has been, few Houses would have been left stand-

ing in Boston." The North End had been almost deserted and unguarded from flying cinders. The fire in 1711 was important not only by its size and destruction of the Town House, but also as Boston then had one of its narrowest escapes from utter destruction.

Mr. Wadsworth's publications were numerous; over fifty appeared in the eighteenth century, nearly all on religious subjects, and in very small-sized volumes. From 1725 to 1737, when he died, he was President of Harvard.

Associated with him, and succeeding him (1717-1769), was the Rev. Thomas Foxcroft, also a graduate of Harvard. He had the historic instinct, and was distinguished for courtesy and learning. At the age of thirty-three, as soon as the course of time gave the opportunity, he observed our earliest Centennial in his

OBSERVATIONS Historical and Practical on the Rife and Primitive State of New England, with a special Reference to the Old or first gather'd Church in Boston. A Sermon preach'd to the said Congregation Aug. 23. 1730. Being the last Sabbath of the first Century since its Settlement.

His text was from Matthew xiii : 31, 32 :—

The Kingdom of Heaven is like to a Grain of Mustard-Seed, which a man took and sowed in his field, which indeed is the least of all seeds; but when it is grown, it is the greatest among herbs, and becometh a Tree; so that the Birds of the air come and lodge in the branches thereof.

This sermon is a noble one; a copy of it is now a rarity, and it is seldom quoted, so that we may well repeat a few of its words :—

Our Forefathers [it says, p. 13] were a despis'd Handful of Men : They were in a Wilderneys-Condition; seeing nothing round them but uncultivated Wilds and savage Creatures; distant a thousand Leagues from their native Country, and for a while without any Vicinity of christian habitation, enduring various Hardships, Wants and Straights; meeting with fore Loffes. . . . Innumerable Evils compaffed them about. . . . They dearly

purchas'd . . . Gospel-Privileges and religious Liberties, where [as is added later, p. 45], (as they were wont to say) they esteem'd — *brown Bread and the Gospel good Fair.*

Their trials and their perseverance were rewarded.

The *Country* flourish'd; . . . *THIS Town* filled very fast with People, and waxed rich, and made an eminent Figure among the Tribes of our Irael. A waste howling Wilderness became a pleasant Habitation (p. 15).

In the brick Meeting House — then new across the way, now shown us in old prints, square, plain, three-storied — under its pyramid roof, quaint cupola, and flagstaff-like steeple, started the multitudinous American Centennials, begun by the great old Boston Minister. Other Historical discourses by him will be mentioned hereafter.

We may here add that, also as soon as the course of time allowed, there was another notable Boston centennial discourse, that of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, preached by the Rev. Benjamin Colman of Brattle Street in 1738.

At a little distance along the street stood, and still stands, the Old South built in 1729–30. Minister there for forty years (1718 to 1758), was one of the most distinguished men and historians of the eighteenth century in New England, the Rev. Thomas Prince. Through life he collected historical material, and in 1736 published the first volume of his Chronological History of New England. Unfortunately he followed the example of the earliest writers of history in the fifteenth century, and began with the Creation; consequently these annals of New England reached only the date of September, 1630. A second volume, begun in parts, was not completed. Mr. Prince preached several sermons of an historical nature that were printed. Notable among them, and all sermons in Boston, appeared "*The Salvations of GOD*" in 1746, "set forth in a *SERMON* At the *South Church* in *Boston*, Nov. 27, 1746," Thanksgiving Day.

While a religious discourse, it is to a larger extent historical, showing how vitally we here were affected and controlled by

affairs of Europe, — Continental as well as British, — and how intimately, indeed, we were involved in them. Of that memorable year we are fully told the great events and Providences, including the greatest deliverance Boston ever had, and told with eloquence, and impressive demonstration of the majesty and appropriateness of Biblical language that is quoted.

The widely spread wars of the Austrian Succession, with trials and perils to the British Empire of which we were part, are described, and then the great Armada that closely and dangerously threatened us. Reprisal for loss of Louisburg and Cape Breton was attempted by France, and the largest fleet ever directed against these shores sailed westward in the summer of 1746. At departure, said French officers (p. 33), “they were ninety seven Sail, thirty of which were Men of War; they had forty thousand Arms,” large supplies for the Indians, and sea and land forces of many thousand men.

“But,” said Mr. Prince (p. 27), “Let us now stand still and see the Salvations of GOD in *North America*.” And he narrates how the “Judgements of Heaven” attended the fleet. From inception to end there was mismanagement by delays and wrong course. Great storms beset it, so that it was “dispersed in the midst of the Ocean,” and again “near the Shoals of the Isle of *Sables*, the most dangerous Place in all their Passage” (p. 28). Fogs perplexed them; and throughout, especially when the relics of the fleet reached “*Jebuſa*, mortal Sickness” caused hundreds, even thousands to die. Admiral “Duke *D’Anville*, and then Vice Admiral *Eftournell*” died, both, it was thought, by suicide caused by despair. A small number only of ships and men finally reached France.

“But we will sing to the LORD,” exclaimed the Puritan Minister, “for he hath triumphed gloriously: He hath thrown our Enemies into the Sea (p. 34). . . . Before him went the Pestilence, . . . I saw the Tents of *Chushan* in Affliction, and the Curtains of the Land of *Midian* did tremble. . . . Thou wentest forth for the *Salvation* of thy People: . . . Thou didst walk through the Sea with thine Horses.”

Longfellow, in his Ballad of the French Fleet, has thrillingly told perhaps the most dramatic event in the whole history of the great peril and deliverance. He evidently had read the sermon that states how a day of Prayer through the Province had been appointed for October 16th (p. 30), and "*that very Night . . . the glorious GOD entirely baffled all their Purposes . . . He mightily arose, and wrought a full Salvation for us.*" A second gale encountered by the French off Sable Island arose even while the minister prayed in the Old South. As the poet makes him say,

And even as I prayed
 The answering tempest came ;
 It came with a mighty power,
 Shaking the windows and walls,
 And tolling the bell in the tower,
 As it tolls at funerals.
 The fleet it overtook,
 And the broad sails in the van
 Like the tents of Cushan shook,
 Or the curtains of Midian. . . .
 O Lord ! before Thy path
 They vanished and ceased to be,
 And Thou didst walk in wrath
 With Thine horses through the sea !

There is poetry as well as history in this old business region. At Hollis Street, and widely known in his time, was another minister of marked characteristics, the Rev. Dr. Mather Byles. He was, to some extent, the Oliver Wendell Holmes before the Revolution, but he was not as productive or as witty, although he was the wit of his time. The majority of his publications are, naturally, religious ; but a fair number are poetic ; most of them thin, and some appended to other works. As an example of poetry and feeling here in 1727, let me quote from his poem on the Accession of King George II (my copy that I use is a tract of four leaves, $4\frac{3}{4}$ x 7 inches).

EV'N our far shores confess the big delight,
 Where the faint sun rolls down his golden light ;
 The dancing billows leap along the main,
 Proud of th' extent of GEORGE'S happy reign ;

Applauding thunders shake the air around,
 Waves shout to waves, and rocks to rocks rebound ;
 Each human breast glows with rifle's fire,
 And ev'ry Angel strikes his founding lyre.

With such loyalty to the house of Hanover, we can readily account for the name of an old neighboring street.

Another minister of great prominence in his time as a preacher on public affairs, was the Rev. Benjamin Colman of Brattle Street (1700 to 1747), already mentioned as author of the largest number of publications, 1700 to 1775. He preached Election sermons, Province and Artillery, memorial discourses, and sermons on most of the great historic events.

Limits of this Address do not permit mention of all the ministers of the place and period we are reviewing, but we can, in a more condensed way, take note of the many and important public subjects of discourses by them.

As already said, it is remarkable how we were intimately connected with Transatlantic affairs.

In 1708 Dr. Colman preached on the Union of Scotland and England, now and here a far-away subject, but then a "live issue" on this very spot.

In 1711 the great fire, already mentioned, was another such issue.

In 1716 Dr. Colman's Thanksgiving Sermon was on the suppression of the Rebellion in Great Britain. The defeat of the Stuart cause, so vividly pictured by Scott in "Rob Roy," had deep interest to Bostonians then living.

In 1727 there were here two subjects of exceptional importance, and it is interesting to note where, and by whom were the sermons they occasioned, and also the great number of these sermons. On the death of the Sovereign, George I, Mr. Foxcroft preached at the First Church, the Rev. Thomas Prince at the Old South, as also did Dr. Sewall, Dr. Byles at Hollis Street, and extending the subject to the accession of George II, Dr. Coleman at Brattle Street, and the Rev. Samuel Checkley at the New South. On the earthquake that in a startling way agitated Boston, there were ten sermons,—four

by Dr. Colman, two by Dr. Sewall, two by Mr. Foxcroft, and one each by Thomas Prince and William Cooper. Destruction that attended the convulsion seems to have spread to copies of these sermons. In 1730 came Foxcroft's Centennial, already mentioned.

1745 was a memorable year in both the Old Country and the New. On the capture of Louisburg and reduction of Cape Breton—events that freed New England from great danger—Thomas Prince preached a rousing sermon, and Dr. Chauncey another, and the latter also had one on Culloden and the end of the last great Stuart Rebellion. It seems strange as we read chapters of romance and history in "Waverley," we are reading also of what was a "live issue" talked about, and preached about, here in Boston.

A period was now soon reached when the "live issues" became even more active and local, a coming, for instance, marked in 1754 by "The Crisis," an anonymous tract by the Rev. Samuel Cooper of Brattle Street. It was occasioned by an excise law taxing spirits and materials for punch. There was great agitation—training for Stamp Act times eleven years later; but affairs were set right, the people appeased, and the author ended his tract in an outburst of poetry:

Awake ye Bards the frightly Lyrick,
Now Hey for Praife and Panegyrick,
The *M . . . n / l . . . r* Slain, the People freed,
And wreaths round SHIRLEY'S glorious Head.

In 1755, at "twenty Minutes past 4 in the Morning" of November 18th, occurred the greatest earthquake ever known in this region. It occasioned eight sermons by seven of the ministers. That by the Rev. Thomas Prince,—“Earthquakes the Works of God, and Tokens of His just Displeasure”—was accompanied by “An Improvement” (pp. 16) with “an *Historical Summary*” of those in New England from “the first Settlement of the *English* . . . and in *other Parts* of the World since 1666.” Along with a great deal of the thought and feeling of the time and place, much information is given.

Expressing the former are the words with which the author closes his eloquent discourse.

For the Day of the LORD is near. . . . The LORD also shall roar out of Zion, and utter his Voice from Jerufalem: And the Heavens and the Earth shall shake: BUT THE LORD WILL BE THE HOPE OF HIS PEOPLE, AND THE STRENGTH OF THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL.

As the subjects of importance and interest increase, the limits of this Address grow restricted. Either it must be made too long, or there must remain material for another. Enough has been given to call attention, and to do some justice, to a class of departed worthies of Boston, known by every one here in their day, makers and guides of public opinion, preachers on current thought and events, most productive of authors, but now known to few besides local antiquaries. On some future occasion I may be able to continue the subject.

At this present ending, let me quote conclusions that two of the old ministers made to sermons on affairs of peace and of war, characteristic of the preachers and of thought in their time.

The first extract is from a sermon by the Rev. Samuel Cooper, "before the Society for Encouraging Industry" (Aug. 8, 1753):

Let the Beauty of the Lord our God be upon us; and establish the Work of our Hands: That the Sons of *New-England*, may be as Plants grown up in their Youth; That her Daughters may be as Corner Stones, polished after the Similitude of a Palace; that our Garners may be full, affording all manner of Store; . . . and there be no Complaining in our Streets. Happy is the People, that is in such a Cafe.

So preached the old Puritan minister on industrial development, and our Board of Trade, now, could hardly hear a better address.

The second extract is from a sermon by the Rev. Thomas Prentice of the First Church, Charlestown, now a part of Boston, and he practically was one of the Boston Ministers. It

was preached on Thanksgiving, 1745, for the reduction of Cape Breton, the greatest victory yet gained by New England. Mr. Prentice, after long consideration of the subject, turns from the glories of earthly warfare, and with a touch of inspiration, closes in characteristic Puritan style, with an eloquence that we sometimes find gleaming from the old pages :

And in a short Time our Warfare shall be accomplished, and we shall quit the Field of Battle, with Honour, and go up triumphing in our Spirits, as *Elijah* did in his whole Nature, with *Chariots of Fire*, and *Horses of Fire*, a Cavalcade of glorious Angels, and shall enter the heavenly Jerufalem, *with white Robes and Crowns on our Heads, and Palms, the Ensigns of Triumph in our Hands, saying, Thanks be to God who giveth us the Victory.*

And so the old Puritan minister ended his Thanksgiving for the victory of New England.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The Rev. Joshua P. Bodfish, in behalf of the Directors, presented their Annual Report : —

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Bostonian Society :

At the close of the year 1907 there were in the Society,

Honorary Members	3
Life Members	609
Annual Members	509
	<hr/>
A total of	1,121

Showing one more Honorary Member ; a gain of twenty-six Life Members, and of one Annual Member.

An analysis of the Membership roll gives the following statistics :

Accessions to Life Membership	44
Losses by death	18
	<hr/>
Showing a net gain of	26

Accessions to Annual Membership . . .	54
Losses by death, transfer to Life Membership and resignations	53
	<hr/>
Net gain of Annual Members	1
Net gain of total Membership	27

The number of visitors to the rooms of the Society in 1907, who registered, is as follows

From Boston	1,053
“ elsewhere in the United States	7,189
“ foreign countries	273
	<hr/>
A total of	8,515

This number is less than usual, owing to the fact that the rooms of the Society have been closed at intervals during the past fall on account of subway construction, and few conventions have been held in the city during the past year.

PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY.

The following papers have been read at the Monthly Meetings of the Society during the past year :

Jan. 8: Annual Address, by Curtis Guild, President of the Society.

Feb. 15: “The Longfellow Places,” by George G. Wolkins.

March 12: “Jamaica Plain in Colonial and Revolutionary Times,” by Frederic G. Bauer.

April 9: “Rev. Ebenezer Parkman’s Original Records of a Harvard Graduate Club, Classes 1720-1722, and Judge Edmund Quincy’s correspondence with him,” by Dr. B. Joy Jeffries.

May 14: “Reminiscences of Some Forty Years in the Insurance Business on State Street,” by Augustus S. Lovett.

Oct. 8: “Certain Makers of Massachusetts History,” by William T. R. Marvin.

Nov. 12: “Robert Orchard, of the Art and Mystery of the Felt Makers of Boston, in New England,” by Walter K. Watkins.

Dec. 10: "The Old State House, and its Predecessor The First Town House," by the Clerk of the Society.

NECROLOGY.

During the past year we have learned of the deaths of thirty-nine members of the Society. Their names are as follows :

DIED IN 1904.

Amos William Stetson, born in Boston, March 25, 1827, died in Zurich, Switzerland, Aug. 10.

DIED IN 1907.

Henry Dudley Williams, born in Boston, June 26, 1833, died in Forest Hills, Jan. 1.

Charles Frederick Farrington, born in Boston, April 21, 1837, died in Jamaica Plain, Jan. 13.

George Francis Fabyan, born in Somersworth, N. H., June 26, 1837, died in Brookline, Jan. 18.

William Rodolphus Gray, born in Meadville, Pa., May 3, 1847, died in Pasadena, Cal., Feb. 15.

Stiles Gannett Wells, born in Boston, Dec. 7, 1864, died in Boston, Feb. 18.

Aaron Davis Weld, born in Boston, Oct. 8, 1831, died in Riverside, Cal., Feb. 28.

Edwin Bradbury Haskell, born in Livermore, Me., Aug. 24, 1837, died in Auburndale, March 25.

Thomas Hart Clay, born in Lexington, Ky., March 15, 1843, died in Lexington, Ky., April 8.

Alphonso Smith Covell, born in Berkley, Nov. 22, 1842, died in Boston, April 13.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Goodrich, born in Jamestown, N. Y., July 3, 1841, died in New York City, April 15.

John Cummings Haynes, born in Brighton, Sept. 9, 1829, died in Boston, May 3.

Henry Pickering, born in Boston, Feb. 3, 1839, died in Boston, June 4.

William Amory, born in Brookline, Oct. 4, 1833, died in Dublin, N. H., June 16.

Charles Bradley Cumings, born in Boston, Nov. 5, 1838, died in Boston, June 17.

Mrs. Julia Knowlton Dyer, born in Deerfield, N. H., Aug. 25, 1829, died in Dorchester, June 27.

Freeman Mansur Crosby, born in Barnstable, Sept. 17, 1858, died in Barnstable, July 14.

Robert Thaxter Swan, born in Dorchester, May 6, 1843, died in Brookline, July 27.

Alfred Rogers Turner, born in Boston, Sept. 21, 1822, died in Malden, Aug. 3.

Solomon Adams Woods, born in Farmington, Me., Oct. 7, 1827, died in Brookline, Oct. 1.

Miss Florence Lyman, born in Boston, Nov. 8, 1837, died in Newport, R. I., Oct. 3.

Charles Emerson Fuller, born in Boston, Aug. 20, 1831, died in Boston, Oct. 3.

Amor Leander Hollingsworth, born in Milton, June 7, 1837, died in Milton, Oct. 4.

Solomon Lincoln, born in Hingham, Aug. 14, 1838, died in Boston, Oct. 15.

George Ripley, born in Greenfield, July 29, 1830, died in Andover, Oct. 24.

William Edward Stowe, born in Boston, Sept. 7, 1839, died in Belmont, Oct. 28.

Mrs. Esther Anne Drummond, born in Dedham, Jan. 29, 1820, died in Jamaica Plain, Nov. 2.

Charles Osborn Bouvé, born in Hingham, July 26, 1852, died in Hingham, Nov. 3.

Frederick Banker Carpenter, born in South Reading, April 21, 1862, died in Boston, Nov. 4.

Joseph Warren Smith, born in Andover, Nov. 14, 1831, died in Andover, Nov. 14.

Everett Bertram Webster, born in Lynn, June 18, 1868, died in Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 29.

David Hill Coolidge, born in Boston, Feb. 7, 1833, died in Boston, Dec. 7.

Arthur Elisha Mann, born in Randolph, Aug. 28, 1856, died in Nantasket, Dec. 9.

Eugene Van Rensselaer Thayer, born in Boston, Dec. 27, 1855, died in Boston, Dec. 20.

Samuel Trevett Crosby, born in Charlestown, Dec. 11, 1822, died in Hingham, Dec. 24.

Albert Alonzo Folsom, born in Exeter, N. H., Sept. 13, 1834, died in Brookline, Dec. 24.

William Goddard, born in Boston, Aug. 28, 1842, died in Boston, Dec. 25.

Mrs. Anna Maria Mead, born in Putney, Vt., Jan. 26, 1844, died in Dedham, Dec. 27.

Arthur Grimes Stanwood, born in Augusta, Me., Oct. 5, 1849, died in Boston, Dec. 27.

Messrs. Clay, Coolidge, Fabyan, Farrington, Fuller, Haynes, Hollingsworth, Mann, Pickering, Ripley, Smith, Stetson, Thayer, Turner, Williams, and Mesdames Dyer and Mead were Life Members.

Messrs. Amory, Bouvé, Carpenter, Covell, F. M. Crosby, S. T. Crosby, Cumings, Folsom, Goddard, Gray, Haskell, Lincoln, Stanwood, Stowe, Swan, Webster, Weld, Wells, Woods, Mrs. Drummond and Miss Lyman were Annual Members.

At the meeting of the Directors held on December 9th, and at the meeting of the Society held on the next day, the following Resolution, offered by the President, was adopted by a rising vote :

With heartfelt regret the Directors of the Bostonian Society learn that the long and valued life of

DAVID HILL COOLIDGE

has ended. For many years he has been our associate. His sound judgment, his readiness to help, his genial company,

have always been appreciated. Now taken away, a sense of great loss is felt in the Board of Directors as it will be in the Society and in the community in which he lived.

The Directors place on the records of the Society this expression of respect and esteem for an associate who, they sadly realize, will never again meet with them, and vote that this minute be printed in the Annual Proceedings of the Society for the coming year, and that a copy be sent to the family of their late associate.

At a special meeting of the Directors held on December 26th, the following Resolution, offered by the President, was adopted by a rising vote :

The Directors of the Bostonian Society, a second time within the month, meet to record their sense of the great loss they have sustained by the death of an associate,

ALBERT ALONZO FOLSOM.

Active and valuable in many business positions, prominent in masonic, military and civil life, widely acquainted with his fellow citizens, and by nature and study an antiquary, he was peculiarly fitted for the office he here held.

His knowledge of local affairs was extensive, and his genial company and unflinching fund of anecdote pleasantly helped others to share that knowledge. We shall sadly miss him, and so will this Society. To his family we offer cordial sympathy ; on our records we enter this expression of our regard. Our Clerk is instructed to send a copy of this record to the family of our late associate and to print the same in the Annual Proceedings of the Society for the coming year.

In the long list of deceased members are many deserving of special mention :

Mr. George F. Fabyan was one of Boston's most successful merchants ; he built up a business as a dry-goods commission

merchant which ranked as one of the most extensive in this country, and was successful in amassing a large fortune. He was quiet and unostentatious in the use of his wealth, but contributed liberally to many philanthropies. He established the Fabyan Professorship of Pathology at Harvard University with an endowment of \$100,000, and gave \$25,000 toward the new Harvard Medical School.

Col. Charles E. Fuller, who at the close of the Civil War was Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the James under General Grant, came of an old Revolutionary family and a long line of soldiers and ministers. He was a descendant of Thomas Fuller, author of "Fuller's Worthies." It was his grandfather, Rev. Daniel Fuller, who preached to the Continental troops under the old elm at Cambridge before they marched to Bunker Hill. The grandson has a record as a Civil War veteran worthy of his grandfather. He served on the staffs of Generals Hunter, Gilmore, Butler and Sherman. His capture of a rebel flag was one of the romances of the early days of the war.

Mr. John C. Haynes, the veteran music publisher, will be remembered as one of the most prominent men in that business in Boston, and one of the founders of the Oliver Ditson Company.

Mr. Eugene V. R. Thayer was a man prominent in business and social circles in Boston. His father, Nathaniel Thayer, was the great capitalist and philanthropist who gave Thayer Hall to Harvard College.

Mrs. Julia Knowlton Dyer, better known as Mrs. Micah Dyer, Jr., was one of the founders of the Women's Charity Hospital of this city; foremost in philanthropic work, she will be deeply mourned by many who were the recipients of her benefactions.

Solomon Lincoln was one of the most prominent and respected members of the legal profession in Boston, and a modest, cultured gentleman of large influence in the circle with which he was identified; he was president of the Unitarian club, a vice-president of the Bunker Hill Monument

Association, ex-president of the Boston Bar Association and of the Union and St. Botolph clubs, vice-president of the University club, member of the Somerset and Exchange clubs, trustee of the Public Library, overseer of Harvard College, and was a member of the American Antiquarian Society and of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Mr. Aaron Davis Weld was an old-time Boston merchant, the founder of the firm of Aaron D. Weld & Son, and a director in many of the large institutions of Boston.

Robert Thaxter Swan had been Commissioner of Public Records at the State House since 1889. In 1880 he was made chief special agent of the U. S. census in charge of the manufacturing statistics of Boston, and in 1885 chief of the division of enumeration and agriculture for the State census.

Miss Florence Lyman, a well-known resident of Boston and Newport, was a model Christian woman and active in charitable work. Her gifts for such purposes while living were very extensive, and by her will she bequeathed a great portion of her large fortune to benevolent institutions.

Mr. Edwin B. Haskell was one of the best known newspaper men in Boston, and long connected with the *Boston Herald* as its editor. He was a man who never sought public office, although he filled several important positions during his life-time.

The noble example of these honored members of the Society is an inspiration to us who remain, that by emulating their virtues we may be worthy of equal honor when our turn comes to be numbered with our fathers.

Respectfully submitted,

J. P. BODFISH,

For the Directors.

December 31, 1907.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

The Committee has the honor to present the following report for the year 1907 :

During the past year sixty-four volumes and seventy-three pamphlets have been added to the Society's Library, and during the same period, the Committee has expended the sum of \$92.26 for the maintenance of the Library and the purchase of books.

In accordance with custom, special mention is made of some of the volumes acquired during the year.

We have received from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, through the office of the Secretary of State, Histories of the 19th, 24th, 48th and 50th Regiments, Massachusetts Volunteers in the Civil War ; Volume XV of Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolutionary War, including names from Sti to Toz ; and Vital Records (to 1850) of the following cities and towns of Massachusetts : Bradford, Dracut, Gardner, Hubbardston, Lynn (volume II), Medford, Sutton, Templeton, West Stockbridge and Williamstown. These generous contributions show the continuance of the valuable work of the Commonwealth in the printing and distribution of records which make in part her enviable history.

We have received from William Grant James, a member of the Society, the publication entitled Lists of Officers of the United States Army, 1776-1900, and Lists of Officers of the United States Navy, 1775-1900. This work, published by the National Government in two volumes, is of great value to all who study the military and naval history of the United States.

The Colonial Society of Massachusetts has given us Volume IX of its attractive publications, containing a list of Boston newspapers from 1704 to 1780, and in what collections they may be found. It is gratifying to state that some of the ancient newspapers contained in this list are in the possession of the Bostonian Society.

Ephraim C. Davis, one of our members, has presented to the Library the "Athenaeum Centenary." This volume is a reminder that a famous Boston institution has rounded out a century of existence.

Other interesting books are "Pioneers of Massachusetts," from the author, Rev. Charles H. Pope, and the genealogy entitled "The Crafts Family, 1630-1890," from the compiler, William F. Crafts.

The Committee stated in its report two years ago that the Society has in its Library valuable collections of Obituaries of famous Americans, embracing the years from 1876 to 1895, and of citizens of Greater Boston for 1904 and 1905. This latter collection now includes the years 1906 and 1907. The Committee desires to fill in the years from 1896 to 1903 inclusive, and would gratefully accept and acknowledge the gift of a file of Boston newspapers of whatever name, covering these years.

For the Committee,

JAMES L. WHITNEY,
FRANCIS H. BROWN,

WALTER K. WATKINS,
WILLIAM G. SHILLABER.

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk.*

December 31, 1907.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ROOMS.

The Committee on the Rooms herewith presents its Annual Report for 1907:

During the past few months important structural changes have been made by the Boston Transit Commission beneath the western end of the Old State House, in connection with the Washington Street subway; the exterior of the building will however have the same appearance that it has had since 1903, when radical changes were made.

The Society looks forward with interest to the approaching use, for historical purposes, of the lower hall on Washington Street.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has now, by legislative enactment, become a co-guardian of the building with its owner the City of Boston. Furthermore, the sum of \$15,000 has been appropriated by the State and City in equal shares, and this generous sum will soon be applied to a complete renovation of the structure so that it may look, as nearly as possible, as it did in Provincial days.

When this work is accomplished, Boston will realize that at last this ancient "Temple of Liberty," as Mayor Harrison Gray Otis called it in 1830, is to receive suitable and adequate consideration and care.

It has been necessary, on account of subway construction, to close the rooms of the Society many days during the past few months, but this work being now completed, the Old State House should be in the future as it has been for the past twenty-seven years, "Open to all."

The Committee deem worthy of mention the following additions to the Society's Collections during the past year :

The Misses Blanche and Marian Shimmin have given a mahogany dining table, formerly owned by their ancestor Thomas McDonough, First British Consul in New England. When Prince Edward, afterwards Duke of Kent, and father of Queen Victoria, visited Boston in 1794, he was a guest of the British Consul and partook of wholesome New England fare at this board.

Mrs. Benjamin F. Dewing, the widow of a former member, has given a Washington-Lafayette pitcher, which is an acceptable addition to the large collection of pitchers in the possession of the Society. It commemorates the visit of General Lafayette to this country in 1824.

We have received from a member, J. Rayner Edmands, a steel-engraved portrait of his brother, the late Colonel Thomas F. Edmands, a veteran of the Civil War and for many years Commander of the First Corps of Cadets.

Other interesting relics have been placed in the Collections where they can be seen by the thousands of visitors to our historic building.

The Committee desires to record its appreciation of the fidelity, as custodians, of Mr. Armstrong T. Williams and the late Mr. George Bruerton. They filled these positions acceptably for several years, and the Committee sincerely regrets the loss of their services.

During the past year the Committee has expended the sum of \$263.11 for the care and maintenance of the Rooms, and during the same period the sum of \$200.13 has been derived from the sale of souvenirs.

For the Committee,

LEVI L. WILLCUTT,	COURTENAY GUILD,	} <i>ex officii.</i>
FRANCIS H. MANNING,	THE PRESIDENT,	
CHARLES H. TAYLOR, Jr.,	THE CLERK,	

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk.*

December 31, 1907.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The Committee on Finance submits its report for 1907 as follows :

The Permanent Fund of the Society, which amounted to \$43,641.93 at the close of the year 1906, has been increased during the past year by the entrance fees of forty-four life members and by unexpended income.

During the year two City of Dayton bonds have matured, and with these proceeds and accumulated interest the Committee purchased three Boston & Maine Railroad 4 per cent. bonds at a cost of \$3,001.00.

As a result, the invested portion of the Permanent Fund now amounts to \$44,000.00, and there is an uninvested balance on deposit of \$976.09. These amounts make a total of \$44,976.09, an increase of \$1,334.16 over the amount of one year ago.

This is a substantial increase and it is gratifying that the fees of so many new life members contributed to this end through the excellent work of the Committee on Membership.

The Committee cannot but acknowledge that the present amount of the Permanent Fund is due to the earnest yet conservative methods of members who have served from time to time on this important committee, especially in the early days of the Society.

The fund, however, is not yet adequate to enable the Society to achieve the limit of success in its chosen work; to the end therefore that the funds of the Society may be increased, the Committee on Publications announces its intention, with the approval of the Directors, to insert in the forthcoming Annual Proceedings of the Society, a form of legacy, hoping thereby that a fair share of bequests by will of sound and disposing Bostonians may fall to this Society which is striving to study the history of Boston and to preserve its antiquities.

For the Committee,

JAMES F. HUNNEWELL,
LEVI L. WILLCUTT.

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk.*

December 31, 1907.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

The Committee on Publications submit the following as their report for the year now closing:—

During the past three years three volumes of the "Publications of the Bostonian Society" have been issued. These volumes have evidently been appreciated by our members, for the first two have for some time been out of print, and the complete sets which purchasers have occasionally offered in book-sales have always brought a considerable advance over the prices at which our members secured them. Of the third volume, published last year, only a few copies remain. The fourth volume, now in press, will soon be ready for delivery. This will contain a historical sketch of The New England Guards, by James B. Gardner. This old Boston company, whose record for more than half a century was exceptionally

brilliant, proved its patriotism in the War of 1812, and again during the Civil War, for which it recruited the two "New England Guard regiments," — the Twenty-fourth and the Forty-fourth Massachusetts volunteers, — while more than two hundred of its members received commissions, and a number served in the ranks. The sketch is illustrated by an engraving which shows the uniform worn by the command a half century or more ago, and by the device used by the company on its orders, etc. The volume will also contain a paper read before the Society by William Carver Bates on "Col. Joseph Ward (1737-1812), teacher, scholar, patriot," which is illustrated by portraits and by a picture of the pistols presented Col. Ward by Washington. Mr. Watkins contributes an article on "Robert Orchard, of the art and mystery of Felt-makers, of Boston in New England," with a photogravure of the Indenture of Orchard to his London employer, dated in London, 1656, from the original in the Society's collection, a rare and curious document, quite likely unique. Other papers are an anonymous description of Boston as it appeared to a foreigner at the beginning of the nineteenth century, with a contemporary view from a colored print in the Society's collections, and finally descriptions of the Funeral Processions of the victims of the Boston Massacre, of Gov. Hancock and of Washington, the particulars being drawn from original papers in our own archives or unpublished official records at the State House.

The series of colored illustrations which reproduce some of the more interesting maps and early prints and other pictures in the collections of the Society, will be continued in the forthcoming number of the Annual Proceedings. That now in preparation follows a water-color given to the Society in 1892, by the late Mr. George Harvey Chickering, of Boston, showing the State House on Beacon Hill as seen from the northeast corner of the Common nearly eighty years ago. The original is the work of an English artist, George Harvey, for whom Mr. Chickering was named, and was painted about 1830. It shows the Bulfinch front of the State House, and the double fences of wood which formerly surrounded the Common, sepa-

rating the Malls from the grass-covered enclosure. The Park Street Mall was laid out in May, 1826; some ten years later all these wooden fences were removed; that on the outside was replaced by one of iron, which until a few years ago entirely surrounded the Common, and which was finally completed December 16, 1836. The latter was built by a firm of Boston iron-workers, of which Mr. Daniel Safford, well known to old Bostonians as "Deacon Safford, of the Old South Church," was long the head. Their forges were on Devonshire Street, on or near the site now occupied as a banking-house by Messrs. Kidder, Peabody and Company, and directly opposite the famous old Stackpole House which gave place to the Post Office. The rail fence which once stood on Tremont Street was erected in 1731; that on Park Street in 1737, and those on the other sides were completed in 1795, in which year the corner-stone of the "New State House" was laid with appropriate Masonic ceremonies.

In the Proceedings for 1893 the Committee on the Rooms, in acknowledging Mr. Chickering's gift of the original painting said, in substance: "The slender trunks of the elms, now grown into what might be called in comparison gigantic proportions, the strange-looking dress of the ladies and gentlemen promenading under the graceful trees, the ladies still maintaining the style called after the Directory of France, or the beautiful and unfortunate leader of fashion, the Empress Josephine, and the imposing dome of the State House crowning the picture, all painted in soft and natural tones, make this a welcome addition to our views of old Boston." Most of these fine trees were removed during the construction of the subway.

It may be proper to add that a few complete sets and also separate issues of the Annual Reports of the Society can still be supplied.

For the Committee,

JOHN W. FARWELL,
EDWARD B. REYNOLDS,

RUFUS G. F. CANDAGE,
CHARLES H. TAYLOR, Jr.

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk.*

December 31, 1907.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.

The Committee chosen to nominate Officers of the Bostonian Society for the ensuing year, beg leave to report that they have attended to their duty and propose the following candidates:

For Clerk and Treasurer.

CHARLES F. READ.

For Directors.

JOSHUA P. BODFISH,

JAMES F. HUNNEWELL,

LEVI L. WILLCUTT,

WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN,

FRANCIS H. MANNING,

CHARLES H. TAYLOR, JR.,

JOHN W. FARWELL,

GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS,

COURTENAY GUILD.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

GEORGE S. MANN (Chairman),

WM. GREEN SHILLABER,

JOHN A. REMICK,

ROBERT B. WILLIAMS,

WILLIAM L. ALLEN.

THE OLD STATE HOUSE, AND ITS PREDECES- SOR THE FIRST TOWN HOUSE.

A paper read before the Bostonian Society, by Charles F. Read, Clerk of the Society, December 10, 1907.

Among the few buildings to be seen in Boston of the twentieth century, which were erected before the Revolution, the Old State House stands pre-eminent in interest; for go where we may within the confines of the city, and even through our broad land, we shall find no other building of which it can be said, to quote from a letter of John Adams, written in his later years, "Then and there was the first scene of the first act of opposition to the arbitrary claims of Great Britain. Then and there the child Independence was born."

It is therefore proper that the story of this famous shrine of liberty should be instilled into the hearts and minds of old and young in the community, so that all may exclaim in unison "Touch it not, for it is sacred. Only the ruthless hand of time or disaster shall cause it to disappear from human sight."

To speak first of the site of the Old State House and the locality which it dominates. From the earliest days of Boston this small plot of ground, situated at the intersection of the "Fore street to Roxbury," now Washington Street, and the "Great street to the sea," now State Street, has been the scene of great activities. It was first used for the open marketstead, and this name is constantly used in describing boundaries of adjacent estates. We also find in the Boston Records under date of October 17, 1636, that it was ordered by the townsmen "that all the timber in the markett place shalbe taken away before the next meeting day, which is to be on the 1 day of the next moneth, upon the forfeiture of such timber as shalbe there then found, and that no more timber shalbe thither brought, upon the forfeiture thereof, and the markett place to be gotten cleane and cleare duffed by that time by William Brenton and John Sampford upon their forfeiture of

x s in default thereof, and the sawe pitte gotten filled." We also find under date of April 17, 1655, that "it is ordered that the guns in the markt place shall be trimmed upp against the court of election annually att the townes charge."

Opposite the market-stead, where to-day Brazier's Building rears its height in air, the first settlers built their rude thatched meeting house, and of this fact, the passing thousands are reminded to-day by a tablet over the State Street entrance of that building, which reads, in part:—

Site of the First Meeting House built in
Boston, A. D. 1632
Used before 1640 for Town Meetings and for
Sessions of the General Court of the Colony

Across the way, at the corner of what was called for many years Wilson's Lane, and before that, Crooked Lane, lived the Rev. John Wilson, first teacher and pastor of the Boston Church. Although the present name of Devonshire Street reminds us of the mother country, this thoroughfare should have continued to retain the name of the first minister of Boston.

On the corners opposite the upper end of the market place two citizens lived in the early days, whose names have come down to us in history. Of one, John Coggan, merchant, it suffices to say that his fame rests upon two facts; he built the first brick shop in Boston, where the "Pagoda building" now stands, and he married the widow of Governor Winthrop in 1651.

Of the other, Capt. Robert Keayne, more must be said, for his name is indissolubly connected with the building, in 1657, of the First Town House in Boston, the predecessor of the Old State House.

Robert Keayne, merchant tailor by trade, emigrated to Boston from London, England, in the year 1635, and became one of the leading citizens of the town. He had belonged to the Honourable Artillery Company of London, and such was his interest in military affairs that he was foremost in organizing in 1638 "The Military Company of the Massachusetts," which

we know to-day, after the lapse of almost three centuries, by the name of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts. Keayne was elected its first commander, and was ever active in its interests. He represented the town of Boston in the General Court of Massachusetts for several terms between the years 1638 and 1649, and was a benefactor of Harvard College and the Town Library in Boston, of which I shall speak later. He died March 23, 1655/6, aged 61 years, and left behind him a will which for length has not been equalled in the history of Suffolk County. It fills fifty-four pages of fine type, in one of the Boston Record Commissioners' Reports. By this will he left the town of Boston a legacy of "three hundred pounds in merchantable pay to build a house to be used by the Town and County Government, to be shared by the Military Company and with convenience for a market and conduit near by."

The town soon gave consideration to the subject of accepting the legacy, evidently realizing that it was an opportune time to erect a suitable building in which to administer its affairs; and the records tell us that the mode of procedure was as follows:—At a meeting of the selectmen on December 29, 1656, "it is agreed that the next day of our meeting some time be spent to consider of Capt. Keayne's will in respect of the legacies given to the towne." A month later, on January 25, 1656/7, the selectmen voted "that upon the perufall of Capt. Keayne's will respecting the legacies given to the town itt is agreed that forthwith the executrix and overfeers of the said will bee advised with concerning the said legacies withoutt delay."

At the annual town meeting, held on March 9, 1656/7, it was

Voted that Capt. Savage, M^r Stodard, M^r Howchin and M^r Edward Hutchinon, sen., are chofen a comittee to consider of the modell of the towne house, to bee built, as concerning the charge thereof and the most convenient place, as also to take the subscriptions of the inhabitants to propogate such a building, and feasonably to make report to a publick townes meeting.

In accordance with the above vote, subscription papers were circulated with most excellent results, and it is an interesting fact that two of the papers are in existence to-day. One is in the possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and the other forms an interesting relic in the collections of the Bostonian Society. A description of this second paper, giving brief biographies of the subscribers, has been prepared for the Society by one of its members, Mr. Walter Kendall Watkins, the well known antiquary, and is printed in volume III of the Bostonian Society Publications.

The question of finance being settled, another, equally important, was the selection of a site, and on this matter the town records are silent. But we know that it was built on the market-stead lot, and rightly so, for all the affairs of the town and county, and the Colony, Province and State have had their beginnings and endings there or in the vicinity, until the closing years of the eighteenth century.

The first Town House served its purpose from 1658 to 1711, a period of fifty-four years, and during this time the following Governors of the Massachusetts Bay administered their affairs within its walls: Endicott, Bellingham, Leverett and Bradstreet, under the Colonial Charter; Andros, serving his Royal master James II, and Phips, Stoughton, Bellomont and Dudley, under the Provincial Charter. While it stood, it witnessed many interesting sights. The anxiety during King Philip's wars, when the savage foes burned and slaughtered within a few miles of Boston; the troubles which preceded the vice royalty of Andros, and the annulment of the Charter in 1684, found expression in excited gatherings in the old Hall. We catch a glimpse of these days in an account of a meeting of the Governor and Council on May 25, 1686, when Joseph Dudley assumed the office of President, under a commission of James II; the exemplification of the judgment against the Charter was read in open court, "in the presence of divers of the eminent ministers, gentlemen, and inhabitants of the town and country," with his Majesty's commission to the new government; the President took the oath of allegiance; and the

officers being seated, a speech was delivered by Mr. Dudley, in which, after referring to the allegiance which it was hoped would be shown, he proceeded to say :

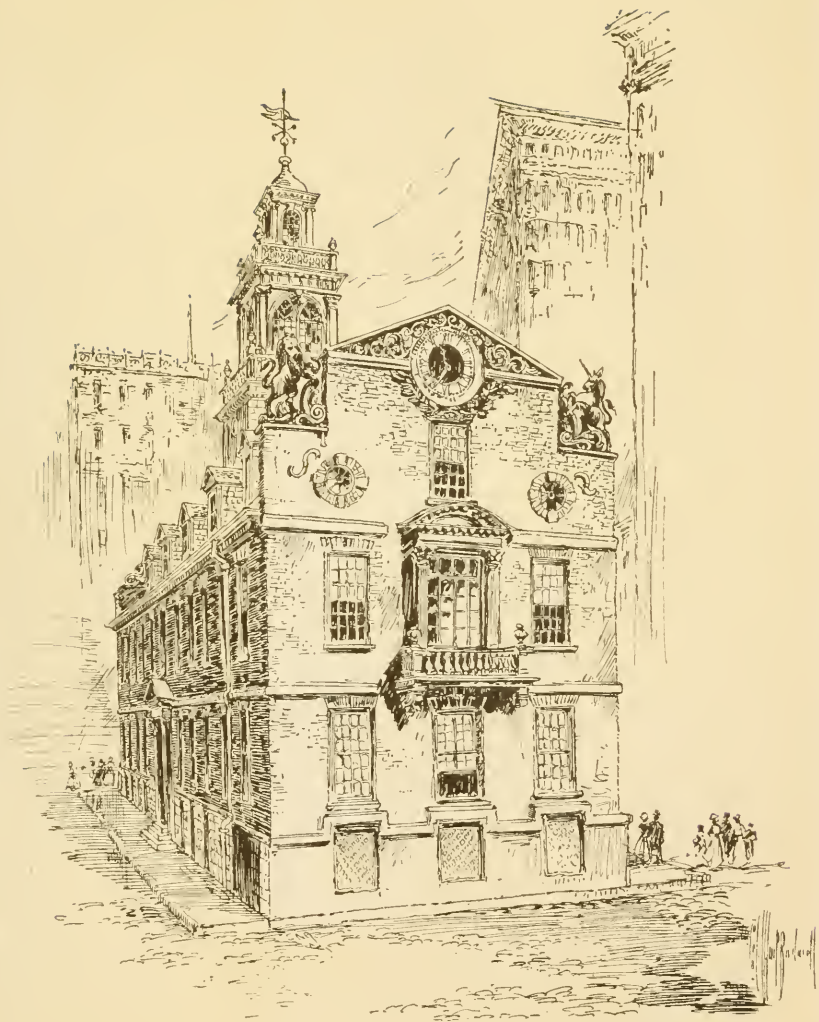
The necessary alterations in the rule and form of His Majesty's government from the method late used by the government while it stood by the Charter, as they need be but a few, so we assure you shall with all care and prudence be continued as plain and easy as is possible, and we shall hasten humbly to lay them at his most gracious Majesty's feet, for his allowance and confirmation.

At the close of this speech, a Proclamation was read, setting forth his Majesty's Commission, which was "published by beat of drum and sound of trumpet," and ordered to be sent to every town. The overthrow of Andros followed in 1689, and the preparation of the unsuccessful expedition against Nova Scotia in 1711.

While the old Town Hall was standing, the witchcraft delusion was stirring the community, although happily none of the trials of that period were conducted within its portals; and during the same time it witnessed the growth of the population of Boston from less than four thousand to about nine thousand persons.

The building was sixty-six feet long and thirty-six feet wide, the second story being set on twenty-one pillars ten feet high, and projecting three feet over them. The roof, which sloped on all four sides, was surmounted by two turrets or cupolas. Josselyn, who visited Boston in 1663 and printed an account of his travels, speaks of the building as "a Town House built upon pillars, where the Merchants may confer; in the chambers above they keep their monthly Courts."

It is to be deeply regretted that no authentic picture of that first Town House is in existence, and yet it is wholly possible that some traveller to our shores made a drawing of it while it was standing. What an historical event it would be, if-research in the library of some stately castle or picturesque manor house of England should bring to the delighted eyes of Bostonians such a picture! Two representations of the



THE OLD STATE HOUSE, BOSTON.

1907.

building have been made from the specifications which have been preserved, but the pictures lack the stamp of authenticity.

During its existence the Town House was used from time to time for various other purposes than the administration of public affairs, and mention of them is appropriate.

It contained for some years the Town Library, an institution also established by the will of Boston's benefactor, Capt. Robert Keayne, of whom I have already spoken.

After providing in his will for a suitable room in the contemplated town building for a "Library & Gallere for Devines & Schollers to meete in," the testator in a subsequent item provided for the gathering of books with which to enrich it. This item makes interesting reading for antiquaries:—

I give and bequeath to the beginning of that Library my 3 great writing bookes w^{ch} are intended as an Exposition or Interpretation of the whole Bible, as also a 4th great writing booke in which is an exposition on the Prophecy of Daniel, of the Revelations, & the Prophecy of Hofea, not long since began, all which Bookes are written with my owne hand so farr as they be writt & chuld desier that some able scholler or two that is active and dilligent & addicted to reading and writing were ordered to carry on the same workes by degrees as they have leasure and opportunity, & in the same methods and way as I have begun (if a better be not advised to) at least if it shalbe esteemed for the profit of it to young students (though not so to more able and learned Devines in these knowing times) worth the labour as I have & doe finde it to my selfe worth all the paines & labour I have bestowed upon them, so that if I had 100^{lb} layd me down for them to deprive me of them, till my sight or life should be taken from me, I should not part from them.

After arranging further that his wife, and his son Benjamin Keayne, may select from his library such books as they desire, the testator wills that Mr. Wilson and Mr. Norton, respectively pastor and teacher of the First Church, and the overseers of his will shall select from the remainder of his library such books as they think will be appropriate for the Town Library. He concluded the item by hoping that

After this beginning the Lord may flirr up some others that will add more to them & helpe to carry the worke on by bookes of more vawew, antiquity, use and esteem, & that an Inventory may be taken & kept of those books that they set apart for the Library.

The Boston Records, from 1683 to 1715, contain numerous references to the Town Library. Among them we find that on August 31, 1702, the selectmen "ordered that M^r John Barnerd jun^r be desired to make a cattalogue of all the bookes belonging to the Towns Librery and to Lodge the Same in y^e f^d Librery." About two years later Citizen Barnerd received payment for his services in the following terms as described in the selectmen's minutes, February 28, 1704: "M^r John Barnerd jun^r haveing at the request of the Selectmen Set the Towns Librery in good order, he is allowed for S^d.Service two of those bookes of w^{ch} there are in y^e S^d Librery two of a Sort."

The Library came to an abrupt close in 1711, when the Town House was destroyed by fire, but it is probable that some of its books were saved from the flames and surreptitiously added to the private libraries of Boston citizens. Such proceedings being deemed illegal, the selectmen voted on June 2, 1713, more than a year and a half after the fire, that in effect, such undesirable citizens should "stand and deliver." The vote reads:

That an Advertizim^t be printed desiring all persons who have any of the Towns Librery or can give notice of any bookes or other things belonging to y^e Town Houfe before y^e Late fire to inform y^e T^r Treasur^r thereof in ord^r to y^r being returned.

An interesting event occurred in the Town House in 1686, when, by the authority of Governor Andros, the first religious service in Boston of the Church of England was held within its walls. Judge Sewall speaks of this innovation in the following words in his Diary, Wednesday, May 26, 1686:

Mr. Ratliff the Minister waits on the Council. Mr. Mafon and Randolph propofe that he may have one of the three houfes to preach in. That is deny'd and he is granted the East End of the

Town Houfe where the Deputies meet; until thofe who defire his Miniftry fhall provide a fitter place.

Again under date of "Sabbath, May 30, 1686," he writes :

. . . wherein there is to be Worſhip, according to the Church of England, as 'tis call'd, in the Town Houfe by countenance of Authority. 'Tis deferred 'till the 6th of June, at what time the Pulpit is provided; the pulpit is movable, carried up and down ſtairs as occaſion ſerves; it feems many crouded thither, and the Miniſter preached forenoon and afternoon.

The result of theſe ſervices was the gathering of the pariſh of King's Chapel, the firſt Epifcopal church in Boſton. Rev. Robert Ratcliffe, juſt mentioned, was the firſt Rector, ſerving from 1686 to 1689.

It is apparent that by the beginning of the eighteenth century the Town Houſe had become the centre of a buſineſs ſection, and as a reſult the town conſtructed on the firſt floor numerous ſmall ſhops. That theſe buſineſs quarters found willing tenants, the ſelectmen's minutes bear ample witneſs. To quote a few records out of many :

June 28, 1703. Granted to Benja Eliot the Shop under the Town Houſe formerly Let to John Howard, Scribener, deceaſed, for the term of Seven years from this day at 40 Shill p annum June 28th y^e dimentions are wth infide 9 foot 8 inches in length, and 4 foot 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth.

This record is intereſting as ſhowing the extremely ſmall ſize of the ſhops.

Feb^{ry} 7, 1708. Voted by the Select men that the Sume of fifteen pounds ſixteen ſhillings w^{ch} the Treafur Lately rec^d for Dockage of y^e Ship whereof Cap^t Flint is maſter Shall be Layd out in incloſing & fitting up Shops under the Shead at the weſterly quarter of the Town Houſe in order to bring in Rent for the Town.

The Town Houſe was totally deſtroyed in the great fire of October 2, 1711, which Hutchinson thus deſcribes in his Hiſtory of the Colony of Maſſachuſetts Bay :

It broke out in an old Tenement within a back Yard in Cornhill near the Firſt Meeting Houſe, occaſioned by the careleſſneſs of a

poor Scottish Woman, one Mary Morse, by using Fire near a parcel of Ocum Chips and other combustibile Rubbish. All the houses on both sides of Cornhill from School Street to what is called the stone-shop in Dock Square, all the upper part of King Street on the South and North Side, together with the Town House and what was called the Old Meeting House above it, were consumed to ashes.

When the next morning dawned, the people of Boston realized that the very heart of the town had been eaten out by the fire which had consumed about one hundred buildings, and made one hundred and ten families homeless.

It seems strange to us who live in the twentieth century that the Rev. Increase Mather believed that this great Boston fire was a judgment of God for the wickedness of the people. He said in a sermon which he preached immediately after the fire, "But has not God's Holy Day been prophaned in New England? Has it not been so in Boston this last summer, more than ever since there was a Christian here? Have not burdens been carried through the streets on the Sabbath day? Have not Bakers, Carpenters and other tradesmen been employed in fervile work on the Sabbath day? When I saw this . . . my heart said Will not the Lord for this kindle a fire in Boston."

It was of course imperative that a new building should be at once erected for the administration of public affairs, and consequently the selectmen of Boston petitioned the General Court on October 17th, two weeks after the fire, for "Advice and Direction for the Restoring and Rebuilding of the House for those Publick uses and about the place where to set the same."

As a result, a joint committee of four members of the Council and seven members of the House of Representatives was appointed, of which Councillor Elisha Hutchinson was chairman, and this committee recommended "that a new house be built in or near where the Old Town House stood, the breadth not to exceed thirty-six feet, the length so as to be convenient. The charges to be borne the one-half by the Town of Boston and County of Suffolk in equal Proportion."

This report having been accepted, a building committee was appointed consisting of two Councillors, Elisha Hutchinson and Penn Townsend, and three Representatives, Addison Davenport, Samuel Thaxter and Samuel Phipps, with two citizens of Boston,—the town having accepted the proposition,—Thomas Buttolph and William Payne. It is well for us to hear the names of these prominent citizens of the community who built so true and well that their work endures to this day.

It is to be regretted that it is not known who drew the design of the Old State House, for even at the present time, when the art of architecture has made such tremendous strides, we must admit that the structure is of pleasing style and good proportion.

Eighteen months were required for its erection, and it was consequently ready for occupancy in the spring of 1713. It is interesting in this connection to find that Judge Sewall made the following entry in his ever open Diary on May 5, 1712: "I lay a stone at the South east Corner of the Town House, and had Engraven on it S. S. 1712." How interesting would it be if we could point to-day to this inscription; but alas! so many structural changes have been wrought in the building from time to time that, in all probability, the stone could not now be found in the basement wall.

A town meeting was held in the new building on May 13, 1713, and Judge Sewall again records on May 28th, "I declared to the Council that Prayer had been too much neglected formerly; we were now in a new House, we ought to Reform; without it, I would not be there. Mr. Secretary assented, and I was desired to see it effected." The Judge's entry on the following day reads, "Dr. Increase Mather prays Excellently in the Council."

Daniel Neal, who visited Boston about the year 1720, in his book entitled "Present State of New England," thus writes of the Town House, which was then comparatively new:—"From the Head of the Peer you go up the chief Street of the Town, at the upper end of which is the Town House or

Exchange; a fine piece of Building, containing besides the Walk for the Merchants, the Council Chamber, the House of Commons, and other spacious Rooms for the Sessions of the Courts of Justice. The Exchange is surrounded with Book-fellers' Shops, which have a good trade."

The first period of time in the existence of the life of the Old State House may properly cover the years from 1713, the date of its first occupancy, to 1747, when fire completely destroyed its interior construction; and during this time, a period of thirty-four years, Joseph Dudley, William Tailer, Samuel Shute, William Dummer, Jonathan Belcher and William Shirley, Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, administered their official duties in the Council Chamber.

Interesting events also took place here during the same period. In 1717 the funeral obsequies of Fitz John Winthrop were solemnized in this room, and of this solemn scene Judge Sewall made the following entry in his Diary:

Attended the Funeral of Major General Winthrop. The Corpse was carried to the Town House the night before: now buried from the Council Chamber. Bearers, his Excellency the Governor [Samuel Shute was then in office], Gov. Dudley: Lt. Gov. Dummer, Col. Taylor: Col. Elisha Sewall, Samuel Sewall. Scarfs and Rings. The Regiment attended in Arms. Mr. John Winthrop led the Widow. 'Twas past five before we went. The Streets were crowded with people: was laid in Gov. Winthrop's Tomb in Old Burial Place.

It was in the Council Chamber that the famous expedition was organized in 1746, which resulted in the capture of Louisburg from France. In the expedition the Provincial troops were very fortunately assisted by a British fleet, and the next year the conquering heroes, Sir William Pepperrell and Admiral Peter Warren, here received the congratulations of the Government, and on their way thereto the plaudits of the people welcomed their safe arrival in Boston from a most successful campaign.

It was also in this same latter year, 1747, that the Old State House was the centre of an outburst of popular indignation, caused by the seizure of sailors and landsmen to supply the places of deserters from a fleet of British vessels, commanded by one Commodore Knowles, which had anchored in the harbor. The building, in which the General Court was assembled, was surrounded after dark by several thousands of excited citizens, who threw stones and brickbats through the windows into the Council Chamber. This act of violence caused Governor Shirley to appear on the balcony and address the people, promising to have the impressed townsmen released. The matter was arranged a few days later to the satisfaction of both sides, and the British fleet sailed away, Commodore Knowles being convinced, no doubt, that the citizens of Boston, even thirty years before the Revolution, were very fond of asserting their rights.

One month later, December 9, 1747, the building was devastated by fire and on the next day the *Boston Weekly News Letter* published the following account of the catastrophe :

Yesterday morning between 6 & 7 o'clock we were exceedingly surpris'd by a most terrible Fire, which broke out at the Court House in this Town, whereby that spacious and beautiful Building except the bare outward Walls, was entirely destroyed. As the Fire began in the middle or second Story, the Records, Books, Papers, Furniture, Pictures of the Kings and Queens, &c., which were in the Council Chamber, the Chamber of the House of Representatives and the Apartments thereof, in that Story, were consumed; as were also the Books and Papers in the Offices of the upper Story: Those in the Offices below were mostly saved. In the Cellars, which were hired by several persons, a great quantity of Wines and other Liquors were lost. The publick Damage sustain'd by this sad Disaster is inexpressibly great, and the Loss to some particular Persons, 'tis said, will amount to several Thousand Pounds. The Vehemence of the Flames occasion'd such a great Heat as to set the Roofs of some of the opposite houses on Fire, notwithstanding they had been covered with Snow, and it was extinguish'd with much Difficulty. How the Fire was occasion'd,

whether by Defects in the Chimney or Hearth as some think, is uncertain.

As was the case when the building was erected in 1713, the charge for its repair after the fire was divided between the Province, County and Town, each paying the same proportion as before. The amount expended was £3705: 11s.: 4d., and that this sum was not a greater one was due to the fact that the brick walls were so well and heavily built as to warrant their continued use.

We have another pen picture of the building, written in 1750 just after its rehabilitation. The account is taken from the Diary of Capt. Francis Goelet, who visited Boston at that time.

They have also a Town House, built of Brick, situated in King's street. It's a very Grand Building, Arch'd all Round, and Two Stories High, Sash'd above: its Lower Part is always Open, design'd as a Change, tho' the Merchants in Fair Weather make their Change in the open Street at the Eastermost End. In the upper Story are the Council and Assembly Chambers &c. It has a neat Capulo, sash'd all round, and which on rejoicing days is Elluminated.

The second period in the history of the Old State House may be said to extend from its rebuilding in 1748 to the time when it was abandoned by the State officials, who on January 11, 1798, marched in picturesque procession from its closing portals to Beacon Hill, where they took formal possession of the new and elegant State House erected on its summit. And by this time also, the various courts had been removed to the Court House on Court Street, and Boston town meetings were held in the larger Faneuil Hall.

During this period of fifty years the official affairs of the Province of Massachusetts Bay were administered in the Council Chamber by Governors Shirley, Pownall and Bernard, Lieutenant-governor Hutchinson, and General Gage, the last of the line of Royal officials.

In the Council Chamber, John Hancock was inaugurated as first Governor of Massachusetts when the State government was set in motion in 1780, and after him followed in succession James Bowdoin, then Hancock again, Samuel Adams, Increase Sumner and Caleb Strong.

It is only possible in this paper to mention the stirring events which crowded the years between 1761, when James Otis argued against the Writs of Assistance, and 1789, when the community paid homage to the First Citizen of the Republic, who was also "First in War, First in Peace and First in the Hearts of His Countrymen." Some, like the foregoing, took place in the Old State House; others, which happened elsewhere in Boston, cast their resultant effects into the grave deliberations of the Council Chamber.

Arranged chronologically they were as follows; in 1770, the Boston Massacre, Samuel Adams demanding the withdrawal of the British troops from Boston and the trial of Captain Preston and his soldiers who participated in the massacre. In 1776, the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed from the eastern balcony to a great concourse of people assembled in King Street. The year 1782 was made memorable by a reception in honor of the French fleet and army, who were on their way home to France. In 1783, the Treaty of Peace was likewise proclaimed to a great multitude gathered in the street below. And to crown all, "Here the child of Independence was born." Is not this glory enough for one building?

The next period, from 1798 to 1881, was the one in which, as has been well said, the old Town House fell on evil days. It is true that for the short space of ten years it served as the City Hall of the municipality of Boston, but for the remainder of that long period it was shorn of its historic fame, altered so as to be almost unrecognizable, and put to the sordid labor of producing revenue for the town and city treasury.

To relate more in detail the vicissitudes and changes which came to the building: in 1803 the Commonwealth of Massachusetts having erected, a few years before, a suitable building for transacting its official affairs, sold to the town of

Boston all of its rights in the Town House for the sum of six thousand dollars ; at the same time the Counties of Suffolk and Norfolk relinquished their claims for the sums of \$1923.43 and \$1176.58 respectively. By this arrangement Boston became the sole owner of the property. By vote of the town it was then leased to various tenants for a number of years ; and at this time, also, "the lanthorn," as it is called in the records, was used as an observatory for vessels entering the harbor.

The town voted on June 22, 1820, to lease the eastern half of the second story and the attic to the Masonic Fraternity for ten years, at an annual rental of \$600. During its occupancy by the Freemasons, Bowen published the following description of the building, in his "Picture of Boston," first edition," 1828-9 :— "Old State House. The building first erected for governmental business was placed at the head of State street. It has been twice burnt. The last time it was destroyed was in 1747, and it was repaired in its present form in the following year. The building is in length 110 feet, in breadth 38 feet, three stories high, finished according to the Tuscan, Dorick and Ionic orders. The lower story of this building is now rented by the city for stores and offices ; the second and third stories, except one room at the west of the second story (which is occupied for the City Treasurer's office), are occupied by the Masonic Lodges in Boston. The Masonic Hall is elegantly embellished ; the decorations and furniture are very rich and appropriate, and the room is sufficiently capacious for most Masonic purposes. It measures 43 by 32 feet, and is 16 feet high." Then follows a list of the several Masonic bodies occupying the building and the dates of their meetings. The description concludes : "This building, being placed at the head of one of the first streets in Boston, has quite a pleasant and imposing appearance to the stranger as he approaches it from Long Wharf. In Hale's 'Survey of Boston and Vicinity,' the measures of distances are reckoned from this building."

While in use as a Masonic Hall the building had two narrow escapes from demolition. The directors of the United

States Bank offered to buy the property in 1822, as a site for their contemplated bank building, but fortunately the offer was declined. In 1826 the Washington Monument Association, after deliberate consideration, decided that the site of the Old State House was the best that offered for the erection of Chantrey's statue of Washington. But this proposition was also declined, and the statue finds an appropriate place in Doric Hall in the present State House.

In 1830 the building was much altered and renovated, to become in part for a decade of years the home of the City Government of Boston, and to it was given a new title, City Hall. Porticos were added at both ends, and the interior was rearranged to give the required number of halls and offices. The dedication took place September 17th, 1830, the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Boston.

The first floor, the portion not used for municipal purposes, was devoted to uses closely allied to the business interests of a growing commercial city. A description of these is included in the following account of the building, taken from Bowen's "Picture of Boston," edition of 1838:—

On the first floor are three large rooms; that facing Washington Street is the United States Post Office. At the other extremity, looking down State Street, is Topliff's News Room, one of the best conducted establishments for the accommodation of merchants in the United States. The middle room, a lofty apartment supported by pillars, is the Merchants' Exchange, and common thoroughfare to the public offices.

From this central room is a flight of winding stairs leading to a suite of apartments in the second story. Directly over the Post Office is the hall of the Common Council, in which they ordinarily meet on public business. In the opposite end of the building is the hall of the Mayor and Aldermen. In this room the Chief Magistrate of the city, together with the City Clerk, remain through the day in the discharge of their ordinary duties. The Board of Aldermen hold their meetings, also, on Monday evenings. Around the circular area of the stairs are a series of offices, viz.: the Auditor's, Treasurer's, Assistant City Clerk's, Clerk of Common Council, and the Health Office, which latter accommodates the City Marshal,

Superintendent of Burial Grounds, Physician of the Port, Captain of the Port, Captain of the Watch, Superintendent of Lamps, and the Commissioner of Streets.

Another flight of stairs leads to the third story, in which is the office of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, City Land Commissioner, Messenger, a Committee Room, and a large hall, in which is a recently organized public Vaccine Institution for the gratuitous inoculation of the poor.

The whole is lighted with gas, as well as the lamps at the four corners of the building. Besides being ornamental to the city, the concentration of so many important offices under one roof renders the City Hall an object of peculiar interest.

This description of the "City Hall" also gives the following account of a fire which occurred in 1832, at which time the building narrowly escaped destruction :—

On the 21st of November, 1832, about five o'clock in the morning, this ancient building, the scene of so many interesting events, again took fire from an opposite (burning) building, under the stool of one of the Lutheran windows, which soon communicated with the under side of the roof, and had it not been for the uncommon exertions of the Fire Department, it must have been completely prostrated in a little time. As it was, however, the damages were easily repaired. The appropriation of the Council for the purpose was \$3,500.00. No papers of importance were lost, and the curious records of the city, from its first settlement, for a third time were safely rescued from a devouring element.

The writer, within a few years of the close of the nineteenth century, frequently conversed with Mr. George Washington Talbot, who rendered good service as a Boston fireman at the above-mentioned fire. Mr. Talbot, when he died in 1900 at the age of ninety-two years, was the oldest member of the Boston Veteran Firemen's Association.

It is also interesting that a copy in oil of Salmon's painting of this fire is in the Collections of the Bostonian Society. An engraving of this painting appeared for many years at the head of the membership certification of the Boston Volunteer Fire Department.

When Mayor Harrison Gray Otis delivered an address at the dedication, he spoke with his customary eloquence of the inspiring history of the old Town House, and especially of the reading of the Declaration of Independence from the Council Chamber balcony to the people of Boston, a scene of which he was a witness in his boyhood. But his admonition to show proper respect to "the ancient Temple of Liberty," as he called it, fell on deaf ears; for when, ten years later, the authorities left the building never to return,—and that was eight years before Mr. Otis died,—the Old State House fell again upon evil days. In 1840, the city fathers voted once more to lease the building for business purposes, and during the next forty years it was so used, its condition meanwhile constantly deteriorating. An unsightly mansard roof, pierced with many windows, was placed on it, and it was further defaced by numerous business signs and telegraph wires. But all the time it was producing revenue, and in the eyes of many Bostonians of materialistic tendencies that was quite enough.

The year of redemption for the venerable structure came in due course of time, for the City Government of 1881 voted to restore the building to its original condition as near as possible, at a cost of thirty-five thousand dollars.

The battle in the Common Council for its preservation, for there the project met with great opposition, was led by a member from Ward 12, Mr. William H. Whitmore, who was well known as an antiquarian. He was President of the Council in 1879, and is still remembered as holding the position of City Registrar of Boston at the time of his death in 1900.

It is only just to say that to William H. Whitmore, more than to any other man, the Old State House owed its preservation in 1881. But it is only fair to add that, in the public hearings on the question, Mr. Whitmore was ably assisted by other well-known citizens, who eloquently urged that the building be preserved for the people as a memorial.

When the safety of the building had been assured, the Boston Antiquarian Club, then newly organized, was, at the suggestion of Mr. Whitmore, incorporated, becoming "the Bos-

tonian Society," as the city authorities were willing to lease the renovated building to an incorporated historical society.

The Bostonian Society has been the guardian of the Old State House since that time, a period of twenty-six years, and has in the meanwhile grown to such an extent that it now has more than eleven hundred members, all interested in "the study of the history of Boston and the preservation of its antiquities."

But even with such a guardian, materialism has been knocking at the doors of the Old State House for the past few years, and as a result a minor portion is now in use as a subway station, and this occupation has wrought a change in its external appearance which is deeply to be regretted.

At an even more recent date additional space was demanded for the same purpose, and it was only by the combined resistance of the most pronounced kind that the demand was not enforced.

Legislation has now been enacted, whereby no further desecration will be allowed, and under which the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has been constituted as an additional guardian.

It would seem that the fostering care of the City, the State, the Society which claims the building as its home, and the public at large, would suffice for the desired end; but in this life we are sure of nothing but the laws of nature. Therefore let us still raise our battle cry, "The Old State House must and shall be preserved."

1907.

Jan. 1.	To Cash in the N. E. Trust Co. . . .	\$55 43
Dec. 31.	“ 511 assessments	2,555 00
	“ Sales of Bostonian Society Publications	526 75
	“ Sales of Souvenirs	200 13
	“ Two gifts of cash	12 00
	“ Interest on Current Fund	6 90
	“ Amount transferred from income of Permanent Fund	1,647 12
		<hr/>
		\$5,003 33

1907.

Dec. 31.	By rent, City of Boston	\$100 00
	“ Water rates, City of Boston	17 50
	“ Salaries	2,644 00
	“ Committee on Publications, Annual Proceedings, 1907	402 47
	“ Frontispiece for same	68 50
	“ Publications, Vol. III	255 23
	“ Publications, Vol. IV	109 00
	“ Publications, purchase of two sets	9 00
	“ Committee on Rooms, care of rooms, framing and supplies	206 36
	“ Committee on the Library, purchase of books and binding	92 26
	“ Committee on Membership, for circular letters and postage	357 10
	“ Miscellaneous printing	165 26
	“ Postage	168 00
	“ Sundry expenses	391 92
	“ Balance in N. E. Trust Co.	16 73
		<hr/>
		\$5,003 33

December 31, 1907.

Jan. 1.	To Cash in the N. E. Trust Co.	\$641 93
Jan. 30.	" Maturity of 2 Dayton 5 per cent. Bonds	2,000 00
Dec. 31.	" 44 Life Membership Fees	1,320 00
	" Interest of Permanent Fund,	1,662 28
		<hr/>
		\$5,624 21

December 31, 1907.

CHARLES F. READ, *Treasurer.*

\$5,624 21

The Funds of the Society are invested in the following securities:

City of Boston 4% Bonds	Par.
State of Massachusetts 3½% Bonds	\$11,000 00
Boston & Maine R. R. 4½% Bonds	8,000 00
Am. Tel. & Tel. Co. 4% Bonds	2,000 00
City of Providence 3 and 3½% Bonds	6,000 00
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. 4% Bonds	9,000 00
C. & M. R. R. 3½% Bonds	2,000 00
Boston & Maine R. R. 4% Bonds	3,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$44,000 00

The undersigned, of the Committee on Finance of the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, having examined the Treasurer's accounts for the year 1907 and the vouchers therewith presented, hereby certifies to the correctness of the same.

He has also examined the Securities of the Society, and finds them correct, according to the Treasurer's statement.

[Signed] LEVI L. WILLCUTT,

Of the Finance Committee.

December 31, 1907.

SPECIAL FUNDS.

The Invested Funds of the Society include the following Special Funds:—

Robert Charles Billings Fund	3,000 00
Boston Memorial Association Fund	\$1,179 51
Edward Ingersoll Browne Fund	1,000 00
George Oliver Carpenter Memorial Fund	1,000 00
Mrs. Catherine Page Perkins Fund	4,000 00
Samuel Elwell Sawyer Fund	4,610 87
Joseph Henry Stickney Fund	1,000 00
Robert Charles Winthrop Fund	3,000 00

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, in the City of Boston, the sum of.....dollars, for the general use and purposes of the said Society.

.....

ADDITIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY, 1907.

DONORS.	VOL- UMES.	PAM- PHLETS.
Adams, Charles Francis		1
Albree, John	1	
American Book Company	1	
Bailey, Mrs. Anna L.		1
Boston Athenaeum	1	
Boston Cemetery Department		1
Boston Museum of Fine Arts		1
Boston Public Library		13
Boston Registry Department	1	
Boston Street Department	1	
Boston Young Men's Christian Association		1
Brookline, Town of	1	
Cambridge Historical Society		1
Charles River Basin Commission	3	2
Children's Hospital		1
Colonial Society of Massachusetts	1	
Comer, Mrs. Elizabeth	1	
Crafts, William F.	1	
Davis, Ephraim C.	1	
Dorchester Historical Society		4
Durant, Mrs. Henry F.		1
Essex Institute		4
Fairbanks, Fred. C.	2	
Fairbanks, Miss Mittie B.		1
Folsom, Albert A.	1	
Fowler, Mrs. Laura W.		1
<i>Carried forward</i>	16	33

DONORS.	VOL- UMES.	PAM- PHLETS.
<i>Brought forward</i>	16	33
Gates, Samuel P.	1	
Gay, Frederick L.		1
Gilbert, Shepard D.		1
Hills, Thomas		1
Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio		1
Hosmer, Jerome C.	1	
Hunt, Edmund S.	1	
Hutchins, Charles L.	1	
Illinois State Historical Society	1	
Interstate Commerce Commission	1	
James, William G.	2	
Library of Congress	3	
Loud, John J.		1
Manchester Historic Association		7
Massachusetts, Commissioner of Public Records of	1	
Massachusetts, Secretary of State of	15	
Massachusetts Society; Sons of the American Revolution	1	
Matthews, Albert		1
Medford (Mass.) Historical Society		4
National Society; Sons of the American Revolu- tion		1
New England Historic-Genealogical Society		4
New Haven Colony Historical Society	1	
New Jersey Historical Society		1
Old Northwest Genealogical Society		2
Ropes, Charles H.	1	
Purchased	1	
Quincy, Josiah P.		1
Robinson, James W.	1	
Salem (Mass.) Public Library		1
Sanford, Peleg B.		1
Schenectady Historical Society		1
<i>Carried forward</i>	48	62

DONORS.	VOL- UMES.	PAM- PHLETS.
<i>Brought forward</i>	48	62
Sharon Historical Society		1
Smith, Robert B.	5	
Smithsonian Institution	2	
Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts	1	
State Historical Society of Iowa		2
State Street Trust Co.		1
Stedman, C. Ellery	1	
Taylor, Charles H., Jr.	1	1
Tilton, George P.		1
Treat, John H.	1	
Varnum, John M.		2
Watkins, Walter K.		1
Weston, Thomas	1	
Whittier, Charles C.	1	
Winthrop (Mass.) Public Library		1
Woburn (Mass.) Public Library		1
	61	73

ADDITIONS BY GIFT AND LOAN
TO THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTIONS, 1907.

DONORS.	DESCRIPTION.
Adams, W. F.	Copies of the <i>Boston Advertiser</i> , Aug. 31, 1850, and the <i>Boston Gazette</i> , Oct. 30, 1852.
Appleton, William S.	Oil portrait of Hon. Nathaniel Appleton, 1779-1861. Loaned, 1885; <i>withdrawn</i> , 1907. Oil portrait of Capt. Nathan Appleton, 1843-1906. Original autograph list of subscribers for the publication in 1784 of a map of the four New England States. Loaned, 1904; <i>withdrawn</i> , 1906. (Loans.)
Boston Consolidated Gas Co.	Jar found in a well, before filling, on the premises of the company at the corner of Commercial and Prince Streets.
Bradford, William R.	Piece of oak, with iron rod inserted, from the frigate "Constitution."
Brigham, Miss Elizabeth F.	Door lock from the Hollis-street Meeting House.
Brown, Miss Lillian	Crockery bowl from the ruins of the Boston Fire, 1872.
Butterfield, William A.	Reproduction of Pelham's Map of Boston, 1775.
Chapman, George A.	Two pieces of script issued during the Civil War, by Harris and Chapman. Bill dated Oct. 16, 1781, of Samuel Chapman against the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, for riding express to Great Barrington and Provincetown.
Crandon, Edwin S.	Steel letter head die of Atwood's Café.
Dewing, Mrs. Benjamin F.	Washington-Lafayette pitcher.
Edmands, J. Rayner	Steel portrait, on vellum and numbered 2, of Lieut. Col. Thomas Franklin Edmands, 1840-1906, for many years commander of the First Corps of Cadets.

DONORS.	DESCRIPTION.
Everett, Miss Anna S.	Four silver medals, awarded at Mrs. Rawson's School, 1817 and 1818.
Faight, George N.	Framed photograph of Andrew Carney, merchant and philanthropist, 1794-1864.
Fowle, Charles H.	Three financial reports of the Provident Institution for Savings, 1836, 1844 and 1847.
Fowler, Mrs. Laura W.	Miscellaneous collection of programmes.
Glunt, A. Earl.	United States copper cent, 1794.
Gould, Elizabeth Porter, estate of the late	Cup of wood from the "Old Elm."
Halstram, Charles W.	Map of Boston, 1846.
Heard, Henry	Six weekly toll receipts, West Boston Bridge.
Hills, Thomas	Political Scrap-book, Boston, 1852-1870.
Hosmer, Jerome C.	Commemorative medal of the Centennial of American Independence, 1876. Lithograph of the Battle of Bunker Hill. Photographs of the Hosmer and Winthrop houses in Concord. Flip pitcher found in the Hancock Tavern when demolished.
Kendall, Mrs. Harriet M.	House flag of Magoun & Son, Boston.
McDonald, James W.	Old State House rent bill, 1810.
Minns, Thomas	Four photographs of pastel and oil portraits of Thomas Hancock, 1703-1764; his wife, Lydia Henchman, 1714-1776, and John Hancock, 1737-1793.
Pape, Eric	Five framed paintings of scenes in Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," made to illustrate a publication of that novel.
Parker, P. Hildreth	Bronze medal commemorating the dedication of the Grant Tomb, New York, April 27, 1897.
Parsons, Miss Anna, estate of the late	French mantel clock.
Phillips, Henry A.	Two photographs of the Mather-Eliot house, Hanover street, demolished 1906.
Prescott, George W.	Cup of wood from the "Feather Store," built 1680, demolished 1860.
Rounds, Samuel W.	Three pieces of Continental money.
Shimmin, Misses Blanche and Marian	Dining-table formerly owned by Thomas McDonough, first British Consul of New England.

OFFICERS
OF THE
BOSTONIAN SOCIETY
SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

Presidents.

CURTIS GUILD, 1881-1906.
JAMES F. HUNNEWELL, 1907 —

Vice-President.

FRANCIS H. MANNING, 1907 —

Clerks and Treasurers.†

<p>*SAMUEL M. QUINCY . . . 1881-1884 JAMES M. HUBBARD . . . 1884-1885 *DANIEL T. V. HUNTOON 1885-1886</p>	<p>*WILLIAM C. BURRAGE . 1886-1890 S. ARTHUR BENT . . . 1890-1899 CHARLES F. READ . . . 1899 —</p>
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Directors.

<p>*THOMAS J. ALLEN . . . 1886-1887 *THOMAS C. AMORY . . . 1884-1889 *WILLIAM S. APPLETON 1881-1887 1890-1894 WILLIAM H. BALDWIN 1884-1886 S. ARTHUR BENT . . . 1890 ROBERT R. BISHOP . . . 1882-1884 JOSHUA P. BODFISH . . . 1885 — *GEORGE O. CARPENTER 1888-1896 BENJAMIN C. CLARK . . . 1890-1906 *DAVID H. COOLIDGE . . . 1895-1907 *JACOB A. DRESSER . . . 1891-1894 JOHN W. FARWELL . . . 1907 — *ALBERT A. FOLSOM . . . 1897-1907 COURTENAY GUILD . . . 1908 — CURTIS GUILD 1881-1906 *JOHN T. HASSAM 1881-1890</p>	<p>*HAMILTON A. HILL . . . 1883-1895 JAMES F. HUNNEWELL . 1894 — JOHN LATHROP 1887-1899 *ABBOTT LAWRENCE . . . 1882-1884 WILLIAM H. LINCOLN . 1899-1903 FRANCIS H. MANNING . 1904 — WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN 1900 — THOMAS MINNS 1881-1885 GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS 1908 — *EDWARD G. PORTER . . . 1896-1900 *SAMUEL H. RUSSELL . . 1882-1894 *SAMUEL E. SAWYER . . . 1889 CHARLES H. TAYLOR, JR. 1906 — *WILLIAM W. WARREN . 1886-1890 *WILLIAM H. WHITMORE 1883-1886 LEVI L. WILLCUTT . . . 1894 —</p>
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* Deceased.

† The offices of Clerk and Treasurer are held by one person.

OFFICERS FOR 1908

President

JAMES F. HUNNEWELL

Vice-President

FRANCIS H. MANNING

Clerk and Treasurer

CHARLES F. READ

P. O. address, Old State House

Directors

JOSHUA P. BODFISH	FRANCIS H. MANNING
JAMES F. HUNNEWELL	CHARLES H. TAYLOR, Jr.
LEVI L. WILLCUTT	JOHN W. FARWELL
WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN	GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS

COURTENAY GUILD

Committee on Finance

JAMES F. HUNNEWELL	GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS
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COURTENAY GUILD

Committee on the Rooms

LEVI L. WILLCUTT	COURTENAY GUILD
FRANCIS H. MANNING	J. GRAFTON MINOT
CHARLES H. TAYLOR, Jr.	THE PRESIDENT AND CLERK

ex officii

Committee on the Library

JAMES L. WHITNEY	WALTER K. WATKINS
FRANCIS H. BROWN	WILLIAM G. SHILLABER

HENRY W. CUNNINGHAM

Committee on Papers

WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN	ZACHARY T. HOLLINGSWORTH
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EDWIN D. MEAD

Committee on Publications

JOHN W. FARWELL	EDWARD B. REYNOLDS
RUFUS G. F. CANDAGE	ALBERT MATTHEWS

Committee on Membership

CHARLES H. TAYLOR, Jr.	WILLIAM L. ALLEN
JOSEPH B. MOORS	WILLIAM GRANT JAMES

B. PRESTON CLARK

Committee on Memorials

GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS	FRANCIS H. BROWN
-----------------------	------------------

FRANCIS H. APPLETON

CUSTODIANS.

ROBERT B. SMITH	JAMES W. ROBINSON
-----------------	-------------------

WILLIAM T. CRAFTS.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Bent, Samuel Arthur
*Chamberlain, Mellen
Guild, Curtis

Matthews, Nathan, Jr.
*O'Brien, Hugh
*Smith, Samuel Francis

LIFE MEMBERS.

Abbe, Henry Thayer
Abbot, Edward Stanley
Abbot, Edwin Hale
*Abbot, Francis Ellingwood
*Abbott, Marshall Kittredge
Adams, Alexander Clinton
Adams, Charles Francis
Adams, Mrs. Isabella Hortense
Addicks, John Edward
Allan, Mrs. Anna
Allen, Miss Clara Ann
Allen, Crawford Carter
*Allen, Elbridge Gerry
Allen, Francis Richmond
Allen, Gardner Weld
*Allen, James Woodward
Allen, Thomas
*Alley, John Robinson
Ames, Mrs. Anna Coffin
Ames, Charles Gordon
*Ames, Frederick Lothrop
*Ames, Oliver
*Ames, Mrs. Rebecca Caroline
Amory, Arthur
Amory, Francis Inman
Amory, Frederic
*Andrews, Frank William
Andrews, John Adams

Angell, Henry Clay
Anthony, Silas Reed
*Appleton, Mrs. Emily Warren
Appleton, Francis Henry
*Appleton, Nathan
*Appleton, William Sumner
*Armstrong, George Washington
*Atherton, Joseph Ballard
Atherton, Miss Lily Bell
*Atkins, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth
Atwood, David Edgar
*Austin, James Walker
Ayer, James Bourne
Bacon, Mrs. Louisa Crowninshield
Badger, Arthur Campbell
Badger, Daniel Bradford
Badger, Erastus Beethoven
*Bailey, Joseph Tilden
Baker, Miss Charlotte Alice
*Baker, Mrs. Ellen Maria
*Baker, Richard
Baldwin, William Henry
*Ballister, Joseph Fennelly
*Ballister, Miss Minetta Josephine
Bancroft, Cornelius Cheever
Barlow, Charles Lowell
Barnes, Charles Benjamin, Jr.
*Barrett, Edwin Shepard

* Deceased.

- Barron, Clarence Walker
 Barry, Charles Stoddard
 Barry, George Thomas
 Barry, John Lincoln
 Barry, John Lincoln, Jr.
 Bartlett, Francis
 Batcheller, Robert
 *Beal, James Henry
 Beal, William Fields
 Beatty, Franklin Thomason
 Beebe, Edward Peirson
 Beebe, James Arthur
 Beech, Mrs. Ruth Adelaide
 *Benson, George Wiggin
 Bigelow, Albert Smith
 *Bigelow, George Brooks
 Bigelow, Joseph Smith
 Bigelow, Melville Madison
 Bigelow, William Sturgis
 Black, George Nixon
 Blake, Clarence John
 Blake, Mrs. Frances Greenough
 Blake, Francis
 Blake, George Baty
 *Blake, Mrs. Sara Putnam
 *Blake, Stanton
 Blake, William Payne
 *Blanchard, Samuel Stillman
 Blaney, Dwight
 Blume, Mrs. Susan Eliza
 Boardman, Samuel May
 Bodfish, Joshua Peter Langley
 Bowditch, Alfred
 Bowditch, Ernest William
 Bowditch, William Ingersoll
 *Bradford, Martin Luther
 Bradford, William Burroughs
 *Bradlee, Caleb Davis
 Bradlee, Frederick Josiah
 Bradlee, Frederick Wainwright
 *Bradlee, Josiah Putnam
 Bradley, Jerry Payson
 Brayley, Arthur Wellington
 Bremer, John Lewis
 Bremer, Mrs. Mary Rice
 Bremer, Samuel Parker
 *Brewer, William Dade
 Briggs, Lloyd Vernon
 Brooks, John Henry
 Brooks, Peter Chardon
 Brooks, Shepherd
 Brown, Francis Henry
 Brown, George Washington
 Brown, Harold Haskell
 Brown, John Coffin Jones
 *Browne, Charles Allen
 *Browne, Edward Ingersoll
 *Browne, William Andrews
 Burbank, Alonzo Norman
 Burnham, John Appleton
 Burr, Miss Annie Lane
 Burrage, Albert Cameron
 *Burrage, William Clarence
 Cabot, Arthur Tracy
 Candage, Mrs. Ella Marie
 Candage, Robert Brooks
 Candage, Rufus George Frederick
 *Candler, John Wilson
 Carpenter, George Oliver
 *Carpenter, George Oliver
 *Carpenter, Mrs. Maria Josephine
 Carr, John
 Carruth, Charles Theodore
 Carter, Fred Louis
 Carter, Herbert Leslie
 *Center, Joseph Hudson
 Chamberlin, Charles Wheelwright
 Chandler, Cleaveland Angier
 *Chapin, Nahum
 Chase, Caleb
 *Chase, George Bigelow
 Chase, Sidney
 Chase, Stephen
 *Chase, Theodore
 Cheney, Benjamin Peirce
 Cheney, Mrs. Emmeline
 Child, Dudley Richards
 Church, Herbert Bleloch
 Clapp, Mrs. Caroline Dennie
 Clark, Charles Edward
 Clark, John Spencer
 Clark, Miss Nancy Joy

- Clark, Nathan Freeman
 *Clarke, Mrs. Alice de Vermandois
 *Clay, Thomas Hart
 Clementson, Sidney
 Cleveland, Mrs. Corinne Maud
 Cobb, John Candler
 *Codman, John, 2nd
 *Codman, Mrs. Martha Pickman
 Codman, Ogden, Jr.
 Coffin, Frederick Seymour
 *Colburn, Jeremiah
 Collamore, Miss Helen
 *Converse, Elisha Slade
 Coolidge, Algernon, Jr.
 *Coolidge, David Hill
 Coolidge, Mrs. Helen Whittington
 Coolidge, Joseph Randolph
 Coolidge, Thomas Jefferson, Jr.
 Corbett, Alexander, Jr.
 Cordis, Mrs. Adelaide Elizabeth
 Cory, Charles Barney
 Cotting, Miss Alice
 Cotting, Charles Edward
 *Cotting, Charles Uriah
 Crafts, John Chancellor
 Crandon, Edwin Sanford
 Crocker, George Glover
 Crocker, Miss Sarah Haskell
 *Crosby, Charles Augustus Wilkins
 Crowell, Horace Sears
 *Crowninshield, Benjamin William
 Crowninshield, Francis Boardman
 Cruft, Miss Harriet Otis
 *Cummings, Charles Amos
 Cummings, Thomas Cahill
 Cunningham, Henry Winchester
 *Curtis, Caleb Agry
 *Curtis, Charles Pelham
 *Curtis, Mrs. Eliza Fox
 *Curtis, Hall
 Curtis, Mrs. Harriot
 Curtis, Henry Pelham
 Curtiss, Frederick Haines
 Cutler, Charles Francis
 Cutler, Samuel Newton
- *Cutter, Abram Edmands
 *Cutter, Benjamin French
 Cutter, Mrs. Elizabeth Finley
 Cutter, Leonard Francis
 Cutter, Watson Grant
 Daniell, Moses Grant
 Darling, Charles Kimball
 Davenport, Orlando Henry
 Davis, Arthur Edward
 Davis, Ephraim Collins
 Davis, George Henry
 *Davis, James Clarke
 *Davis, Joseph Alba
 Davis, Mrs. Mary Cheney
 Davis, William Henry
 *Day, William Francis
 *Dean, Benjamin
 *Dean, John Ward
 *Dean, Luni Albertus
 *Deblois, Stephen Grant
 *Denny, Daniel
 Devlin, Edward
 *Dewing, Benjamin Hill
 Dexter, Morton
 Dexter, William Sohier
 *Dill, Thomas Bradford
 Dillaway, William Edward Lowell
 Dodd, George Davis
 *Dorr, Francis Oliver
 Dorr, George Bucknam
 Draper, Eben Sumner
 Draper, George Albert
 Dupee, Henry Dorr
 *Dupee, James Alexander
 Dutton, Harry
 *Dwight, Edmund
 *Dyer, Mrs. Julia Knowlton
 Eaton, Albert
 Eaton, Miss Georgianna Goddard
 *Eaton, Walter David
 Edes, Henry Herbert
 Edmands, John Rayner
 Eliot, Christopher Rhodes
 *Eliot, Samuel
 *Emerson, George Robert
 *Emery, Francis Faulkner

- Endicott, William
 Endicott, William, Jr.
 Endicott, William Crowninshield
 Ernst, Harold Clarence
 Estabrook, Arthur Frederick
 Estabrook, Frederick
 Estes, Dana
 Eustis, Miss Elizabeth Mussey
 Eustis, Henry Dutton
 Eustis, Joseph Tracy
 Eustis, Miss Mary St. Barbe
 *Fabyan, George Francis
 Fairbanks, Frederick Clinton
 Farnsworth, Edward Miller
 Farnsworth, William
 *Farrington, Charles Frederick
 Farwell, John Whittemore
 *Fay, Joseph Story
 Fay, Joseph Story, Jr.
 Fay, Sigourney Webster
 Fearing, Andrew Coatesworth, Jr.
 Felton, Frederic Luther
 *Fenno, John Brooks
 Fenno, Lawrence Carteret
 *Ferris, Mortimer Catlin
 Fish, Frederick Perry
 Fiske, Andrew
 Fiske, Mrs. Charlotte Morse
 *Fiske, Miss Elizabeth Stanley
 Fitz, Mrs. Henrietta Goddard
 Fitz, Reginald Heber
 Fitzgerald, William Francis
 Floyd, Charles Harold
 *Fogg, John Samuel Hill
 Folsom, Mrs. Julia Elizabeth
 *Ford, Daniel Sharp
 Foss, Eugene Noble
 Foster, Miss Harriet Wood
 *Foster, John
 Foster, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth
 Fowler, Mrs. Laura Wentworth
 Fowler, William Plumer
 French, Miss Caroline Louisa Williams
 French, Miss Cornelia Anne
 French, Mrs. Frances Maria
 *French, Frederick William
 *French, Jonathan
 *Frothingham, Thomas Goddard
 Frye, James Albert
 *Fuller, Charles Emerson
 *Fuller, Henry Holton
 *Galloupe, Charles William
 *Galloupe, Mrs. Sarah Augusta
 Gardiner, Robert Hallowell
 Gardner, George Peabody
 *Gardner, John Lowell
 Gaugengigl, Ignaz Marcel
 *Gay, Edwin Whitney
 Gay, Ernest Lewis
 George, Elijah
 Giddings, Mrs. Susan Kittredge
 Gilbert, Shepard Devereux
 *Gill, James Seel
 Gill, Mrs. Matilda
 Gill, Mrs. Rachel Maria
 Glasier, Alfred Adolphus
 Gleason, James Mellen
 Goddard, George Augustus
 Goddard, Miss Julia
 *Goodhue, Francis Abbot
 *Goodrich, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth
 *Gould, Benjamin Apthorp
 Grandin, John Livingston
 *Gray, Reginald
 Gray, Russell
 Green, Charles Montraville
 Green, Samuel Abbott
 *Greenough, Francis Boott
 Grew, Edward Wigglesworth
 Grew, Henry Sturgis
 Griggs, John Hammond
 Grozier, Edwin Atkins
 Guild, Courtenay
 Guild, Curtis, Jr.
 *Guild, Mrs. Sarah Crocker
 Guild, Miss Sarah Louisa
 Hagar, Eugene Bigelow
 *Haigh, John
 *Hale, Mrs. Ellen Sever
 Hall, Mrs. Ellen Page
 Hall, George Gardner

- Hall, Henry Lyon
 *Hall, Thomas Bartlett
 Hammer, Charles Dunkel
 *Hammond, Mrs. Ellen Sarah
 Sophia
 *Hammond, Gardiner Greene
 *Hammond, George Warren
 *Hancock, Franklin
 *Hagood, Warren
 Harrison, Walter James
 Hart, Thomas Norton
 *Hart, William Tennant
 *Hartt, John F
 Haskell, William Andrew
 *Hassam, John Tyler
 Hastings, Henry
 Haven, Franklin
 Hayford, Nathan Holbrook
 *Haynes, James Gilson
 *Haynes, John Cummings
 *Hayward, George
 Hayward, James Warren
 Head, Charles
 *Hecht, Jacob Hirsch
 Hemenway, Alfred
 Hemenway, Augustus
 *Henchman, Nathaniel Hurd
 Henry, William Linzee
 Henshaw, Samuel
 Hickok, Gilman Clarke
 Higginson, Francis Lee
 Higginson, Mrs. Ida Agassiz
 *Hill, Hamilton Andrews
 Hill, Henry Eveleth
 Hill, James Edward Radford
 Hill, Warren May
 Hill, William Henry
 Hills, Edwin Augustus
 Hinckley, Frederic
 Hoffman, Mrs. Rebecca Russell
 Hoitt, Alfred Demeritt
 Holden, Joshua Bennett
 *Hollingsworth, Amor Leander
 *Hollingsworth, Sumner
 Hollingsworth, Zachary Taylor
 Holmes, Edward Jackson
- *Homans, Charles Dudley
 *Homans, George Henry
 *Homans, John, 2nd
 Hooper, Mrs. Alice Perkins
 Hooper, Mrs. Mary Davis Beal
 Hooper, Robert Chamblet
 Hooper, William
 Hopkins, Amos Lawrence
 Hornblower, Henry
 *Horsford, Eben Norton
 Houghton, Clement Stevens
 Houghton, Miss Elizabeth Good-
 ridge
 *Hovey, Henry Stone
 Howard, Herbert Burr
 Howe, Elmer Parker
 Hubbard, Charles Wells
 Hughes, Laura Ann Cleophas
 Hunnewell, James Frothingham
 Hunnewell, James Melville
 Hurlbut, Mrs. Eda Adams
 Hutchings, George Sherburne
 Iasigi, Mrs. Amy Gore
 *Jackson, Mrs. Mary Stuart
 Jackson, William
 James, Arthur Holmes
 James, George Abbot
 Jeffries, Benjamin Joy
 Jenks, Henry Fitch
 Jenney, Bernard
 Jenney, William Thacher
 Johnson, Arthur Stoddard
 Johnson, Wolcott Howe
 Jones, Daniel Wayland
 Jones, Jerome
 Jones, Nathaniel Royal
 Joy, Franklin Lawrence
 Keith, Benjamin Franklin
 Kellen, William Vail
 Kelly, Fitzroy
 *Kennard, Martin Parry
 Kennedy, George Golding
 Kennedy, John Joseph
 Kidder, Charles Archbald
 Kidder, Nathaniel Thayer
 Kimball, Miss Augusta Caroline

- Kimball, Mrs. Clara Bertram
 Kimball, David Pulsifer
 Kimball, Lemuel Cushing
 *Kimball, Mrs. Susan Tillinghast
 Kitson, Henry Hudson
 *Kuhn, Hamilton
 Ladd, Babson Savilian
 Ladd, Nathaniel Watson
 Lamb, George
 Lamb, Henry Whitney
 *Lambert, Thomas Ricker
 *Lane, Jonathan Abbott
 Lawrence, Amory Appleton
 *Lawrence, Amos Adams
 Lawrence, Charles Richard
 Lawrence, John
 Lawrence, Robert Means
 Lawrence, Samuel Crocker
 Lawson, Thomas William
 Lee, James Stearns
 Lee, Joseph
 Lee, William Henry
 Leonard, Amos Morse
 Leonard, George Henry
 Leverett, George Vasmer
 Lewis, Edwin James
 *Lincoln, Beza
 Litchfield, Wilford Jacob
 Little, Arthur
 *Little, George Washington
 Little, James Lovell
 Little, John Mason
 *Lockwood, Philip Case
 Lockwood, Thomas St. John
 Lodge, Henry Cabot
 Long, Harry Vinton
 Longfellow, Alexander Wadsworth
 Longley, James
 Longley, Mrs. Julia Robinson
 Lord, George Wells
 Loring, Augustus Peabody
 *Loring, Caleb William
 Loring, Miss Katharine Peabody
 Loring, William Caleb
 *Lothrop, Daniel
 Lothrop, Thornton Kirkland
 Loud, Charles Elliot
 Loud, Joseph Prince
 Loveland, Timothy Otis
 Low, George Doane
 *Low, John
 Lowell, Francis Cabot
 Lowell, Miss Georgina
 Lowell, John
 Lowell, Miss Lucy
 Lowell, Mrs. Mary Ellen
 Lowell, Percival
 *Lucas, Edmund George
 Luke, Arthur Fuller
 Lyman, Arthur Theodore
 *Lyon, Henry
 *MacDonald, Edward
 *Mack, Thomas
 Macleod, William Alexander
 Mandell, Samuel Pierce
 *Mann, Arthur Elisha
 Mann, George Sumner
 Manning, Francis Henry
 Marion, Horace Eugene
 Marsh, Mrs. Julia Maria
 *Marshall, James Fowle Baldwin
 Marston, Howard
 Marvin, William Theophilus Rogers
 Matthews, Albert
 May, Miss Eleanor Goddard
 May, Frederick Goddard
 *May, Frederick Warren Goddard
 Mayo, Miss Amy Louisa
 *Mead, Mrs. Anna Maria
 Melville, Henry Hulmes
 Merriam, Frank
 Merriam, Olin Lane
 *Merrill, Mrs. Amelia Grigg
 Metcalf, Albert
 Meyer, George von Lengerke
 Minns, Thomas
 Minot, Joseph Grafton
 *Minot, William
 Mitton, Edward John
 Mixer, Miss Madeleine Curtis
 Moore, Frederic Henry
 *Moore, George Henry

* Deceased.

- *Moore, Miss Mary Eliza
 Moriarty, George Andrews, Jr.
 *Morse, George Henry
 *Morse, Lemuel Foster
 *Morss, Charles Anthony
 Morss, Everett
 Morss, John Wells
 *Moseley, Alexander
 Moseley, Miss Ellen Frances
 Motley, Edward Preble
 Munro, John Cummings
 Murdock, William Edwards
 Murphy, James Smiley
 Nash, Nathaniel Cushing
 Newman, Miss Harriet Hancock
 Nichols, Arthur Howard
 Norcross, Grenville Howland
 Norcross, Mrs. Lucy Ann
 Norcross, Otis
 Norman, Mrs. Louisa Palfrey
 *Norwell, Henry
 Noyes, James Atkins
 Nutting, George Hale
 *Olmsted, Frederick Law
 Osgood, Mrs. Elizabeth Burling
 *Page, Mrs. Susan Haskell
 *Paige, John Calvin
 Paine, James Leonard
 Paine, Mrs. Mary Woolson
 Paine, Robert Treat
 Paine, William Alfred
 *Palfrey, Francis Winthrop
 *Palfrey, John Carver
 Palmer, Benjamin Sanborn
 Parker, Charles Wallingford
 Parker, Frederick Wesley
 Parker, Herman
 Parker, Mason Good
 Parker, Moses Greeley
 *Parker, Miss Sarah
 *Parkman, Francis
 Parlin, Albert Norton
 Parmenter, James Parker
 Parsons, Arthur Jeffry
 Payne, James Henry
 Peabody, Charles Breckenridge
- Peabody, Charles Livingston
 Peabody, Frank Everett
 Peabody, Mrs. Gertrude
 Peabody, John Endicott
 Peabody, Philip Glendower
 Peirce, Mrs. Elizabeth Goldthwait
 Peirce, Silas
 *Perkins, Augustus Thorndike
 *Perkins, Mrs. Catherine Page
 Perkins, Edward Cranch
 *Perkins, William
 *Perry, Charles French
 Perry, Edward Hale
 Perry, Thomas Sergeant
 Pfaff, Charles
 Pfaff, Mrs. Hannah Adams
 *Pfaff, Jacob
 Phelan, James Joseph
 Phillips, Mrs. Anna Tucker
 *Pickering, Henry
 Pickering, Henry Goddard
 *Pierce, Henry Lillie
 *Pierce, Nathaniel Willard
 Pillsbury, Albert Enoch
 Piper, William Taggard
 Playfair, Edith, Lady
 Pond, Virgil Clarence
 *Poole, Lucius
 Porter, Alexander Silvanus
 *Porter, Edward Griffin
 *Porter, William Killam, Jr.
 Potter, Henry Staples
 Powell, William Beverley
 *Prager, Philip
 Prager, Mrs. Rachel
 Prang, Louis
 Prang, Mrs. Mary Dana
 Pratt, Laban
 Prendergast, James Maurice
 Prescott, Alfred Usher
 Prescott, Walter Conway
 Preston, George Marshall
 Pridee, William Henry
 Proctor, Mrs. Abby Shaw
 *Pulsifer, William Henry
 *Putnam, Mrs. Mary Lowell

* Deceased.

- Putnam, William Edward
 Quincy, Charles Frederic
 Quincy, George Gilbert
 *Quincy, George Henry
 Quincy, Mrs. Mary Adams
 Quincy, Mrs. Mary Caroline
 *Quincy, Samuel Miller
 *Radclyffe, Herbert
 Ratshesky, Abraham Captain
 Raymond, Freeborn Fairfield, 2nd
 *Read, Mrs. Lucy Richmond
 Read, Miss Sarah Elizabeth
 Reed, Mrs. Grace Evelyn
 *Reed, Henry Ransford
 Reed, James
 Reed, John Sampson
 Reed, William Howell
 Reynolds, John Phillips, Jr.
 Rhodes, James Ford
 Rice, Edward David
 Rich, William Ellery Channing
 Richards, Francis Henry
 *Richards, Henry Capen
 Richardson, Albert Lewis
 Richardson, Benjamin Heber
 Richardson, Edward Bridge
 Richardson, Edward Cyrenius
 Richardson, Maurice Howe
 Richardson, Spencer Welles
 Richardson, William Lambert
 Riley, James Madison
 *Ripley, George
 Rivers, Miss Mary
 Robinson, Edward
 *Roby, Mrs. Cynthia Coggeshall
 *Rodocanachi, John Michael
 *Ropes, John Codman
 *Ross, Alphonso
 Rotch, William
 Rothwell, James Eli
 Ruggles, Charles Albert
 Russell, Joseph Ballister
 Russell, Mrs. Margaret Pelham
 *Russell, Samuel Hammond
 Rust, Nathaniel Johnson
 Rutan, Charles Hercules
- Saltonstall, Richard Middlecott
 Sampson, Charles Edward
 *Sampson, Edwin Holbrook
 Sargent, Charles Sprague
 Sargent, Miss Louisa Lee
 Sawyer, Henry Nathan
 Sears, Alexander Pomroy
 Sears, Harold Carney
 Sears, Henry Francis
 Sears, Herbert Mason
 Sears, Horace Scudder
 *Sears, Joshua Montgomery
 Sears, Mrs. Mary Crowninshield
 Seaver, William James
 Sederquist, Arthur Butman
 Sewall, Atherton
 Shattuck, Frederick Cheyne
 Shattuck, George Brune
 Shaw, Mrs. Annie Whipple
 Shaw, Mrs. Cora Lyman
 Shaw, Henry
 Shaw, Henry Lyman
 Shaw, Henry Southworth
 Shaw, Henry Southworth, Jr.
 Shepard, Willis Stratton
 Shillaber, William Green
 *Shimmin, Charles Franklin
 Shuman, Abraham
 Shumway, Franklin Peter
 Sigourney, Henry
 Simpson, Frank Ernest
 *Skinner, Francis
 Skinner, Francis
 *Slafter, Edmund Farwell
 Slater, Andrew Chapin
 *Slocum, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth
 *Slocum, William Henry
 Smith, Miss Ellen Vose
 Smith, Fitz Henry, Jr.
 Smith, Frank Ernest
 *Smith, Joseph Warren
 Smith, Miss Mary Almira
 Snow, Franklin Augustus
 Sohler, Miss Elizabeth Putnam
 Sohler, William Davies
 Sortwell, Alvin Foye

Soule, Miss Sarah Marden
 Spaulding, Mrs. Emily Stewart
 Spaulding, John Taylor
 Spaulding, William Stuart
 Sprague, Francis Peleg
 Sprague, Phineas Warren
 Squire, Frank Orvis
 *Stafford, George Lewis
 Stanwood, James Rindge
 Stearns, Foster Waterman
 Stearns, Frank Waterman
 Stearns, Richard Hall
 Steinert, Alexander
 *Stetson, Amos William
 Stetson, James Henry
 Stetson, John Alpheus
 *Stevens, Oliver
 Stodder, Charles Frederick
 Stone, Charles Wellington
 Storey, Joseph Charles
 Storey, Mrs. Mary Ascension
 Stowell, Edmund Channing
 *Stowell, John
 Stratton, Solomon Piper
 *Sturgis, Russell
 *Sumner, Alfred Henry
 Suter, Hales Wallace
 Swan, William Willard
 *Sweetser, Mrs. Anne Maria
 Sweetser, Isaac Homer
 Swift, Henry Walton
 Taft, Edward Augustine
 Taggard, Henry
 Talbot, Miss Marion
 Taylor, Charles Henry
 Taylor, Charles Henry, Jr.
 Taylor, William Osgood
 *Thacher, Henry Charles
 Thacher, Louis Bartlett
 Thacher, Thomas Chandler
 Thayer, Bayard
 Thayer, Charles Irving
 *Thayer, David
 *Thayer, Eugene Van Rensselaer
 Thayer, Frank Bartlett
 Thayer, John Eliot

Thayer, Mrs. Mary
 Thorndike, Alden Augustus
 *Thorndike, George Quincy
 Thorndike, Townsend William
 *Thornton, Charles Cutts Gookin
 Tileston, James Clarke
 *Tinkham, George Henry
 Todd, Thomas
 Todd, Thomas, Jr.
 *Tompkins, Arthur Gordon
 Tompkins, Eugene
 Tompkins, Mrs. Frances Henrietta
 Viles
 Tucker, Alanson
 Tucker, George Fox
 *Tucker, James Crehore
 Tucker, Lawrence
 Tufts, Leonard
 *Turner, Alfred Rogers
 Turner, Mrs. Cora Leslie
 *Turner, Edward
 *Turner, Job Abiel
 Tyler, Charles Hitchcock
 Tyler, Edward Royall
 *Upham, George Phinehas
 *Upton, George Bruce
 Van Nostrand, Alonzo Gifford
 *Vose, James Whiting
 *Wadsworth, Alexander Fairfield
 *Walker, Francis Amasa
 Walker, Grant
 Wallace, Cranmore Nesmith
 Ward, Francis Jackson
 Ware, Miss Mary Lee
 Warner, Bela Hemenway
 Warren, Albert Cyrus
 Warren, Edward Ross
 Warren, John Collins
 Warren, Samuel Dennis
 *Warren, Mrs. Susan Cornelia
 Warren, William Fairfield
 *Warren, William Wilkins
 Waterman, Frank Arthur
 *Waters, Edwin Forbes
 Watkins, Walter Kendall
 Webber, Franklin Roscoe

- Webster, Frank George
 *Webster, John Haskell
 Weeks, John Wingate
 Welch, Francis Clarke
 Weld, Mrs. Caroline Langdon
 Weld, Daniel
 Weld, John Davis
 *Weld, Otis Everett
 Wendell, Barrett
 *Wentworth, Alonzo Bond
 Wesson, James Leonard
 West, Mrs. Olivia Sears
 Weston, Mrs. Frances Erving
 Wetherbee, Winthrop
 Wheeler, Horace Leslie
 Wheelwright, Andrew Cunningham
 *Wheelwright, Edward
 Wheelwright, Mrs. Isaphene Moore
 *Wheelwright, Josiah
 *Wheildon, William Wilder
 Whipple, Joseph Reed
 Whipple, Sherman Leland
 Whitcher, Frank Weston
 Whitcomb, Henry Clay
 *White, Charles Tallman
 White, George Robert
 *White, John Gardner
 White, McDonald Ellis
 White, Mrs. Sarah Brackett
 *White, Miss Susan Jackson
 Whitman, William
 *Whitmore, Charles John
 *Whitmore, Charles Octavius
 *Whitney, Mrs. Caroline Abbe
 *Whitney, Henry Austin
 Whitney, James Lyman
 *Whittington, Hiram
 *Wigglesworth, Edward
 Wigglesworth, George
 Willcomb, Mrs. Martha Stearns
 Willcutt, Francis Henry
 Willcutt, Levi Lincoln
 Willcutt, Levi Lincoln, Jr.
 *Willcutt, Mrs. Mary Ann Phillips
 Willcutt, Miss Sarah Edith
 *Williams, Benjamin Bangs
 *Williams, Edward Henry
 *Williams, Henry Dudley
 *Williams, Henry Willard
 Williams, John Davis
 *Williams, Miss Louisa Harding
 Williams, Ralph Blake
 *Williams, Samuel Stevens Coffin
 Williams, Stillman Pierce
 *Wilson, Davies
 Winchester, Daniel Low
 *Winchester, Thomas Bradlee
 Winslow, Arthur
 Winslow, William Copley
 Winsor, Miss Mary Pickard
 Winsor, Robert
 *Winthrop, Robert Charles, Jr.
 Winthrop, Robert Mason
 Wise, John Perry
 Withington, Charles Francis
 Wolcott, Mrs. Edith Prescott
 Woodbury, John Page
 *Woodman, Cyrus
 Woods, Frederick Adams
 *Woods, Henry
 *Woolley, William
 Woolson, Mrs. Annie Williston
 *Woolson, James Adams
 Worcester, Elwood
 Wright, Albert Judd
 Wright, Charles Francis
 *Wright, Miss Esther Fidelia
 Wright, John Gordon
 Wright, William James
 *Young, George

ANNUAL MEMBERS.

Abbott, Samuel, Jr.
Adams, Edward Brinley
Ainsley, John Robert
Alcott, John Sewall Pratt
Allen, Mrs. Adeline Amanda
Allen, Mrs. Caroline Balch
Allen, Charles Willard
Allen, Frank Dewey
Allen, Frederick Baylies
Allen, Herbert Dupee
Allen, Horace Gwynne
Allen, William Lothrop
Alley, Arthur Humphrys
Ames, Fisher
Ames, Oliver
Amory, Charles Walter
*Amory, William
Anderson, James Francis
Andrews, Edward Reynolds
Appleton, Samuel
Appleton, William Sumner
Atkins, Edwin Farnsworth
Atkinson, Charles Follen
Atkinson, George
Austin, Charles Lewis
Avery, Charles French
Ayers, Walter
Bacon, Edwin Munroe
Bacon, Louis
Badger, Wallis Ball
Bailey, Hollis Russell
Baker, Ezra Henry
Ballard, Miss Elizabeth
Barbour, Edmund Dana
Barrus, George Hale
Barton, Edward Henry
Batcheller, Mrs. Emma Walker

Bates, John Lewis
Batt, Charles Richard
Baylies, Walter Cabot
Beal, Boylston Adams
Bean, Henry Sumner
Benton, Josiah Henry, Jr.
Bigelow, Alanson
Bigelow, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth
Binder, William
Bird, William Barnard
Bliss, James Frederick
Blodgett, William
Boit, Robert Apthorp
Boles, Frank Walter
Bond, Harold Lewis
Bond, Lawrence
Borland, Melancthon Woolsey
*Bouvé, Charles Osborn
Bowditch, Charles Pickering
Bowen, Henry James
Bradlee, John Tisdale
Bradstreet, George Flint
Braman, James Chandler
Bremer, Theodore Glover
Briggs, Oliver Leonard
Brooks, Lyman Loring
Brown, Arthur Eastman
Brown, Charles Henry Calhoun
Brown, Samuel Newell
*Bruerton, James
Brush, Edward Clifford
Bryant, John Duncan
*Bunker, Marston Bradley
Burnett, Robert Manton
Burrage, Charles Henry
Bush, John Standish Foster
Bush, Samuel Dacre

* Deceased.

Campbell, John
 Capen, Samuel Billings
 Carlisle, Edward Augustus
 *Carpenter, Frederick Banker
 Carr, Samuel
 Carter, George Edward
 Cate, Martin Luther
 Chamberlin, Miss Abby H.
 Cheney, Mrs. Elizabeth Stickney
 Chick, Frank Samuel
 Choate, Seth Adams
 Christian, Andrew Forest
 Churchill, Asaph
 Clapp, Mrs. Susan Prescott
 Clapp, Mrs. Vanlora Joann
 Clark, Arthur Tirrell
 Clark, Benjamin Cutler
 Clark, Benjamin Preston
 Clark, Charles Storey
 Clark, Ellery Harding
 Clark, Frederic Simmons
 Clark, Isaiah Raymond
 Clarke, George Kuhn
 Clarke, George Lemist
 Clough, Micajah Pratt
 Clough, Samuel Chester
 Cobb, Melville Lubeck
 Cobb, William Henry
 Cochrane, Alexander
 Codman, Charles Russell
 Coffin, Charles Albert
 Cole, Edward Enoch
 Coleman, Cornelius Ambrose
 Conrad, Sidney Smith
 Cook, Charles Sidney
 Coolidge, Harold Jefferson
 Coolidge, John Templeman
 *Covel, Alphonso Smith
 Cox, Edwin Birchard
 Crane, Winthrop Murray
 *Crosby, Freeman Mansur
 *Crosby, Samuel Trevett
 Crosby, Stephen Moody
 Cruft, Mrs. Florence Lemist
 *Cumings, Charles Bradley
 Cunniff, Michael Mathew

Carrant, John Francis
 Cushing, Arthur Percy
 Daniels, John Alden
 Danielson, John De Forest
 Davenport, Francis Henry
 Davenport, George Howe
 Davidson, Herbert Elbridge
 Davis, George Peabody
 Davis, Horatio
 Dawes, Ambrose
 Day, Frank Ashley
 Dean, Charles Augustus
 Dennison, Charles Sumner
 Dennison, Henry Beals
 Dennison, Herbert Elmer
 Dexter, Charles Warner
 Dexter, George Blake
 Dexter, Gordon
 Dickinson, Marquis Fayette
 Dillaway, Charles Henry
 Dodd, Henry Ware
 Dodd, Horace
 Dolliver, Watson Shields
 Dorsey, James Francis
 Dowse, Charles Francis
 Driver, William Raymond
 *Drummond, Mrs. Esther Anne
 Dumaine, Frederic Christopher
 Dumaresq, Philip Kearney
 Durant, William Bullard
 Eaton, Charles Lynd
 Eddy, Charles Henry
 Edmands, Amos Lawrence
 Elder, Samuel James
 Eldredge, Mrs. Ellen Sophia
 Eliot, Amory
 Ellis, Augustus Hobart
 Ellms, Charles Otis
 Emerson, Charles Walter
 Emery, Daniel Sullivan
 Ernst, Mrs. Ellen Lunt
 Eustis, George Pickering
 Everett, Arthur Greene
 Fairbanks, Charles Francis
 Fales, Herbert Emerson
 Farley, William Thayer

- Farnsworth, Miss Alice
 Farrar, Frederick Albert
 Fay, Temple Rivera
 Ferdinand, Frank
 Field, George Prentice
 Fifield, Mrs. Emily Anna
 Fisk, Everett Olin
 Fisk, Otis Daniell
 Flagg, Elisha
 Fobes, Edwin Francis
 *Folsom, Albert Alonzo
 Forehand, Frederic
 Foster, Charles Henry Wheelwright
 Frenning, John Erasmus
 Fry, Charles
 Fuller, Alfred Worcester
 Furness, Dawes Eliot
 Gagnebin, Charles Louis
 Gallison, William Henry
 Gardner, George Augustus
 Gaston, Miss Sarah Howard
 Gaston, William Alexander
 Gay, Eben Howard
 Gay, Frederick Lewis
 Gay, Warren Fisher
 Gilman, Gorham Dummer
 *Gleason, Daniel Angell
 Glines, Edward
 Glover, Albert Seward
 *Goddard, William
 Goodnow, Daniel
 Goodnow, Walter Richardson
 Gookin, Charles Bailey
 Goss, Elbridge Henry
 Graves, John Long
 Gray, John Chipman
 Hall, Charles Wells
 Hall, James Morris Whiton
 Hall, Thomas Hills
 Hallett, Daniel Bunker
 Hallett, William Russell
 Halsall, William Formby
 Hamlin, Charles Sumner
 Hammond, Mrs. Esther Lathrop
 Hammond, Gardiner Greene
 Hardy, Alpheus Holmes
 Harrington, Francis Bishop
 Harrington, George Sumner
 Hart, Francis Russell
 *Haskell, Edwin Bradbury
 Haskell, Henry Hill
 Hastings, Albert Woodman
 Hastings, Charles William
 Hatch, Edward Augustus
 Hatfield, Charles Edwin
 Haynes, Henry Williamson
 Hecht, Mrs. Lina Frank
 Hedges, Mrs. Anna
 Hedges, Sidney McDowell
 Hemenway, Mrs. Ellen Louisa
 Henchman, Miss Annie Parker
 Hersey, Charles Henry
 Hill, Clarence Harvey
 Hills, William Sanford
 Hitchcock, Edward Francis
 Hockley, Mrs. Amelia Daniell
 Hogg, John
 Hollander, Louis Preston
 Holman, Charles Bradley
 Hopewell, John
 Horton, Edward Augustus
 Hosmer, Jerome Carter
 Houdlette, Frederic Alley
 Howe, Henry Saltonstall
 Howe, Walter Clark
 Howes, Daniel Havens
 Howland, Joseph Francis
 Howland, Shepard
 Hubbard, James Mascarene
 Hubbard, Samuel
 Huckins, Frank
 Huckins, Harry
 Hudson, Mrs. Eunice Wells
 Humphrey, Henry Bauer
 Humphreys, Richard Clapp
 Hunt, Frederick Thayer
 Hunt, Henry Warren
 Hurd, Charles Edwin
 Hutchings, Mrs. Ellen
 Hutchings, Henry Matthias
 Inches, Charles Edward
 Jackson, Robert Tracy

Jackson, William Henry
 James, George Barker
 James, William Grant
 Jaques, Eustace
 Jaques, Henry Percy
 Jaynes, Charles Porter
 Jelly, George Frederick
 Jenkins, Charles
 Jernegan, Holmes Mayhew
 Johnson, Edward Crosby
 Johnson, Hiram
 Jones, Benjamin Mitchell
 Jones, Clarence William
 Jones, Leonard Augustus
 Jones, Mrs. Sarah Gavett
 Judd, Mrs. Sarah Ann
 Kellogg, Charles Wetmore
 Kendall, Frederick
 Kennedy, Miss Louise
 Kent, Prentiss Mellen
 Kimball, Edward Adams
 King, Daniel Webster
 King, Tarrant Putnam
 Knapp, George Brown
 Lamb, Roland Olmstead
 Lathrop, John
 Lawrence, William
 Learned, Francis Mason
 Leatherbee, Charles William
 Lee, George Cabot
 Leman, John Howard
 Lilly, Channing
 Lincoln, Albert Lamb
 Lincoln, Charles Jairus
 *Lincoln, Solomon
 Lincoln, William Edwards
 Lincoln, William Henry
 Livermore, George Brigham
 Livermore, William Brown
 Locke, Charles Augustus
 Locke, Isaac Henry
 Longfellow, Miss Alice Mary
 Longfellow, Richard King
 Lovering, Charles Taylor
 Lowney, Walter McPherson
 Lunt, William Parsons

*Lyman, Miss Florence
 Lyman, George Hinckley
 Maccabe, Joseph Brewster
 Mack, Mrs. Eleanor Stevens
 Mackintosh, William Hillegas
 Macurda, William Everett
 Mann, Frank Chester
 Manning, William Wayland
 Marcy, Charles De Witt
 Mason, Fanny Peabody
 *McElwain, William Howe
 McGlenen, Edward Webster
 McLellan, Edward
 Mead, Edwin Doak
 Means, Charles Johnson
 Means, James
 Merrill, Joshua
 Merrill, William Edward
 Merritt, Edward Percival
 Meyer, Miss Héloïse
 Miller, Henry Franklin
 Mills, Edward Coes
 Miner, George Allen
 Minot, Laurence
 Mitchell, Thomas Spencer
 Monks, Frank Hawthorne
 Monks, Richard Joseph
 Montague, David Thompson
 Moody, Mrs. Elizabeth Dana
 Moors, Joseph Benjamin
 Morse, Godfrey
 Morse, Robert McNeil
 Moseley, Frank
 Moseley, Frederick Strong
 Mumford, James Gregory
 Murdock, Harold
 Myrick, Nathan Sumner
 Nash, Herbert
 Nash, Mrs. Mary Pratt
 Newhall, Charles Lyman
 Newhall, George Warren
 Newhall, Horatio
 Newton, James Stuart
 Nichols, Francis Henry
 Nickerson, Andrew
 Noble, John

North, James Norman
 Nute, Herbert Newell
 O'Brien, Edward Francis
 O'Brien, Thomas Leland
 O'Connell, William Henry
 O'Meara, Stephen
 Otis, Mrs. Margaret
 Page, Walter Gilman
 Paine, Charles Jackson
 Palmer, Bradley Webster
 Palmer, Ezra
 Parker, Charles Wentworth
 Parker, George Francis
 Parker, John Nelson
 Peirson, Charles Lawrence
 Perkins, James Dudley
 Perry, Mrs. Olive Augusta
 Peters, Charles Joseph
 Peters, Francis Alonzo
 Peters, William York
 Pettigrove, Frederick George
 Phelps, George Henry
 Pierce, Wallace Lincoln
 Piper, Henry Augustus
 Pollard, Marshall Spring Perry
 Poor, Clarence Henry
 Pope, William Carroll
 Porter, Charles Burnham
 Powers, Patrick Henry
 Pray, Benjamin Sweetser
 Prescott, William Herbert
 Putnam, George Franklin
 Putnam, Miss Georgina Lowell
 Quincy, Josiah Phillips
 Rand, Arnold Augustus
 Read, Charles French
 Read, Robert Leland
 Read, William
 Remick, John Anthony
 Reynolds, Edward
 Reynolds, Edward Belcher
 Rhodes, Stephen Holbrook
 Rice, David
 Rice, Fred Ball
 Rich, James Rogers
 Rich, William Thayer

Richards, George Edward
 Robbins, Royal
 Rogers, Miss Susan Snow
 Rogers, Mrs. William Barton
 Ross, Mrs. Caroline Emily
 Russ, Miss Lucy Smith
 Russell, Mrs. Frances Spofford
 Russell, Thomas Hastings
 Saben, Edward Emerson
 Sargent, Mrs. Aimée
 Sargent, Arthur Hewes
 Saunders, Daniel
 Sawyer, Warren
 Schouler, James
 Seabury, Frank
 Searle, Charles Putnam
 Sears, Francis Bacon
 Sears, George Oliver
 Sears, Mrs. Ruth
 Sears, Richard
 Sears, William Richards
 Seavey, Fred Hannibal
 Sergeant, Charles Spencer
 Sherwin, Thomas
 Shimmin, Miss Blanche
 Shuman, Samuel
 Skillings, David Nelson
 Sleeper, William Edmond
 Small, Augustus Dennett
 Smith, Albert Oliver
 Smith, Charles Card
 Smith, Charles Francis
 Smith, Edward Ephraim
 Smith, Joseph Newhall
 Smith, Robert Boynton
 Smith, William Eustis
 Snow, Charles Armstrong
 Soule, Horace Homer, Jr.
 Sowdon, Arthur John Clark
 Spinney, Benjamin Franklin
 Sprague, Henry Harrison
 Sproul, Thomas John
 *Stanwood, Arthur Grimes
 Stearns, James Price
 Stedman, Arthur Wallace
 Stevens, Benjamin Franklin

* Deceased.

- Stevens, Francis Herbert
 Stillings, Ephraim Bailey
 Storer, John Humphreys
 Storey, Moorfield
 *Stowe, William Edward
 Stratton, Charles Edwin
 Strauss, Ferdinand
 Streeter, Francis Volney
 Strong, Edward Alexander
 Sturgis, Richard Clipston
 Sullivan, Richard
 Swan, Charles Herbert
 *Swan, Robert Thaxter
 Sweet, Everell Fletcher
 Taylor, Miss Elizabeth Minetta
 Tenney, George Punchard
 Thayer, Nathaniel
 Thorndike, Augustus Larkin
 Throckmorton, John Wakefield
 Francis
 Tolman, James Pike
 Towle, Ezra Herbert
 Trask, William Ropes
 Tucker, Arthur Standish
 Tuttle, Joseph Henry
 Tuttle, Lucius
 Underwood, Mrs. Caroline Susanna
 Underwood, Henry Oliver
 Vaughan, Francis Wales
 Verne, Bernard Paul
 Vialle, Charles Augustus
 Vincent, Miss Susan Walker
 Vose, Charles
 Wait, William Cushing
 Wales, William Quincy
 Ward, Joseph Frederic
 Ware, Horace Everett
 Warren, Bentley Wirt
 Warren, Franklin Cooley
 Warren, Mrs. Rebecca Bennett
- Way, Charles Granville
 *Webster, Everett Bertram
 Weeks, Warren Bailey Potter
 Weil, Victor Meyer
 *Welch, Charles Alfred
 Wells, Benjamin Williams
 West, Charles Alfred
 Weston, Thomas
 Wheeler, George Henry
 Wheelwright, Henry Augustus
 Wheelwright, John William
 Whitaker, Joseph
 White, Miss Gertrude Richardson
 White, Walter Henry
 Whitney, David Rice
 Whitney, James Edward
 Whitney, Mrs. Margaret Foster
 Whittemore, John Quincy Adams
 Whittier, Albert Rufus
 Wight, Franklin James
 Williams, David Weld
 Williams, George Gorham
 Williams, Henry Bigelow
 Williams, Horace Perry
 Williams, Moses
 Williams, Robert Breck
 Williams, Sydney Augustus
 Williamson, Robert Warden
 Winkley, Samuel Hobart
 Winthrop, Thomas Lindall
 Wolf, Bernard Mark
 Wood, Howland
 Wood, Irving
 Woodbury, Isaac Franklin
 Woodman, Stephen Foster
 Woods, Edward Franklin
 *Woods, Solomon Adams
 Woodward, Frank Ernest
 Wright, George Sumner
 Young, William Hill

* Deceased

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Be it Known that whereas THOMAS C. AMORY, CURTIS GUILD, JOHN WARD DEAN, DORUS CLARKE, SAMUEL M. QUINCY, WILLIAM S. APPLETON, THOMAS MINNS, HENRY F. JENKS, JOHN T. HASSAM, and DUDLEY R. CHILD, have associated themselves with the intention of forming a corporation under the name of

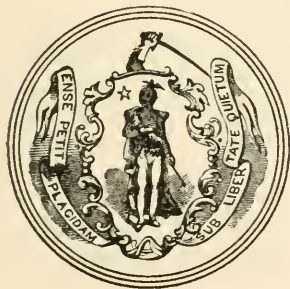
The Bostonian Society,

for the purpose of promoting the study of the history of Boston, and the preservation of its antiquities, and have complied with the provisions of the Statutes of this Commonwealth in such case made and provided, as appears from the certificate of the President, Treasurer and Directors of said corporation, duly approved by the Commissioner of Corporations and recorded in this office ;

Now, Therefore, I, Henry B. Peirce, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, **do hereby certify** that said THOMAS C. AMORY, CURTIS GUILD, JOHN WARD DEAN, DORUS CLARKE, SAMUEL M. QUINCY, WILLIAM S. APPLETON, THOMAS MINNS, HENRY F. JENKS, JOHN T. HASSAM and DUDLEY R. CHILD, their associates and successors, are legally organized and established as and are hereby made an existing corporation under the name of

The Bostonian Society,

with the powers, rights and privileges and subject to the limitations, duties and restrictions, which by law, appertain thereto.



Witness my official signature hereunto subscribed and the seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hereunto affixed, this second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty one.

[Signed]

HENRY B. PEIRCE,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.

*ORGANIZED TO PROMOTE THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF BOSTON
AND THE PRESERVATION OF ITS ANTIQUITIES.*

BY-LAWS.

I.

OBJECTS.

IT shall be the duty of members, so far as may be in their power, to carry out the objects of the Society, by collecting, by gift, loan, or purchase. books, manuscripts, and pictures, and by such other suitable means as may from time to time seem expedient.

II.

MEMBERS.

The members of the Bostonian Society shall be such persons, either resident or non-resident in Boston, as shall, after having been proposed and accepted as candidates at any regular monthly meeting by the Directors, be elected by the votes of a majority of the members present and voting.

III.

HONORARY AND CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Honorary and Corresponding members shall be nominated by the Directors, and shall be elected by ballot by two-thirds of the members present and voting. They may take part in the meetings of the Society, but shall not be entitled to vote.

IV.

ADMISSION FEE AND ASSESSMENTS.

Each member shall pay five dollars at the time of his or her admission, and five dollars each first day of January afterwards, into the treasury of the Society for its general purposes; provided, however, that no person joining the Society on or after the first day of October in any year shall be required to pay an additional assessment for the year commencing on the first day of January following.

If any member shall neglect to pay his or her admission fee or annual assessment, for three months after the same is due, he or she shall be liable to forfeit his or her membership at any time when the Directors shall so order.

The payment of the sum of thirty dollars in any one year by any member of the Society shall constitute him or her a life member of the Society; life members shall be free from assessments, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of annual members. The money received for such life membership shall constitute a fund, of which not more than twenty per cent., together with the annual income, shall be spent in any one year.

V.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificates, signed by the President and the Clerk, shall be issued to all persons who have become life members of the Society.

VI.

MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the second Tuesday in January, and regular meetings shall be held on the second Tuesday of every month, excepting June, July, August and September, at such time and place as the Directors shall appoint. Special meetings shall be called by the Clerk, under the instruction of the Directors.

At all meetings ten members shall be a quorum for business. All Committees shall be appointed by the Chair, unless otherwise ordered.

VII.

OFFICERS.

The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-President and seven other Directors, a Clerk and a Treasurer.

The Directors, Clerk and Treasurer shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting in January, and shall hold office for one year, and until others are duly elected in their stead. The President and Vice-President shall be elected by the Board of Directors from their number. The offices of Clerk and Treasurer may be held by the same person.

VIII.

VACANCIES.

Any vacancies in the offices of the Society may be filled for the remainder of their term by the Board of Directors at any regular meeting, to serve until the next annual meeting of the Society. In the absence of the Clerk at any meeting, a Clerk *pro tempore* shall be chosen for that meeting.

IX.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

At the monthly meeting in December, a Nominating Committee of five persons shall be appointed, who shall report at the annual meeting a list of candidates for the places to be filled.

X.

PRESIDING OFFICER.

The President, or in his absence the Vice-President, shall preside at all meetings. In the absence of both, a President *pro tempore* shall be chosen from the Board of Directors.

XI.

DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

The Clerk shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duties.

He shall notify all meetings of the Society. He shall keep an exact record of all the proceedings of the meetings of the Society and of its Directors.

He shall conduct the general correspondence of the Society, and place on file all letters received.

He shall enter the names of members systematically in books kept for the purpose, and issue certificates of life membership.

The Clerk shall have such charge of all property in the possession of the Society as may from time to time be delegated to him by the Board of Directors.

He shall acknowledge each loan or gift that may be made to and accepted in behalf of the Society.

XII.

DUTIES OF THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall collect all moneys due to the Society, and pay all bills against the Society, when approved by the Board of Directors.

He shall keep a full account of the receipts and expenditures in a book belonging to the Society, which shall always be open to the inspection of the Directors; and at the annual meeting in January he shall make a written report of all his doings for the year preceding.

The Treasurer shall give bond in the sum of one hundred dollars, with one surety, for the faithful discharge of his duties.

XIII.

DUTIES AND POWERS OF DIRECTORS.

The Directors shall superintend and conduct the prudential and executive business of the Society; shall authorize all expenditures of money; fix all salaries; provide a common seal; receive and act upon all resignations and forfeitures of membership, and see that the By-Laws are duly complied with.

The Directors shall have full power to comply with the terms of the lease of the rooms in the Old State House, made with the City of Boston, and to make all necessary rules and regulations required in the premises.

They shall annually, in the month of April, make a careful comparison of the articles in the possession of the Society with the list to be returned to the City of Boston under the terms of the lease, and certify to its correctness.

They shall make a report of their doings at the annual meeting of the Society.

The Directors may, from time to time, appoint such sub-committees as they deem expedient.

XIV.

MEETINGS OF THE DIRECTORS.

Regular meetings of the Directors shall be held on the day previous to the regular meetings of the Society, at an hour to be fixed by the President. Special meetings of the Directors shall be held in such manner as they may appoint; and a majority shall constitute a quorum for business.

XV.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The President shall annually, in the month of January, appoint two Directors, who, with the President, shall constitute the Committee of Finance, to examine, from time to time, the books and accounts of the Treasurer; to audit his accounts at the close of the year, and to report upon the expediency of proposed expenditures of money.

XVI.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The President shall annually, in the month of January, appoint six standing committees, as follows:—

Committee on the Rooms.

A committee of seven members, to be called the Committee on the Rooms, of which the President and Clerk of the Society shall be members *ex-officiis*, who shall have charge of all the arrangements of the Rooms, (except books, manuscripts, and other objects appropriate to the Library, offered as gifts or loans); the hanging of pictures, and the general arrangement of the Society's collections in their department.

Committee on Papers.

A committee of three members, to be called the Committee on Papers, who shall have charge of the subject of papers to be read, or other exercises of a like nature, at the monthly meetings of the Society.

Committee on Membership.

A committee of five or more members, to be called the Committee on Membership, whose duty it shall be to give information in relation to the purposes of the Society, and increase its membership.

Committee on the Library.

A committee of five members, to be called the Committee on the Library, who shall have charge of all the arrangements of the Library, including the acceptance or rejection of all books, manuscripts, and other objects appropriate to the Library, offered as gifts or loans, and the general arrangement of the Society's collections in their department.

Committee on Publications.

A committee of four members to be called the Committee on Publications, who shall have charge of all the publications of the Society.

Committee on Memorials.

A committee of three members, to be called the Committee on Memorials, who shall have charge of such Memorials as the Society may vote to erect.

These six committees shall perform the duties above set forth, under the general supervision of the Directors.

Vacancies which may occur in any of these committees during their term of service shall be filled by the President.

XVII.

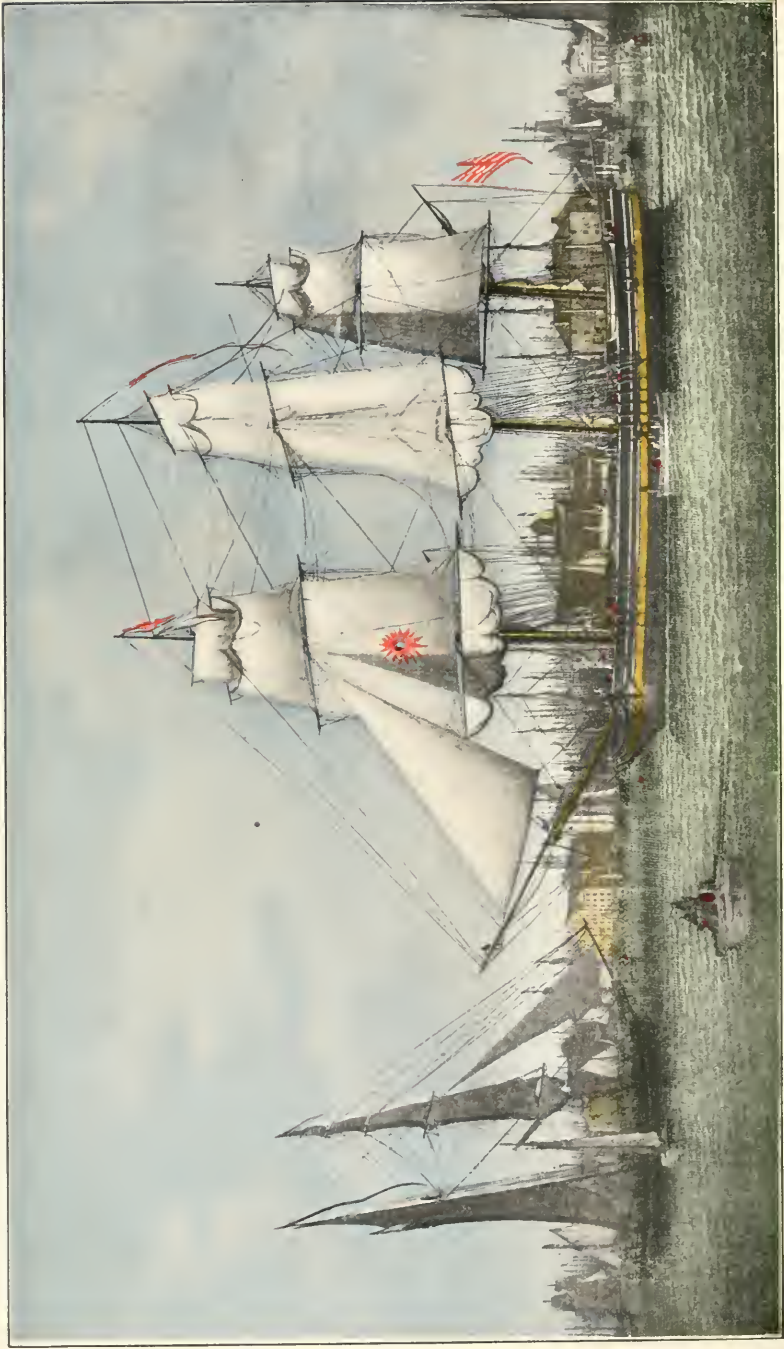
AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

Amendments to the By-laws may be made, at any annual meeting, by vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting. They may also be made by the like vote at any regular meeting, provided notice of the same be contained in a call for such meeting issued by the Clerk, and sent to every member.

6
(VOL. 6 # 2)



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BOSTONIAN SOCIETY
AT THE
ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 12, 1909.



THE WHARVES OF BOSTON IN 1829.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

AT THE

ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 12, 1909.



BOSTON:
OLD STATE HOUSE.
PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY.
M C M IX.

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Gift
Society

23, '00

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Committee on Publications.

JOHN W. FARWELL.

RUFUS G. F. CANDAGE.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

WM. SUMNER APPLETON.

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING.



THE Twenty-eighth Annual Meeting of the Bostonian Society was held in the Council Chamber of the Old State House, Boston, on Tuesday, January 12, 1909, at 3 P. M., in accordance with a notice mailed to every member.

President James Frothingham Hunnewell occupied the chair, and the records of the last annual and monthly meetings were read by the Clerk, and approved.

President Hunnewell then delivered his

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

HISTORICAL MUSEUMS IN A DOZEN COUNTRIES.

Fellow Members of the Bostonian Society :

THE Bostonian Society, among its purposes and operations, forms and maintains a collection of objects illustrating our civil and domestic history. Historical Museums, as such collections are called, are rather modern in date, although composed of old materials. They exist now in every enlightened country, and, for information or guidance, we may well find what they are. Numerous minor collections cannot be mentioned in an Address of moderate length; the important and greater furnish more than ample subject-matter, and descriptions of them must be condensed, as there are over forty that I have seen, and about which I have made notes and wish to speak. They do not, of course, include what are called Scientific collections, or exhibits of curiosities, or Galleries of Art,

of which there is a very large number; some of them do, however, contain, and very properly, remarkable works of Art. They may be considered partly in a geographical order, and to some extent in classes.

Beginning abroad at the North, in the New Town of *Edinburgh*, we find in a large and handsome recent Gothic building of red sandstone, the *Museum of Scottish Antiquities*, — good and valuable. Here are stone and flint implements of pre-historic or later people; fac-similes of large brooches, genuine old keys, spurs, and other objects, casts from early crosses, a few pieces of costume, and a little furniture. Connected, is the National Portrait Gallery, of much historic interest, but small compared with the collection of the same name in London.

Unrivalled, unique of its sort in the world, is that impressive array in the *National Portrait Gallery* in *London*, commemorating the genius, the public service, the achievements in philanthropy and in science, the makers of the history and the literature of the British nation, from the age of the latter Henrys to the present day. It is the only collection entirely of art-works that will be mentioned here, but the list of Historical collections would be very incomplete without it. No other nation shows, or can show, its history by such an array, and we can feel that it is really but a part of our own.

The *Civic Museum of London* is at the Guildhall. Upstairs is a very large and interesting Gallery of modern British Art. In the lower part of the building is the Historic exhibit, containing a great number of relics of the Roman age in London, including mosaic and much glass, that alone make it important. Subsequent ages are, however, less fully shown. There are many Anglo-Saxon toilet articles, weapons, brooches and pins; also early English pottery. Dress and household objects to recent times are but moderately shown. A conspicuous object is the old Newgate Whipping Post.

At *South Kensington*, in modern buildings, are the immense and invaluable collections of applied Art, probably unsurpassed in the world, and to a large extent illustrating History and

Higher class life. Progress has been made in developing such illustration by bringing here entire old and elaborate rooms.

The *Wallace Collection*, in a modern building at the West End, has, to a surprising amount, superb furniture and household decoration, besides armor, gold and silver ware, porcelains, and a vast deal more, showing usages and surroundings of rank and high social position in the eighteenth century and earlier. It is a wonder not only that so much of the magnificent French furniture of that time is here, but that it has been saved through, or from, the various revolutions in that country. As our visits are extended, we find that to see many objects of importance and interest in French history, we must go to England, to Austria, and to Russia.

In *Paris*, the *Hotel Carnavalet* contains the great civic Historic Museum of the city, — the Cluny being more general, and the Louvre more an Art Gallery; but each has very important aid to History. When I saw it, years ago, the Hotel Carnavalet, Rue Sévigné, a historic edifice, was built around a court, to which additions have been made. There are a great many rooms, some of them with beam ceilings in old French style, painted very deep red, and also with lofty chimney-pieces. The Salon of Madame de Sévigné, unaltered, was finished in panelled and scrolled wood-work painted a pale lead color. Numerous Roman objects, generally small, are shown — bronze, glass, pottery, Samian ware, and sculpture — indicating that Lutetia did not surpass Roman London. These and early French were the chief classes, until the period of the Revolution; that was extensively illustrated by arms, swords, red caps, medals, money, and irons from the Bastille. There were also many maps and views of the city.

The *Cluny* has one important part, such as does not, I think, exist in any other Historical Museum, — the large and high remains of a Roman Bath, showing walls and vaults of massive brick-work that would quite dwarf our Old State House. Its mediæval rooms are also unusual, and are charmingly picturesque. Large, plain, modern rooms, that have been added in order to hold the increasing collections, may be neces-

sary, but they are ugly. The general effect of the Hotel is, however, old and historic, and it is thus preserved, and thus also are the vast collections of Art and historic objects there gathered.

In our rapid course through Europe we will leave for final observation the greatest of the Historical Museums — the Germanic — and again go northward.

Denmark has in *Copenhagen* a charming and precious monument in *Rosenborg Castle*, built between 1610 and 1625, of dull red bricks and grey stone, in what we call Jacobean style. Both the edifice, an oblong three-storied one, and its contents, form a Historical Museum largely of Royal life. Old and rich furniture, silver and ivory work, jewelry, dresses of kings, and other objects, form an extensive and sumptuous collection. No recent theorist has been let loose here to exploit his notions about architecture.

An hour's ride distant is *Friedericsborg*, an immense and superb edifice, also in Jacobean style, built of like materials on three sides of a spacious court, and surrounded by a large moat and lake. There are sixty-two apartments or galleries, nearly all elaborately finished, including the ceilings, the variety of which is especially remarkable. In these apartments is an immense number of paintings, chiefly portraits of various qualities, and also a profusion of rich old furniture, especially carved cabinets. It seems strange that we must go to rural Denmark to find perhaps the largest and most magnificent example of the Jacobean style that we are apt to think is peculiarly English, and at the same time realize that at its date Denmark was in strength a rival of England.

At Stockholm is the *National Museum of Sweden*, a large and handsome modern building facing a wide canal, an exceptionally fine frontage, and of the sort that makes the city sometimes called the Venice of the North. Here is a large collection of Swedish and Scandinavian antiquities, besides a great deal of rich old furniture, china, and ceramics. It is a very creditable Museum. In *Drottning-garten*, a distant part of the city, is the Scandinavian Museum, a very large

one crowded into many small rooms in two buildings. Almost everything used in civil, domestic or warlike life, during the good old times, is shown, including arms, manacles, catchpoles and thumbscrews. There also figures of peasants at home in costume. The attendants are women in picturesque old Scandinavian dresses.

In Moscow is the *National Museum of Russia*, a curious and very large recent building of red bricks, in old Russian style, facing the vast oblong Red Place beside the Kremlin. Here, in large and simple halls, are great collections showing the life and development of Russians from prehistoric to early civilized ages — the stone age, the bronze, that of pottery, and onward. Numerous frescoes further illustrate the subjects. No dwelling or furniture of recent ages is shown, the illustration ending about where, for instance, that at Nuremburg begins. The later ages and the splendors of Russia are shown within the walls of the Kremlin, in the Imperial Treasury, and that of the Metropolitan of Moscow. It should be observed that all of these Historical Museums are on some of the most historic ground, and among perhaps the most historic buildings in the empire.

In the *Treasury* is such an array as could only be presented by an immense empire that combines Asia and Europe. It is in a ground-floor suite and high vaulted halls overhead. Arms and armor, while abundant, are surpassed elsewhere, but gold and silver plate, old regalia and jewelry are prodigious in quantity and sumptuousness. The coronation robes and thrones for a century past form a superb and unique collection. Gifts or tribute from Oriental rulers are also extraordinary. On the lower floor are many large, elaborate and curious old State carriages, much gilded but faded.

Near the centre of the Kremlin in an old, plain, not secure-looking edifice, but carefully guarded, are two or three rooms where the wonders of the treasury of the *Metropolitan* are shown. Here in glazed cases is an amazing array of ancient ecclesiastical objects — numberless ikons, robes, crosiers, relics, jewels by thousands, and over a dozen large books bound in

solid silver — gilt, embossed and enameled. One thick royal folio is covered by a blaze of jewels arranged in elaborate designs. All these objects were near one of the recent revolutionary murders of a high personage, and one draws a long breath at the thought of what would have occurred if the murderers controlled.

Objects illustrative of Russian history are also shown in the Palaces. Accounts of them would first and foremost describe that narrow and very long gallery in the *Hermitage* with relics of Peter the Great, founder of the modern empire; there are his camp outfit, the lathes he delighted to use, the articles turned by him, and small precious objects of almost every conceivable sort. Left by later sovereigns are plate, watches, rings, snuff-boxes, perfume bottles, jewelry, and works like those in the Green Vaults in Dresden — cups and vases of jade, jasper, rhodonite, in nearly endless profusion, besides many a grand old carved cabinet.

At still greater distance from us, and larger and more important, are two Museums so vast, and we might say each so unique of its sort, and so far beyond anything there could be in the Western world, that I will only mention them: one is the Museo Nazionale in *Naples* with almost countless objects from Pompeii and Herculaneum, illustrating the civil and domestic life of the Romans nineteen centuries ago; the other is the Museum in *Cairo*, showing the history of Egypt through many remote ages. Only a volume about each could describe it. In regard to the installation of each, it should be remarked that the collection at Naples is in an imposing and spacious edifice, substantial, and apparently secure. At Cairo, the Museum was in a damp place, from which it was removed out of town to the Gizeh Palace, a huge, shoddy, but costly edifice, where risk of fire seemed appalling. Thence it was moved to the extensive and secure new Museum in the city.

Here also may be mentioned a very interesting and important class of collections that can never to any great extent be in the New World, — *Arms and Armor*. Many minor collections exist, but there are five that are great, and of especial

importance — the one in the Tower of London, the oldest and most historic place where any of them are; that of the Museum of Artillery in Paris; that in the Palace in Madrid; that in the Heeresmuseum in Vienna; and, most sumptuously installed of all, that in the Royal Palace in Turin. Only nations with long histories can make and show such collections.

We now resume attention to Historical Museums of a sort that can in some degree give us suggestions.

Switzerland has notably formed such collections, varying from moderate to great excellence. Small in area, but large in enterprise, and long in history, the ancient Republic has, on the whole, shown its varied and attractive record as have few countries. Of Swiss Museums there are five that I will mention.

In *Lausanne*, on the hill not far from the Cathedral, is the Cantonal Museum, in old rooms in an old building, all quaint, but of no great architectural impressiveness. Natural History is largely shown. There are numerous Roman relics, mostly of the smaller sort, and many more of the Napoleonic age. Of mediæval times there is a moderate show. It is, however, to be remembered that this exhibit is of Vaud, and not of the nation, as at Zurich.

At *Lucerne*, in the old Rathaus by the river, is a so-called Historic and Art Museum, with old arms, dress, odds and ends, and poor pictures that do not long detain us.

In *Bale* there is something much better. The Barfüsser-Kirche, that dates from early in the fourteenth century, has been made a Historical Museum. It is a high and very long edifice, the choir especially, in the Pointed style, with very tall choir windows, as the Germans liked to make them. It is, indeed, an old building in historic style preserved, and contains, some think, the second best collection in Switzerland. Civil, military, ecclesiastic, domestic life are illustrated in a way never possible with our limited resources. In addition to the multitude of smaller objects, there are, along the floor of the nave aisles, several rooms of the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries.

At *Bern*, the capital of the country, is the *Bernese Historical Museum* in a large, recent building, on rising ground fronting the city and the lofty Kirchenfeld Bridge—an imposing site. Both the building and its contents would be impressive if we did not know how they are surpassed at *Zurich*. There are a few Roman relics, some of them brought by Bernese soldiers from Italy, and several rooms in domestic styles of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Cantonal relics are numerous, among them many views of *Bern*.

Zurich shows the triumph of Swiss collecting, in what may well be called the chief Historical Museum of the country, and the second of modern ages in Europe, or, indeed, the world. It is such an historic exhibit as could only be made by a country with the age, the arts and the people of Switzerland. The site of the building is not of the best; it is near the extensive railway station, but the building, opened in 1898, is remarkable. It shows the picturesqueness of the various national styles; it is thoroughly Swiss, and of stone it is also safe and substantial. There are some sixty apartments, large and small, plain or elaborate. Some of them are simple, modern halls for exhibits, but most of them are examples of the many styles used in the country through a dozen generations. Numerous old rooms have been brought here, and are preserved as they were made, undamaged by notions of recent architects. Rooms entirely new, but in old styles, are made representative of them, as well as is possible.

I cannot transcribe here all my notes from my journal, but must give a condensed account. Over sixteen hundred years of national history are illustrated to a surprising extent. You first see objects of the Stone Age, then of the Bronze, then a model of a Lake dwelling,—that curious style of early house standing on piles in the water. Farther on are pre-Roman and Roman bronzes, mostly small; simple pottery, including Samian, and glassware, showing the Roman occupation. In Salle III, continuing the history, are swords and objects from German graves. In IV are early Christian pictures reminding us how early was the Faith active in the country. Tiles and

other objects, to the fifteenth century, lead the subject to the central Middle Ages, and, emblematic of them, a low, vaulted, apsidal chapel.

Ancient apartments, real ones brought here, not modern antiques made by recent imaginative so-called architects, begin at Salle XIV, the Council Room of Mellingen (North Switzerland) 1467, with a large square and flat wooden ceiling, carved but not painted, and walls covered with tall panels, also wooden. From this room we go through the series of genuine old rooms brought here, and making perhaps the most notable feature of the Museum, — one utterly beyond our means. They are beside, or connected by, various corridors or other divisions. From the Abbey of Fraumünster, in Zurich, 1489, is a small, low and square room similar in style to XIV. XVII is a larger but low room, also from Zurich, 1507, one of its sides a window of six bays. XVIII is a larger but similar low room from the same Abbey in Zurich, also dating from 1507; it is a corner room with five windows, that gives a pleasant example of the comfort and picturesqueness of monastic life at that time. XXII is a curious old apothecary shop. XXV is a chamber, large, square, and moderately high, finished throughout in wood, from a convent in Zurich, 1521. XXVI is a Renaissance chamber of 1585, from Chiavenna, — a large one, and the richest yet shown; it is very rich with carvings, inlay, and gilding. XXVII is a corner room with three windows, smaller and lower than the last, all of wood without gilding, but rich, from the Rosenberg, in Stans (Lake of Lucerne), 1566. XXVIII is a bedchamber, of 1582, from a small chateau, Wiggen, on the Lake of Constance. XXIX is a medium-sized Renaissance State room, all of wood, with very elaborate panelling on the walls and ceiling, from the Siedenhof, Zurich, 1620. There never was anything even remotely approaching it in old Massachusetts. The same remark applies to XLIII, a very large hall from the Lochmann house in Zurich, dating from the end of the seventeenth century. It is in what is called baroque style. Paintings in large panels cover the ceiling, and there is a broad frieze with

portraits of public men of rank. XLV is a roccoco chamber of the eighteenth century, with a great exhibit of old Swiss porcelain. On the upper floor is a wood-finished chamber from Biasco (Ticino), 1589, that, although of moderate size and elaboration, and one of the simpler of the old rooms here, is delightful.

It is impossible to describe in this paper even the classes of objects shown, illustrating the domestic life of the country for the past three centuries. The wonder is how and where they were obtained, and that so small a country could have produced them.

The longest and highest hall, lofty, vaulted and round-arched — the *Salle des Armes* — contains an immense display of armor, largely of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, proving what a fighting people were the Swiss. In rather small rooms on the upper floor is a great deal of good furniture, and town and country dresses, further proving what a peaceful and domestic people they also were. In a Court are old, heavy cannon, and by the entrance a Diligence of the largest size, in perfect order, made for one of the main routes, an interesting memorial of travel over forty years ago, and ending the historic illustrations from the times of the Romans to our own. The Swiss have made a wonderful exhibit in their truly wonderful National Museum.

Zurich is Germanic in race and tongue, and we look farther at achievements by the race in Imperial Germany, first turning to the Imperial City also Germanic, though of the great dual monarchy.

Vienna shows, we may fairly think, the greatest civic Historical Museum in the world, and worthy of one of the world's stately cities. In the Rathaus, on the Ring, a very large and noble recent stone edifice in Gothic style, is the *Town Historical Museum*, occupying many apartments. Its vast collections are of objects from very early to modern times. In great numbers are maps, plans, models, and views of Vienna. Its money and medals are in profusion, as are plates illustrating the people, and their manners and customs. One large and

lofty hall is filled with arms from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century. There are, by my count, arms, axes, and lances enough of one of the earlier periods to at once equip one hundred and fifty men. This department alone would make a notable Museum. The collection in aggregate might be described as a Bostonian immensely magnified, far beyond possibility here.

In Austria also is the *Tyrolese Museum*, occupying a large recent building in *Innsbruck*, and illustrating times Roman to modern. We might wish we could show as much about Otis, Hancock, or Adams, as is here shown about Hofer the Tyrolese patriot.

In the German Empire are not a few historical collections of which I will mention half a dozen, leading on at last to the greatest of all, not only in Germany, but, of its sort in the world.

In *Berlin* is the very large, varied, and interesting *Hohenzollern Museum*, of personal objects associated with the past sovereigns. I know of no other like it, and comparable with it, unless that of the Romanoffs already mentioned.

At *Hannover* is the Welf Museum, largely of mediaeval objects, and others about which space does not allow me to say what I wish to say, and might say.

In *Augsburg* is the *Maximilian's Museum* with Roman to recent work, and much that is local, to which the same remark must apply.

In *Nuremberg* there are two important and very interesting collections, both of them in well-preserved old structures, very old-world-like in fact and in effect. The *Burg*, with towers and a court yard on a rocky height, has some "restored" rooms, — and also some antique that are dingy enough, — containing many illustrations of former manners and customs, among them an extraordinary array of instruments of torture.

The *Germanic Museum* is in two extensive and complicated suppressed monasteries with four cloisters and dozens of quaint rooms containing a wonderfully large, varied, and interesting collection. Of the Stone Age it shows a good deal; of the

Roman, minor and fewer objects, but of the Middle Ages there is much glass and other work, and of more recent times still greater abundance. There are numberless articles used in former domestic life. Monastic buildings and contents are an old world revelation. Few similar Museums have impressed me as much as did this one on my first visit.

The greatest National Historic Museum of the world, it seems to me, is the last foreign one that I will mention — the *Royal Bavarian Museum* in *Munich*. It occupies a very extensive edifice, opened in 1900, largely German Renaissance in style. At the entrance is a statue of the founder and designer of the now immense collections — King Maximilian II, with his motto, “An honor and example to my people.” There are nearly one hundred halls or rooms, that, with their contents, fully illustrate the country’s history, showing its great length and variety, from the rudest to the most civilized ages, and all ranks, royal, noble, burgher, peasant; life in palace, cloister, and field, in war and in peace, with all the forms of art that it produced.

We begin examination in Halls 1 to 3, with prehistoric, Roman, and early mediaeval objects; then in 4 and 5 continue with early church-work — crosiers, vestments, ivories, and rude sculptures. In 6 to 8 are early paintings. The finish of the halls and their contents grow more elaborate, until at 15 we reach the largest hall yet, — a chapel of six bays in Pointed style, with church fittings dating from 1400 to 1500, that alone form an extensive and valuable museum. Mediaeval subjects are continued to Hall 20 — large, square, and vaulted — the hall of a great Middle Age castle, containing armor, shields, axes and flags. Still larger is 22, showing the change to the Renaissance. The lofty, flat wooden ceiling, pale brown and natural color, with panels and scrolls, is from Schloss Dachau, 1564–67; the walls are tapestried, and the pillared door-cases reach to the ceiling. Here are shown original works by Peter Vischer (1455–1529) and his sons, and also rich furniture; 23 is a sumptuously finished hall from near Mantua; 24, with a flat wooden ceiling, panelled, is from the Fuggerschloss, in

Donauwirth, dating from the sixteenth century. In 25 is another and a similar ceiling from the same castle, dated 1546; 26 is a very small but elaborately finished room from Nuremberg, and again more in 28; 29 is the most sumptuous yet, from a part of the old palace in Munich no longer standing. There are five panels in the ceiling containing paintings, and twelve smaller in a deep frieze, with scrolls and figures all gilded. Superb inlaid cabinets and tapestry furnish this great apartment.

The rooms become modern until, in 34, a rather meagre eighteenth century style is reached; but in 37 the palatial style again appears in a large apartment with elaborate scroll work, gold on a salmon ground, and with mirrors and paintings, — perhaps the most gorgeous of all the rooms. 40 is a low room from Landshut. 41 — high, large, and with much gilded decoration — contains ivory carving amazing in workmanship and quantity. In 47 we reach the modern classic of Bavaria, and portraits and personal souvenirs of Ludwig I and Maximilian II.

This completes the circuit of the main floor. The rooms up stairs, although generally less notable, are well worth seeing, and there are more than forty. Smaller objects, still in great profusion and variety, are shown. Here I cannot transcribe all my notes about them. In the basement are several rooms illustrating the lives and homes of the country people. One large room contains an extraordinary collection of instruments of torture. Such objects, I may add, are scattered here and there in Museums, but there are five important collections of them, distinctly historical, about which I might sometime give an account; they are very suggestive.

In leaving this wonderful exhibit of Art and History, we may well repeat the words we read on entering, the King's motto — "An honor and example to my people."

Already I have written and said enough to show the character and inestimable value of the Historical Museums in other lands. Let me add, though it must be briefly, something about a few in our own region, and then offer certain conclusions.

Our oldest Historical Society, the Massachusetts, through more than a century has been gathering objects illustrating the history of the State, or with interesting personal associations, to a notable extent portraits, of which it has a collection that could not be duplicated. All these mentioned form what is styled the Cabinet, that can be seen by the public every week except in summer.

The Essex Institute, in Salem, and the Pilgrim Society, in Plymouth, have important collections relating to the times and subjects within their spheres. Concord has a local exhibit worth making, seeing, and keeping, of which almost everything belonged to Concord people, and illustrates their history for generations. Lexington has an exhibit similar, though perhaps more general. Each of these Museums is in a good old pre-revolutionary house with a history, and kept practically unaltered.

Lastly we come to the Bostonian, installed in one of the most historic buildings in our country, and to a notable extent illustrating the by-gone life of the old town from which the Society is named, and whose record we try to preserve. What we should do and be in the future is for us to consider.

After our review of the Historical Museums of the world — forty-one of which, in a dozen countries, have been named, and described so far as space here allows — we reach the certain conclusions.

We repeat, these Museums form a class by themselves; they are not, as a rule, Galleries of Art or Scientific collections; they are not miscellaneous gatherings from various regions, or of products of times and arts that do not belong to what we may call their sphere, — for each one has a sphere to which it is limited. Some of them are national, as at Cairo, Zurich, or Munich; some are cantonal, others local, and relate to a town or city. Each shows all it can relating to its sphere. Some of them occupy an old building that is carefully preserved. Others, where no such building is available, or where collections are too large, have recent edifices. When a Museum is in an old historic building it should, and most appropriately,

stay there, and preserve itself and the building. Where its sphere is local, it had best remain local, and not be merged with other collections—not be a mere part of something general. For instance the Concord Museum is composed of articles that belonged to Concord people; it helps to tell their story, in an old Concord house, and it is a good and proper attraction to its home place—hundreds come to see it.

So with our Bostonian, on a larger scale. We are gathering much of value illustrating our old Town and its people, and we are keeping what we have in the most appropriate place. We have many portraits and views, but ours is a Historical Museum, not an Art Gallery. To almost any limit Art Galleries can be made in our part of the world, and with great success, as we see at Fenway Court, at the Boston Museum of Art, and that in New York. Many and distant ages and places with their works can be, and are shown. But a Historical Museum, as ours is, has, like each of its class, its limitations.

We did not make our history through past generations; we must take it and treat it as we find it with its scope. It is useless to say that our means are equal to those in regions abroad; we have not, let it be repeated, the long array of times and arts as at Zurich and Munich. But he is a poor Bostonian who does not appreciate what we do have. It is what there is illustrating the earlier life of a very great and growing nation—our nation: plain folks to a large extent very likely in the past, and largely plain things left by them, but they are folks and things of our own old home.

I delight in seeing old world treasures—they are a part of the great record of humanity, and as a part of that, besides being our home belongings, are our things of this old Town. Let us try to preserve what we have, and that is one of the secrets—or rather, plain truths—of success, and what is called fortune. Let us get and hold what we can, and we are far from the end of such getting, and hold here in its home place, the Old State House, home of the Bostonians.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The Rev. J. P. Langley Bodfish, in behalf of the Directors, presented their Annual Report:—

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Bostonian Society:

At the close of the year 1908 there were in the Society,

Honorary Members	3
Life Members	614
Annual Members	505
	<u>1,122</u>

Showing a gain of five Life Members and a loss of four Annual Members.

An analysis of the Membership roll gives the following statistics:

There were last year, Life Members	609
Added during the year	17
	<u>626</u>
Died during the year	12
Present number	614
Annual Members last year	509
“ “ added during year	38
	<u>547</u>
Losses by death, transfer to Life Membership and Resignations	42
	<u>505</u>

VISITORS TO THE OLD STATE HOUSE.

During the year 1908, the number of visitors who registered was as follows:

From Boston	993
“ elsewhere in the United States	5,576
“ foreign countries	293
A total of	<u>6,862</u>

This as usual is only a small part of those who have visited the rooms of the Society during the year, as the greater part do not stop to register.

PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY.

The following papers have been read at the Monthly Meetings of the Society during the past year :

Jan. 14 : Annual Address, "Printed Works by Boston Ministers in the earlier three-quarters of the Eighteenth Century," by James Frothingham Hunnewell, President of the Society.

Feb. 11 : "Samuel Adams and James Otis, Patriots of the American Revolution," (whose portraits had been recently placed in the Council Chamber), by Charles G. Chick.

March 10 : "John Wilson, First Pastor of Boston," by Frank E. Bradish.

April 14 : "The Myth of Mary Chilton," by S. Arthur Bent.

May 12 : "The Middlesex Canal: an Eighteenth Century Enterprise," by Moses W. Mann.

Oct. 13 : "John Hancock, First Constitutional Governor of Massachusetts," by Francis Hurtubis, Jr.

Nov. 10 : "Historical Pageants," by Edwin D. Mead.

Dec. 8 : "How Time was kept when we lived under a King," by John Albee.

NECROLOGY.

During the past year we have learned of the deaths of twenty-nine members of the Society. Their names are as follows :

DIED IN 1908.

George Warren Hammond, born in Grafton, April 4, 1833, died in Yarmouth, Me., Jan. 6.

William Howe McElwain, born in Charlestown, Jan. 11, 1867, died in Brookline, Jan. 10.

Marston Bradlee Bunker, born in Cambridge, April 25, 1859, died in Boston, Jan. 12.

James Bruerton, born in Boston, Nov. 2, 1843, died in Boston, Jan. 22.

Charles Alfred Welch, born in Boston, Jan. 30, 1815, died in Cohasset, Jan. 22.

Daniel Angell Gleason, born in Worcester, May 9, 1836, died in Medford, Feb. 16.

Mrs. Elizabeth Busling Osgood, born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 28, 1832, died in Boston, Feb. 29.

Henry Sigourney, born in Boston, Feb. 28, 1855, died in Boston, March 9.

Henry Ware Dodd, born in Bangor, Me., Oct. 18, 1849, died in Boston, March 29.

Frederic Henry Moore, born in Ithaca, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1826, died in Boston, March 31.

Francis Wales Vaughan, born in Hallowell, Me., June 5, 1833, died in Capri, Italy, April 2.

Franklin Haven, born in Boston, Oct. 11, 1835, died in Boston, April 8.

Benjamin Franklin Stevens, born in Boston, March 6, 1824, died in Boston, April 10.

Joseph Henry Tuttle, born in Dorchester, March 12, 1838, died in Boston, April 20.

John Tisdale Bradlee, born in Boston, Aug. 27, 1837, died in Boston, May 14.

Sigourney Webster Fay, born in Boston, Feb. 6, 1836, died in New York, N. Y., June 1.

Andrew Nickerson, born in Boston, March 31, 1832, died in Boston, June 13.

Andrew Cunningham Wheelwright, born in Boston, April 18, 1827, died in Boston, June 15.

Mrs. Emily Steward Spaulding, born in North Anson, Me., March 7, 1837, died in Beverly, June 26.

Temple Rivera Fay, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1845, died in Medfield, July 10.

Robert Chamblet Hooper, born in Dorchester, April 23, 1847, died in Manchester, Aug. 13.

William Sohier Dexter, born in Boston, Feb. 12, 1828, died in Beverly, Sept. 6.

Richard Sullivan, born in Brookline, March 19, 1820, died in Boston, Sept. 30.

Daniel Sullivan Emery, born in Sullivan, Me., March 19, 1820, died in Newton, Oct. 2.

William Edmond Sleeper, born in Newport, Vt., July 1, 1851, died in Brookline, Oct. 2.

Elbridge Henry Goss, born in Boston, Dec. 22, 1830, died in Melrose, Oct. 9.

Mrs. Julia Maria Marsh, born in New Ipswich, N. H., May 11, 1833, died in Boston, Nov. 14.

Caleb Chase, born in Harwich, Dec. 11, 1831, died in Brookline, Nov. 23.

Edward Belcher Reynolds, born in Roxbury, Jan. 27, 1832, died in Roxbury, Dec. 12.

Messrs. Chase, Dexter, S. W. Fay, Hammond, Haven, Hooper, Moore, Sigourney and Wheelwright, and Mesdames Marsh, Osgood and Spaulding were Life Members.

Messrs. Bradley, Bruerton, Bunker, Dodd, Emery, T. R. Fay, Gleason, Goss, McElwain, Nickerson, Reynolds, Sleeper, Stevens, Sullivan, Tuttle, Vaughan and Welch were Annual Members.

Among these deceased members are many deserving special mention.

Franklin Haven was President of the Merchants' National Bank of Boston at the time of his death, succeeding his father in that office. He was also President of the Boston Clearing House Association when he died, and was Assistant U. S. Treasurer of Boston from 1868 to 1879. He served as Lieutenant Colonel of a California regiment of cavalry in the Civil War.

William S. Dexter was a prominent lawyer and practiced his profession in this city for more than fifty years. He was also for many years a trustee, having many large Boston es-

tates in his care. Mr. Dexter married Eliza S., the daughter of George Ticknor, the historian.

Caleb Chase, a resident of Brookline, was an influential Boston merchant. Known in his lifetime for his benevolence, he left by his will large bequests for charitable purposes.

Charles A. Welch, one of our oldest members, was a well known Boston lawyer for more than seventy years. For more than fifty years he was a member of the firm of Sohier & Welch, which acted as counsel in the celebrated Parkman-Webster case. He was the oldest graduate of Harvard College at the time of his death. He was a prominent Freemason and served as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts for three years, 1878-80.

Daniel A. Gleason was a former Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and was Treasurer of the Fitchburg Railroad and President of the Medford Savings Bank, in his home city, at the time of his death. He was also interested in genealogical and antiquarian study.

Francis W. Vaughan was well known to the legal fraternity of this community as librarian for thirty-eight years of the Social Law Library of Boston.

Benjamin F. Stevens was, for the greater part of his long life, connected with the New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston. He was President of the company for the last forty-three years of his life. He was also a zealous antiquarian, and made valuable gifts to the Society.

Daniel S. Emery was senior member of one of our largest shipping houses whose vessels sailed to all parts of the world. He owned a large collection of curios brought by his ships from various countries and also many fine marine paintings.

Elbridge H. Goss, who will be long remembered in Melrose, his home city, as the historian of that municipality, was Treasurer of the Melrose Savings Bank at the time of his death, having held that office for twenty-four years. He was a member of various antiquarian and patriotic societies.

Edward B. Reynolds was interested in educational and philanthropic work in Roxbury, where he lived during his entire

life; he was a member of the Committee on Publications of this Society for some years.

These and many others have gone to their reward, and their exemplary lives are held in grateful remembrance.

We are happy to state that through the efforts made by this Society and patriotic friends, this Old State House has been secured from further desecration and mutilation. The State and the City have appropriated a sufficient amount to restore it to its original appearance as far as possible, and we acknowledge with thankfulness the patriotic efforts of all who have labored to bring about this happy result.

Respectfully submitted,

J. P. LANGLEY BODFISH,

For the Directors.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ROOMS.

The Committee on the Rooms has the honor to present its Annual Report for the year 1908 :

It had been hoped that the proposed extensive alterations on the Old State House, to restore it as near as possible to its Provincial condition, would be finished during the past autumn, and that the Bostonian Society would then enter into possession of the lower hall fronting on Washington Street.

Unforeseen circumstances, however, have delayed the beginning of the work of restoration until the present time, and several months must elapse before it is finished, and the building, wholly renovated, placed in the guardianship of the Bostonian Society by the Governor of Massachusetts and the Mayor of Boston.

The renovation of the Old State House must naturally be followed by a re-arrangement of the Collections of the Society. When this shall be accomplished and a new catalogue of the Collections printed, — the last edition being exhausted, — the historic building in which we are gathered, and the great col-

lection of relics which it contains, will have a greatly increased interest to the people of our community as well as to the transient sojourners within our gates.

In accordance with custom, the Committee would mention the following more notable additions, by gift or loan, to the Collections:—

The Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution, has loaned to the Society an oil portrait of James Otis, which forms a companion picture to the portrait of Samuel Adams, now in the possession of the Society. The Otis portrait was painted by Walter Gilman Page, a member of this Society, and its custody was accepted with appropriate exercises at the Monthly Meeting held on February 11, last. The portrait of Adams was presented to the Society in 1906 by Mr. Robert S. Chase.

Joseph Grafton Minot, a member of the Committee, has loaned to the Society an interesting family relic, "The Minot Cradle." It is strongly constructed of oak, and was brought to Dorchester, Mass., from Saffron Walden, Essex, Eng., in the ship *Mary and John* in 1630, by George Minot, first of the name in New England.

Mrs. Henry F. Wilde, of Cambridge, has loaned a model of the ship *Alert*. It was in this ship that Richard H. Dana (Mrs. Wilde is his daughter) returned from California in 1834. Readers of Mr. Dana's most popular book "Two Years before the Mast," will learn with satisfaction that this interesting relic finds a place in the Collections of the Society.

J. Rogers Rich, the artist, a member of the Society, has given us a crayon drawing made by him in 1873: it is entitled "Beacon Hill and Back Bay" as seen from the sea wall then in process of building, where is now the junction of Bay State Road and Granby Street. It is an interesting picture, for it makes us realize how the great city has been growing westward during the past thirty-five years; at the period when this view was taken, the Back Bay marshes yielded abundant crops of hay; now one sees there rows of stately mansions of the newer Boston.

The Committee desires to acknowledge the generosity of Charles Wallingford Parker, a member of the Society, in restoring to its original condition an interesting relic in the Society's Collections. This is the shovel with which Mayor Josiah Quincy turned the first sod, in Wayland, Mass., in 1846, when the Cochituate water system was begun. The second shovelful of earth was removed by John Quincy Adams, ex-President of the United States, and the third by Josiah Quincy, Sr. It is the property of the City of Boston and loaned to the Society. The restoration of the shovel includes the replacing of two silver plates on the handle, on which are engraved the names of the City Officials who constituted the Cochituate Water Board in 1846.

ON THE FACE.

With this spade the first earth was removed, in constructing the Long Pond Aqueduct—by Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., Mayor of Boston,
 Aug. 20, A. D. 1846, in the presence of the
 City Council,
 and other invited guests.
 Presented as a memorial of the event—by the
 Water Committee.

ON THE REVERSE.

Water Commissioners
 Nathan Hale, Esq.
 James F. Baldwin, Esq.
 Thos. B. Curtis, Esq.

Water Committee

Josiah Quincy, Jr.
 Wm. Parker
 Wm. Pope
 of
 the
 Board of Aldermen

(City Seal)

Loring Norcross
 James Whiting
 James Hayward
 Henry W. Dutton
 Samuel W. Hall
 Of the Council

LAKE COCHITUATE

The original name restored by Vote of Council
 Aug. 20, 1846.

This shovel, now placed in an elaborate glass exhibition case, presented by Mr. Parker, is to be seen in the lower Exhibition Hall. Mr. Parker was present at the ceremony in 1846, being then about fifteen years of age, and believes that he is the sole survivor of the event.

There have been recently placed in the office of the Clerk, photographs of James M. Hubbard, Daniel T. V. Huntoon, W. Clarence Burrage and S. Arthur Bent, the gentlemen who served as Clerks and Treasurers of the Society from 1884 to 1899. Framed together and hung in close proximity to the crayon portrait of Samuel M. Quincy, first Clerk and Treasurer (from 1881 to 1884), they form appropriate additions to the Society's Collections.

During the past year the Committee has expended the sum of \$161.30 for the proper care of the Rooms of the Society, and during the same period of time the sum of \$157.48 has been realized from the sale of prints and souvenirs.

For the Committee,

LEVI L. WILLCUTT,	JOSEPH G. MINOT,	} <i>ex officiiis.</i>
FRANCIS H. MANNING,	THE PRESIDENT,	
CHARLES H. TAYLOR, JR.,	THE CLERK,	
COURTENAY GUILD,		

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk.*

December 31, 1908.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

The Committee has the honor to make the following report for the year 1908 :

There have been added to the Library of the Society by gift and purchase, during the past year, one hundred and thirty-one volumes and two hundred and five pamphlets, and during the same time there has been expended the sum of \$107.73 for the maintenance of the Library and the purchase of books.

The material increase in the number of books and pamphlets just recorded is largely the result of liberal gifts from officials,

societies and individuals, to whom the Society expresses its appreciation.

We have received from the Secretary of State of Massachusetts fourteen volumes of Vital Records, to 1850, of cities and towns of the Commonwealth. This addition to the Society's set of similar publications makes a total of eighty volumes.

From the same source we have received the volume entitled Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War, letters *Tea* to *Whic*, volume XVI, and also Civil War histories of the 8th and 45th Regiments, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, the last named being the "Cadet Regiment."

The Massachusetts Historical Society has given us fourteen volumes of its Proceedings, making the Society's set complete; also the History of Chelsea, Mass., from 1624 to 1824, by Mellen Chamberlain, the historian, who was an honorary member of this Society at the time of his death. This important work, recently published in two volumes by the Massachusetts Historical Society, will form the authoritative history of ancient Chelsea and more ancient Winnissimmet, Rumney Marsh and Pullen Point.

An interested member, William Parsons Lunt, has given us thirty-one volumes and fourteen pamphlets from his private library. Among the books so acquired are Lechford's Note Book from 1638 to 1641, "My Campaigns in America," by Count William de Deux Ponts, and the American Historical Magazine and its successor Potter's American Monthly, for the years 1872 to 1877. Included also are two early Boston imprints, "Watts's Lyric Poems," 1795, and "Mrs. Hemans's Poems," part III, 1828.

Another member, Rev. Charles G. Ames, has given us an almost entire set of the Boston periodical, "The Time and the Hour." This publication was issued between the years 1896 and 1899, and was edited by Edwin M. Bacon, who is still engaged in the making of books in our city.

Among other books received are the "History of Canton, Mass.," by Daniel T. V. Huntoon, a former Clerk of this Society, from his son Edmund J. B. Huntoon, and the elaborate

commemorative volume of the "One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of St. Andrew's Lodge of Boston, A. F. and A. M.," from the Worshipful Master, Winthrop Wetherbee, a member of this Society.

We have received two attractive volumes, one from the President of our Society, and another from a member, Harold Murdock. The former has given us a copy of his book entitled "Collectors," the subject matter being his annual address in 1907 as President of the Club of Odd Volumes, and from the latter we have received a copy of his recently published book "Earl Percy's Dinner Table."

Eugene Tompkins, also a member of the Society, has presented us with a copy of the book, lately issued, "History of the Boston Theatre, from 1854 to 1901." Bostonians when they see in this volume the faces of the multitude who have trodden the boards of this famous play-house, will say with our Boston poet Charles Sprague,

"Fond Memory, to her duty true,
Brings back their faded forms to view.
How lifelike, through the mist of years,
Each well-remembered face appears!"

The Committee, in closing, would remind members of the Society that the Library is at their service for reference purposes, and will be found to be a valuable aid in historical research and in genealogical study.

Members are also reminded that gifts of suitable books, both old and new, are very acceptable, and will be gratefully acknowledged.

For the Committee,

JAMES L. WHITNEY,
FRANCIS H. BROWN,

WALTER K. WATKINS,
WILLIAM G. SHILLABER,

HENRY W. CUNNINGHAM,

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk.*

December 31, 1908.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The Committee on Finance, in submitting its annual report for the year 1908, is pleased to announce that the Permanent Fund of the Society, which amounted to \$44,976.09 one year ago, has been increased by quite an appreciable amount during the year just passed.

This increase has been derived from the Life Membership fees of twenty new members, the unexpended income of the Permanent Fund and a legacy of \$500 from the estate of the late William Blake Trask of Dorchester, Mass.

Mr. Trask was a member of this Society for many years, and during a life which almost touched a century, had become distinguished as an antiquarian and genealogist. His interest in the purposes of this Society as expressed in this bequest to its funds, is deeply appreciated.

The Committee purchased on November 27, 1908, two Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Joint 4s, at a cost of \$1,975.

There is at present, therefore, an invested fund of \$46,000, and an uninvested balance, on deposit, of \$161.21, making a total of \$46,161.21. This is an increase of \$1,185.12 over the amount reported one year ago.

The Society is about to assume additional responsibilities. The acquisition of additional portions of the Old State House will necessitate more custodians to guard its treasures and to assist in the conduct of the business of the Society.

To do this work efficiently should be the concern of all in our community who believe that amid the activities of the present, the historic past should not be forgotten.

For the Committee,

JAMES F. HUNNEWELL,
GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS,
COURTENAY GUILD.

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk.*

December 31, 1908.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

The Committee on Publications submits herewith its Report for the year now closing.

During the year the Committee has supervised the issue of the Fifth volume of the series of "Publications of the Bostonian Society," which has been delivered to the subscribers. It contains several interesting papers; the first of these describes a Visit to Old Boston, Lincolnshire, England; it was read before the Society in 1886, by Mr. James Frothingham Hunnewell, now our President; to this paper as originally given, Mr. Hunnewell has made some additions, with historical notes concerning the old town from which our city took its name, and descriptions of its environment, its principal public buildings, its quaint old taverns, and especially the ancient Church of St. Botolph, with its lofty tower, and its curiously carved pulpit, from which, as tradition tells us, the Rev. John Cotton preached before coming to New England. The paper is illustrated by a fine photogravure of the church, and a cut of the pulpit, from original photographs in the Society's collections.

The second paper is devoted to a sketch of the Scollay Family, once so prominent in our municipal history, and the structure which bore their name, long a well-known landmark, but demolished nearly forty years ago. This is illustrated by a reproduction of a pencil drawing made about 1840 by Mr. T. C. Bartholomew. The author, Mr. Alex. S. Porter, concludes this paper with notes on the changes in the values of real estate from 1886 to 1905, supplementing his previous paper on that subject, printed in Volume I of the series. The third paper gives accounts of several "Historic Processions" in Boston between 1785 and 1824, and is embellished with a view of Charlestown Bridge, opened with great ceremony in 1785, and also with portraits of Gen. Lafayette and Commodore Hull. There are personal sketches of prominent individuals connected with the various celebrations, and the "Order

of Procession" is taken *verbatim* from contemporary newspapers and magazines. The volume concludes with a number of valuable documents from the archives of the Society, which have never before been printed. It is proposed by the Committee to continue the latter feature in subsequent issues of these "Publications."

All the volumes of the series are carefully indexed, attractively bound in uniform style, and contain material relating to the early history of Boston which has been hitherto unknown or inaccessible. Only a limited edition of each was printed, and the supply of the first two volumes has already been exhausted.

The colored illustration which will form the frontispiece of the next issue of the "Proceedings" of the Society, is a reproduction of Salmon's painting entitled "The Wharves of Boston in 1829, which now hangs in the Council Chamber in the Old State House. From a paper read before the Society December 11, 1894, by the late Hamilton A. Hill, we take the following: —

The picture of the Boston wharves, with a large ship in the foreground, painted in 1829 by Robert Salmon, and presented to the Bostonian Society last winter by Dr. Henry P. Quincy, in behalf of his brother, the late Mr. Edmund Quincy, is one of the most interesting objects in our historical collections, and although it has already been made the subject of remark at one of our meetings, deserves, I think, some further notice.

Mr. Henry Hitchings gave us an account, in March, of the author of this picture, a Scotch artist, an eccentric man, who lived for several years in Boston during the first third of this century, and was very industrious and successful, particularly as a marine painter. A copy of a catalogue of his works is said to be in existence in this city, but, unfortunately, it cannot be found at this time; otherwise we should be able to identify the picture before us, which bears the number 634. We are left to conjecture, therefore, as to the identity of the ship which stands out so prominently on the canvas. In the absence of positive knowledge, I venture the suggestion that she was one of the following vessels, built at Medford during the decade, 1820 to 1830:

- 1822, Ship *Lucilla*, 369 tons, built for Daniel P. Parker.
 1826, Ship *Brookline*, 376 tons, built for Henry Oxnard.
 1827, Ship *Courser*, 300 tons, built for Henry Oxnard.
 1829, Ship *Margaret Forbes*, 398 tons, built for Bryant & Sturgis.

The *Margaret Forbes*, Capt. Henry Bancroft, cleared for Canton by way of London, July 11, 1829; and as the ship in the painting has the effigy of a woman for a figurehead, it is possible that it was her departure which the artist designed to commemorate in this work. If not the *Margaret Forbes*, the *Lucilla*, probably, was the original of the picture. Mr. Daniel P. Parker's daughter, Lucilla, married Mr. Edmund Quincy, Sen.

Of more importance, however, is the general view here presented of the water front of Boston from India Wharf to Quincy Market in the year 1829, which we may accept as in the main accurate, and which, therefore, is interesting historically.¹ A study of it will illustrate the extent to which the waters of our harbor have been encroached upon, by the extension of wharves and the laying out of marginal streets, during the last half century.

Coming to details in the picture, one cannot but notice that the sailors, strangely enough, are represented as engaged in their various avocations, wearing tall hats. Whether or not this was a conceit of the eccentric artist we cannot say. We remember that, years ago, the English pilots who boarded the inward bound Cunard steamers off Point Lynas, on the Welsh coast, invariably made their appearance on deck in black silk hats; but we never supposed that common sailors went about their work, under any circumstances, thus covered.

Another detail is worthy of special attention, and it would be interesting to know whether anything similar to it has been observed in other paintings of vessels, by Salmon or any one else in recent times. On the foretopsail of the ship there is a representation which has been described as a sunburst, but which we are strongly inclined to think is intended for what is known as Saint Elmo's fires. This may or may not have been on the ship itself; in the latter case it would be another of the conceits of the artist. The probability, however, is that the artist has given us an authentic picture of the sail. Seamen in the Mediterranean have been for

¹ It is said that the engraving of Faneuil Hall Market in Bowen's "Picture of Boston" (opp. p. 64) is a copy, in part, of the painting now under consideration.

ages in the habit of invoking the help of Saint Elmo, a bishop of Formio, who died early in the fourth century, and his name has been given to a phenomenon, now understood to be electrical, whose appearance, as it suddenly gleamed from yard-arm or mast-head, especially when seen double, was hailed as the best of omens for ship and crew.

But long before the days of the sainted bishop, or, indeed the Christian era, sailors observed and welcomed the phenomenon of which we are speaking, associating it then with their hero-patrons, the Dioscuri. The vessel in which the Apostle Paul sailed from Malta to the Bay of Naples had for its sign Castor and Pollux; and one of the ports at which he called on the way, Rhegium, was sacred to the Twin Brethren. These divinities, perhaps the most attractive in the whole ancient mythology, are described with much power and beauty in one of Macaulay's *Lays*. After their intervention in behalf of the citizens of Rome at the battle of the Lake Regillus, the princely pair, we are told, entered the city, and with slow and lordly pace rode to the Forum and to the 'well that springs by Vesta's fane.' On their mysterious disappearance at the door of the temple, the High Pontiff spoke their praises to the awe-stricken people, saying:

' Back comes the chief in triumph,
 Who, in the hour of fight,
 Hath seen the Great Twin Brethren
 In harness on his right.
 Safe comes the ship to haven,
 Through billows and through gales,
 If once the Great Twin Brethren
 Sit shining on the sails.'

Are we mistaken in associating the symbol on the canvas before us with the auspicious omen, which, before and since the beginning of the Christian era, has brought hope and courage to almost countless generations of seamen? We must claim the privilege of thus interpreting it, until some more satisfactory explanation is offered.

The inquiry would be an interesting one, as to the extent to which symbols of one kind and another have been painted or otherwise marked on the sails of ships. We can only refer now and here to one memorable instance, without stopping to consider whether it was or was not exceptional at the period to which it belongs.

Among the many treasures of the Lenox Library, New York, are original copies of the four editions, printed in 1493, of the first letter of Christopher Columbus, telling of his great discovery, which was immediately translated into Latin and sent for publication to Rome. The rarest and most interesting of these is the pictorial edition, complete in ten leaves, which the trustees of the Library have reproduced in exact *fac simile*. The curious wood cuts with which it is illustrated are supposed by some to have been copied from drawings made by Columbus himself. One of them gives a side view of a caravel, the *Nina* or the *Pinta*, perhaps, and shows, on the swelling front of its foresail, the symbol of the Cross, in the Maltese form, as we judge. It will be remembered that Columbus made his final appeal, especially to Queen Isabella, 'by holding out the prospect of extending the empire of the Cross over nations of benighted heathen, while he proposed to devote the profits of his enterprise to the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre.' We can well understand that, embarking under the inspiration of this supreme purpose, he would emblazon upon his sails the sign in which he expected to overcome all the obstacles which lay before him, and that he would adopt the Cross of the Knights Hospitaller of St. John, who were sworn to protect and defend the Holy Sepulchre to the last drop of their blood. The great admiral sailed from Palos on Friday, the day of our Redemption, as historians remind us, and the day also on which the Holy Sepulchre was recovered by Godfrey de Bouillon. That he would sail under the sign of the Cross, seems antecedently probable; that he did so sail, is made almost certain by the pictorial edition of his first letter, of which one perfect copy, and only one, so far as known, has come down to us.¹

A photogravure of this picture was printed (in black and white) as the frontispiece for the Proceedings of 1895. The original painting will be one of the chief attractions of the proposed gallery of marine views which it is hoped may be gathered in the enlarged quarters of the Society, when the renovation of the Old State House is completed. The renewed interest in the history of Boston's mercantile marine and the achievements of her merchant princes which brought our city

¹ In a picture of a vessel of the fifteenth century, reproduced in Mr. Justin Winsor's "Christopher Columbus" (p. 82), there are representations on the sails of what appear to be a Latin and two Greek crosses.

to such prominence in the past, gives this copy of the painting, in color, a special value at the present time. It adds another attraction to the series of colored prints with which our Proceedings have been embellished for several years.

In response to numerous calls for copies of the maps and engravings that have been printed from time to time in our Proceedings, etc., a few extra copies have been separately printed, for sale to collectors. A list of these, with prices, can be obtained on application. They are especially valuable for the use of those who are "extending" books on our local history.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. FARWELL,

RUFUS G. F. CANDAGE,

CHARLES H. TAYLOR, Jr.

Of the Committee.

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk.*

December 31, 1908.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.

The Committee chosen to nominate Officers of the Bostonian Society for the ensuing year, begs to report that it has attended to its duty and proposes the following candidates :

For Clerk and Treasurer.

CHARLES F. READ.

For Directors.

JOSHUA P. L. BODFISH,

JAMES F. HUNNEWELL,

LEVI L. WILLCUTT,

WM. T. R. MARVIN,

FRANCIS H. MANNING,

CHARLES H. TAYLOR, Jr.

JOHN W. FARWELL,

GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS,

COURTENAY GUILD.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

WM. GREEN SHILLABER, (Chairman),

JAMES B. AYER,

A. R. WHITTIER,

WM. SUMNER APPLETON,

ERNEST L. GAY.

The Report of the Committee was accepted, and the Society then proceeded to the election of officers, and the result as reported by the tellers showed the unanimous choice of the gentlemen named on the ballot as nominated.

The Treasurer presented his Annual Report, duly audited, showing the condition of the Permanent Funds, and the current receipts and expenses for the year. These reports will be found on subsequent pages.

It was ordered that the President's Address, and the Reports of the several committees as submitted, with the usual Rolls of Members, etc., be printed in the Annual Proceedings.

On motion the Society then adjourned.

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk.*

January 12, 1909.

RECEPTION OF A PORTRAIT OF JAMES OTIS.

The meeting in February was of special interest because of the reception of the Portrait of the patriot James Otis, loaned to the Society by the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and which now hangs in the Council Chamber. It is a companion portrait to one of Samuel Adams which was presented to the Bostonian Society in 1906, by the artist, Mr. Robert S. Chase, of Brookline, and which is a copy of the original painting by Copley, now* in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. There was an unusually large attendance, including not only members of the Bostonian Society, and of the Sons of the American Revolution, but representatives of many of the other patriotic societies. In the absence of President Hunnewell, Mr. Marvin, of the Board of Directors presided. After the transaction of the regular order of business he announced the object of the meeting, and called upon Gen. Charles K. Darling, President of the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution, who spoke as follows :

Mr. Chairman :—

A very pleasant duty has fallen to me this afternoon — not the less pleasant because I believe I am enjoined to be brief in its performance. The Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution, through the generosity of its past President General and past State President, General Francis H. Appleton, with the patriotic co-operation of our compatriot of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, Mr. Walter Gilman Page, the eminent artist, has come within a year into possession of this portrait of James Otis.

Unveiled by a lineal descendant at our annual meeting in the Old South Church on April 19th last, it formed a part of the Commonwealth's exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition, and now we ask the Bostonian Society to accept the loan of it and

* The original of this portrait hung for many years in Faneuil Hall. A full description will be found in the "Sketch of the Life and a List of Some of the Works of John Singleton Copley, by Augustus Thorndike Perkins" (Boston, 1873), page 28.

put it in this most appropriate place — in this building — in this room — as a companion to the portrait of Samuel Adams, that together they may teach patriotism to the thousands who come hither as visitors. You will honor our Society by the acceptance of this portrait, and afford to us the satisfaction of knowing that we may share with you in some small degree the work in which you are engaged.

His name and fame are imperishably linked with this old building, — this building saved, we trust, for generations, — and permanently dedicated to patriotic purposes. Let all who come here recall that this is the portrait of a great leader in that period in our history when men were called to stand by their convictions of right, who obeyed the summons and thereby did valiant service for the establishment of a great principle in the fundamental law of the land. His active work, ended before the Revolution, lives in its results to-day, a vital force for our well-being and protection.

May it never be forgotten that to his argument made here, against the validity of Writs of Assistance, in such form as to arouse interest in the doctrine that the judiciary may disregard statutes as unconstitutional, we are the most indebted for that feature of our judicial system, State and Federal, which places above the clamor of the hour the cool reasoning of the courts, and secures to us, as far as lies in human agencies, a government of laws and not of men.

At the conclusion of Gen. Darling's remarks, Mr. Charles G. Chick, President of the Hyde Park Historical Society, was introduced and read the following paper :

JAMES OTIS AND SAMUEL ADAMS.

Mr. Chairman :—

We are here to-day to pay tribute to two men who stood in the forefront and did perhaps more than any others to bring on the crisis that ended with our National Independence. It is an honor and a privilege to take part in such an occasion and to add a word, however feeble, which shall aid in keeping



JAMES OTIS.

their great deeds in mind, and if possible impress their principles upon this and coming generations. I fear that at no time in our history has there been a greater need; with the tide of immigration setting so strongly to our city and country, no efforts can be spared that may tend to strengthen veneration for the work of our fathers, which secured for us the privileges of self-government.

In this place was struck the first spark that set fire to the train. In this place both Otis and Adams have stood for the rights of the Colonies, and here perhaps more than anywhere else they spoke words that have made them immortal. When I attempt to speak of these men I feel myself at a loss for words fittingly to express the character of the work they did here from 1760 till the Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776.

James Otis was born in Barnstable in 1725, and Samuel Adams in Boston in 1722. In the contest for the rights of the Colonies Mr. Otis first came prominently before the public in 1761. He was, it is said, an indifferent student during his earlier years, of an erratic temperament, making little progress at school, and not until the last two years of his college course did he apply himself diligently and successfully to his studies.

After leaving college he took up the study of law with Jeremiah Gridley, then one of the foremost lawyers of the Colony. Here Mr. Otis learned law, and with his vigorous mind and forceful oratory soon gained much distinction as an advocate, and his services seem to have been in very great demand. History records that he was employed to defend noted criminals in Nova Scotia, and secured their acquittal. It is said that for this service he received the largest fee ever paid to an attorney before that time.

But Mr. Otis was not destined to spend his life in defending criminals, or in the ordinary practice of law. England was fast becoming aware of the importance of her American possessions. For one hundred and fifty years these Colonies had been growing: planted by a handful of disaffected British subjects, little attention had been given them. Under their char-

ters, whether rightfully or otherwise, they had largely governed themselves. During the French wars they had been ready to assist with men and means; often we find them undertaking campaigns almost upon their own account. In these and in the wars with the Indians the men had become accustomed to the use of arms. They did not lack courage or experience, and they loved liberty in government as well as in conscience. As they grew they reached out for trade; they wanted markets for fish,—particularly for fish of second quality, as England took first quality. The French in the West Indies offered this market, and returned molasses from which in time came good New England rum. This trade was vital to Massachusetts if her fleets were to fish, but it was contrary to the navigation laws and England took steps to stop it. These cargoes of molasses were largely brought here in violation of the Trade Laws, and paid little if any customs duties.

To reach this course of traffic, Writs of Assistance were applied for as early as 1755. These Writs were general in form; the name of the informer did not appear; they were not returnable to Court; any person could serve one, and they could be passed from hand to hand. Any person holding one might, upon suspicion, search during the daytime any house, and break open chests and trunks, bags or boxes where goods were claimed to be secreted. It was about 1760 and '61 that the use of these Writs threatened the merchants of Boston and Salem, and that James Otis was employed to contest the right of the Court here to issue these general Writs. At this time Mr. Otis held the office of Advocate General, and it was his duty to defend the Writ; but he refused to do so, resigned his office, and appeared for the merchants.

Thomas Hutchinson, the bitter enemy of Mr. Otis's father, had been made Chief Justice by Gov. Bernard. It was here in February, 1761, that the Chief Justice with his four associates "sat with voluminous wigs, broad bands, and robes of scarlet cloth." Upon the walls were "two splendid full-length portraits of Charles II and James II." With these surroundings Mr. Otis was pitted against Mr. Gridley. Here he spoke

for four hours against the constitutionality of these Writs. "No Act of Parliament," said he, "can establish such a Writ. Though it should be made in the very words of the petition it would be void, for every Act against the Constitution is void." This argument did more than any other to set in motion the spirit of Independence.

John Adams, then recently admitted to the bar, sat here and received the inspiration that made him such a power in after years. It is said that patriots were made on the spot, and Hutchinson refers to the more independent bearing of the Colonists after Mr. Otis had questioned the constitutionality of these Writs. The Court did not at once give its decision, but continued the case till the next term, when it sustained them. This argument at once gave Mr. Otis prominence, and in the following May, 1762, the people of Boston elected him to the General Court. This caused a Royalist to remark "that out of this a faction will arise that will shake the Province to its foundation."

In the Legislature he at once took a leading part. His vigorous mind and vehement denunciation were well calculated to attract and hold the masses of the people: he disliked Gov. Bernard, and used his powers to the utmost to reply to and refute every argument advanced for the prerogative. He was at times Speaker, with Mr. Samuel Adams as Clerk. These two men worked together upon most important committees. It is said by Tudor that most of the documents that passed between the Legislature and the Crown officers "were drawn up by Otis and revised by Samuel Adams, and though the style of the former is the more prevalent and obvious in their composition, yet traces of the other's may be perceived. This was the common course of proceeding when these two men were on a committee together.

"Otis, whose great learning, quickness, keen perception, bold and powerful reasoning made him the primary source of almost every measure, gave the first draught. Adams, who saw to everything and blended great caution with incessant watchfulness and exertion, revised, corrected and polished

where it might be requisite. The report was then submitted in course to the committee for sanction."

During the years 1767 and '68, Mr. Otis wrote much for the press, and issued a number of pamphlets boldly asserting the rights of the Colonies, and attacking the Governor's position in vigorous terms. After one of these had appeared, in 1769, he was set upon in a coffee-house, and badly injured about the head by a blow with a scabbard. There is authority for saying that before this event his brilliant mind had begun to fail; be that as it may, the result of this injury caused his withdrawal from public work. He had however set in motion ideas as to the rights of the Colonists, which continued to increase in strength until the "Province of the Massachusetts Bay" governed herself.

As Mr. Otis passes from the scene Mr. Adams quietly takes his place as leader. He had been educated at Harvard, where he graduated in 1740; had read law to some extent, and had been associated with his father in business. For a number of years he was Tax Collector. Like Mr. Otis he often served as Moderator of Town Meetings, and presided at mass meetings. In 1765 he was elected as one of Boston's representatives in the Legislature, and in 1766 was chosen Clerk of the House, Mr. Otis being Speaker. In 1765 the Stamp Act was passed, requiring all legal and Court business to be done upon stamped paper, to be purchased of a Crown officer. Mr. Adams was determined that no such paper should be used.

After the Sons of Liberty had compelled Mr. Oliver, the stamp distributor, to resign and declare that he would never act in that capacity again, Mr. Adams waited upon the Governor and Council and asked that the Courts go on without stamps, as the distributor had resigned and none could be had. The Council replied that the resignation was compulsory, and therefore refused to order the Courts to proceed. No business was done however, all attorneys continuing their cases except Mr. Otis, who demanded judgment in form. The temper of the Assembly is well shown by the following corres-

pondence. A message of the Governor to the Legislature dated Sept. 26, 1765, reads as follows : —

Gentlemen of the Council and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :—

A ship has arrived in this harbor with stamped papers on board for the King's use in this Province, and also with other papers for a like use in the Province of New Hampshire and the Colony of Rhode Island. As Mr. Oliver has declined the office of distributor of stamped papers, and cannot safely meddle with those which have arrived, the care of them devolves to this government as having a general charge of the King's interest in it.

I have laid this matter before the Council, and they have referred it to the General Court. I therefore now apply to you jointly, to desire your advice and assistance, in order to preserve the stamped paper designated for this government, being the King's property of very considerable value, safe and secure for his Majesty's further orders.

I must also desire you at the same time to consider of like preservation of the stamped papers assigned for New Hampshire and Rhode Island, if the distributors appointed for those governments should decline taking charge of them, as in such case the care of them will devolve to this government equally with the others.

FRANCIS BERNARD.

The answer of the two Houses to the foregoing message was as follows :—

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Sept. 26, 1765.

May it please your Excellency :—

The House having given all due attention to your Excellency's message of this day, beg leave to acquaint your Excellency that as the stamped papers mentioned in your message are brought here without any directions to this Government, it is the sense of the House that it may prove of ill consequence for them any ways to interest themselves in the matter.

We hope therefore your Excellency will excuse us if we cannot see our way clear to give you any advice or assistance herein.

Early in 1766 the Stamp Act was repealed, only to be followed by duties upon other articles, and the sending of Commissioners to America to collect the revenue. Mr. Adams and other patriotic citizens were at once aroused by this new form of taxation. Town meetings were held, and a non-importation agreement was prepared, circulated and extensively signed by merchants and others. By this agreement many articles of British manufacture were barred from use in the Province. Through Mr. Adams's agency this agreement was circulated in other Colonies, and to such an extent was it signed and kept that the British trade was nearly ruined.

The state of affairs in Boston, for which Mr. Otis and Mr. Adams were perhaps more responsible than others, had already become a subject of discussion in England, where the Boston town meeting was termed the "hot-bed of sedition." The town meeting was Mr. Adams's forum for instructing the masses. Here he often presided, and frequently took part in debate; and in all times of emergency a town meeting or a mass meeting was called, either at Faneuil Hall or the Old South Church.

The British Ministry became alarmed, and sent two regiments of troops here in 1769. This only served to irritate the Provincials still further, and the bloody scene in front of this building on March 5, 1770, was one of the results. "The Boston massacre" gave Mr. Adams the opportunity that made him famous, and will cause his name to stand out as long as our flag floats. To Samuel Adams is due the first retreat of the British regiments in the struggle for Independence.

It was in this chamber, on the 6th of March, 1770, after attending a mass meeting at Faneuil Hall and an adjournment of the same to the Old South Church, that Mr. Adams appeared before Lieut. Gov. Hutchinson and his Council, with the demand that he remove both regiments to the Castle. The Governor responded that one regiment might go, but he had not the power to remove both. "If you have the power to remove one you have power to remove both," was the reply of Mr. Adams, and continuing in a voice suppressed with pas-

sionate emotion, "It is at your peril if you do not ; the meeting is composed of three thousand people ; they are becoming very impatient. A thousand men have already arrived from the neighborhood, and the country is in general motion. Night is approaching ; an immediate answer is expected." The Lieut. Governor's face paled and his knees trembled ; he had seen 10,000 earnest citizens pass under these windows, and he had memories of the destruction of his home a few years before.

Both regiments were ordered to the Castle, and Adams had won. With this scene in mind, is not this the place above all others for the portrait of the great leader, Samuel Adams !

It was not by this alone that Mr. Adams made his name famous. In December, 1773, by a deliberate act of the people, the tea was mixed with the waters of the bay ; it was a virtual defiance of the king, and so regarded in England. In April, 1774, Boston's port was closed by Act of Parliament, in retaliation ; Boston Common became a tented field for British troops, whose drum-beats disturbed the Puritan Sabbath, and there was little talk except of war. A letter written by Mr. Adams to Gov. Trumbull, May 2d, 1775, shows the temper of Boston : "We fear," it says, "that our brethren in Connecticut are not even yet convinced of the cruel designs of the administration against America, nor thoroughly sensible of the miseries to which Gen. Gage's army have reduced this wretched colony. No business but that of war is either done or thought of in this colony. Our relief must now arise from driving Gen. Gage with his troops out of the country, which with the blessing of God we are determined to do, or perish in the attempt, as we think honorable death in the field whilst fighting for the liberties of all America far preferable to being butchered in our own houses, or to be reduced to ignominious slavery. We must intreat that our sister colony, Connecticut, will afford immediately all possible aid. Excuse our earnestness on this subject, as we know that upon the success of our present contest depends the lives and liberties of our country and succeeding generations."

Think of this situation,—Boston with barely 3500 men openly defying Great Britain. As Bancroft says, “Samuel Adams was in his glory; he led his native town to offer itself cheerfully as a sacrifice for the liberties of mankind.”

In 1774, after the passage of the Port Bill closing the port of Boston, General Gage was sent to enforce it, which he did in a most insolent and oppressive manner. No craft was permitted to cross the harbor; scows coming up from the islands with sand for use upon the floor were seized, and the sand thrown overboard. Our citizens were told that it was the intention of the British Ministry to make the law oppressive. At this time Mr. Adams was the Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence, and the condition of Boston was placed before every Colony from New Hampshire to Georgia, always with the warning that ‘Our fate will be yours. It is our turn now; if we yield, you will suffer the same. We are fighting for the liberties of all America.’

In this way Mr. Adams aroused the sympathy of the whole country. Material aid as well as sympathy was forthcoming, and Boston was sustained. Many of these circulars must have been prepared in this building, and gone from here on their patriotic errands. Here Mr. Otis and Mr. Adams wrought the grand work that has given us the greatest country the world has known.

In the time allotted me I can trace only the merest outline of these remarkable men. Adams’s efforts to obtain delegates to the Continental Congress, his journey thither, his politic action in bringing about harmony in Philadelphia,—all of these show the astute and zealous character of the man.

Otis and Adams were men of widely different characteristics. Otis, bold, erratic, denunciatory and vehement, attacked with fervid oratory, and thus aroused the spirit of the masses. In this he was a leader. He put forth his proposition boldly, and led his followers to accept it. Adams was cool, polished, subtle and politic, far-seeing, working at all times with the public. In the ship-yard, the mechanic’s shop, the merchant’s



SAMUEL ADAMS.

office, or the home of the clergyman, he was equally at home and welcome.

Says Bancroft: "James Otis was a native of Barnstable, whose irritable nature was rocked by the stormy impulse of his fitful passions; disclaiming fees or rewards, he stood up amidst the crowd the champion of the Colonies and the prophet of their greatness." Of Samuel Adams I can but repeat the tribute given him by Mr. Chamberlain. Said he:—

Apathy might prevail elsewhere, but in Massachusetts it was not allowed to prevail. At one time there appeared to be danger, but never was an exigency in human affairs more clearly discerned, nor more resolutely met; never was opposition more thoroughly organized, nor led with more consummate skill. To this work Samuel Adams gave his time without stint, his whole heart and his admirable ability. His conviction of the justice of his cause was founded on a rock. His faith in its ultimate triumph was as the faith of the martyrs. He was the last of the Puritans with the faith of the first of the Puritans. He hated Kings, and most of all Popes and Bishops. The Crown and the Crozier were alike detested symbols of tyranny. The King was an offence far away, Hutchinson an offence near at hand. He gathered, united and led the patriotic party of his day. Into it he infused his own courage, zeal and constancy. He was the unrivalled politician of the Revolution. Without him it would never have occurred when it did or as it did. In this work Samuel Adams was the foremost and greatest man.

Members of the Bostonian Society, you have the custody of this grand old building. In these rooms have great men deliberated; from here have gone great thoughts of far-reaching importance. With all of its splendid traditions I say to you there are none of greater import to mankind than those which cluster about those grand patriots, James Otis and Samuel Adams, whose faces now adorn these walls. Let it be our duty to keep alive the principles for which they stood, that the rights of a free people to self-government may stand vindicated to the end of time.

THE MYTH OF MARY CHILTON.

At the meeting of the Bostonian Society, held in the Council Chamber, Old State House, on Tuesday, April 14, 1908, Mr. SAMUEL ARTHUR BENT read the following paper:—

A FEW years ago I was talking about some American myths with the late Judge Drew, a native of Plymouth, when he said: "You might have included the myth of Mary Chilton,—that she was the first passenger of the *Mayflower* to step upon Plymouth Rock," adding: "In fact, the landing of the Pilgrims, as generally understood, is itself a myth." What Judge Drew meant is this:—It is generally understood that the Pilgrims landed from the *Mayflower* upon Plymouth Rock on the 21st December, 1620, which day is now called Forefathers' Day; and this is a myth. Consequently, that Mary Chilton was the first person to step upon the mainland *from the Mayflower* on that day, or from a boat belonging to the *Mayflower*, then lying in Plymouth harbor, is also a myth, by which is meant an unfounded tradition.

From this casual conversation springs the attempt which I offer to separate the true from the false, in the account of the greatest event in our early history. Any discussion of the statement which I have called a myth is purely academic. Judge Baylies, in his "Historical Memoir of New Plymouth," dismisses it in a few words. "It is of no consequence," he remarks, "who first stepped upon our shore. It would be more interesting to know who first stepped upon the *Mayflower*;" but the questions, "When did the Pilgrims land? What is Forefathers' Day?" become important, now that the General Government and our Commonwealth are united in the erection of a monument at Provincetown to commemorate the arrival of the *Mayflower* in that harbor on the 11th Novem-

ber, Old Style, 1620, where she remained until she weighed anchor on the 16th December, or the 26th, New Style. This monument will be a silent refutation of much that is mythical in Pilgrim history. It will help us answer these questions: What is Forefathers' Day? Who landed on Forefathers' Day? What and when was the "Landing of the Pilgrims?" When did Mary Chilton land?

In answering the questions: What is Forefathers' Day? When did the Pilgrims land? — "Only two original authorities exist," says the Rev. Dr. Dexter, the editor of "Mourt's Relation," "which give testimony upon the matter, viz.: 'Bradford's History,' written in 1650, and 'Mourt's Relation,' written by Bradford and Winslow, taken to England by the returning *Mayflower*, and printed in London in 1621." The part of Mourt relating to the Landing was really written by Bradford, says Dexter, who continues: "Morton in his 'Memorial' (1669), and Prince in his 'Annals' (1736), made use of both; but even Prince omitted much, while no subsequent writer has so much as pretended to offer original testimony on the subject. Bradford is therefore the sole witness."

His History, written in 1650, was copied and confided to Rev. Mr. Prince of Boston; was stolen and carried to England, probably when the British raised the siege of Boston in 1776; was found in the palace of the Bishop of London; was copied and printed in the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1856, but was only brought to the knowledge of the people when the original was given to Massachusetts by the Bishop of London in 1897. Now the account of the Landing of the Pilgrims takes but little space in the History, and may be quoted entire, with the omission of a few sentences. The History says* in Chapter IX: —

After long beating at sea they fell with that land which is called Cape Cod. . . . After some deliberation . . . they tacked about and resolved to stand for the southward . . . to find some place about Hudson's

* In the quotations the spelling is modernized. The page references are to the edition published in 1898 under the direction of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

river for their habitation. But after they had sailed that course about half a day, they fell amongst dangerous shoals and roaring breakers, . . . and the wind shrinking upon them withall, they resolved to bear up again for the Cape . . . And the next day they got into the Cape-harbor, where they rode in safety. . . .

Being thus arrived in a good harbor [*i. e.* Provincetown] and brought safe to land, they fell upon their knees and blessed the God of heaven, who had brought them over the vast and furious ocean, and delivered them from all the perils and miseries thereof, again to set their feet on the firm and stable earth, their proper element.

“It was,” says Morton Dexter, in his “Story of the Pilgrims,” “of vital importance to find a suitable place of settlement *speedily*.” Their largest boat, the shallop, had been injured during the voyage, and could not be used until repaired. But on Wednesday, November 25, they sent out sixteen men by land, to learn what they could of the country and its inhabitants. They explored the country for perhaps a dozen miles, in what is now Truro. On December 7 they sent out a large party in the shallop and long-boat, under charge of the captain of the *Mayflower*. On Wednesday, December 16 (these dates are New Style), the third and last party set forth, composed, as Bradford says, “of ten of their principal men.” Their names are given in “Mourt’s Relation” — Standish, Carver, Bradford, Winslow, John and Edward Tilley, Howland, Warren, Hopkins and Doty, with two of the *Mayflower’s* seamen, three of the ship’s men, the master gunner, and two pilots, Clark and Coppin; in all, eighteen persons. It will be noticed that the name of John Alden is not included in the list, nor does that of any woman appear.

The first day they proceeded as far as Eastham. The next day they held on their course toward the modern Wellfleet, and there were sharply attacked by the Indians, in what is called the “First Encounter,” but escaped harm. The day following, Friday, December 18, they followed the coast, and sustained a hard battle with a gale of wind with snow and rain from the south-east, which broke both mast and rudder. They ran into Plymouth harbor in the evening, and anchored under

the shore of Clark's Island, so called because the pilot, Clark, was the first man to land upon it.* Here they remained all night, and the following day, which was the last day of the week, they repaired their boat, and prepared to keep the Sabbath. Mourt, in fact, says of the 20th December: "On the Sabbath Day we rested." On Monday, which was the 21st December, Bradford says (page 106):—

"They sounded the harbor and found it fit for shipping; and marched into the land and found divers cornfields and little running brooks, a place (as they supposed) fit for situation; at least, it was the best they could find, and the season and their

*The opinion of writers varies between a north-east and south-east direction of this storm. Goodwin adheres to the latter course, and Professor William Watson Goodwin, of Harvard University, who has an inherited right to speak on matters pertaining to Clark's Island, in remarks made when this paper was originally read, took the same side. At a stated meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, May 14, 1903, Professor Goodwin spoke at some length in regard to the course by which the *Mayflower's* shallop entered Plymouth harbor in the afternoon of Friday, December 8 (O. S.), 1620, and landed at Clark's Island. He said: "Two important points to determine are the state of the tide and the direction of the wind. Professor Pickering informs me from the Observatory that the new moon in December, 1620, fell on the 13th (O. S.). This would make the high tide at Plymouth on the 8th at about 6 P. M., which would make it easy for a boat to enter the harbor late in the afternoon. It is almost certain that the wind was south-east. Bradford (page 105) says that there was a storm *with snow and rain*, which increased as night approached. This is an almost sure sign of a winter south-easter, in which both snow and rain together are very common. This would never happen in a north-easter. But the decisive fact is told by Bradford (page 106): 'After midnight ye wind shifted to the north-west, and it frose hard.' It is the regular course of a south-easter, at all times of the year, to change in the night to the north-west with a great and sudden fall of temperature."

Professor Goodwin then discussed the question how the Pilgrims entered the harbor, and he is certain that they passed Manomet, after which their mast was broken in three pieces, and the sail lost, so that henceforth they relied wholly on their oars. They crossed the breakers on Saquish Cove, and were saved by the steersman, who bade them be of good cheer and row lustily, and in the end they got under the lee of a small island (Clark's), and remained there all night in safety, as Mourt says, although Professor Goodwin thinks that, finding that they were in no fit place to spend a stormy night, they had an easy passage before the south-east wind to the south end of Clark's Island, passing which they were under the lee of high land on the west shore of the island, in perfect shelter from the storm.

present necessity made them glad to accept of it. So they returned to their ship again with this news to the rest of their people, which did much to comfort their hearts."

"This," says Thacher in his History of Plymouth, "is to be considered as the first stepping on the Rock of the Pilgrims from the shallop belonging to the *Mayflower*; and this," he adds in italics, "*is the birthplace of our nation.*"

On the 25th December, New Style, the *Mayflower* weighed anchor to go the place they had discovered, and came within two leagues of it, but was fain to bear up again; but the 26th day the wind became fair, and they arrived safe in the harbor. "They anchored just inside the beach," says William T. Davis, "and afterwards," continues Bradford, "took better view of the place and resolved where to pitch their dwelling," and on the 5th January "began to erect the first house for common use to receive them and their goods."

In the next Book the author says (page 110) that

"After they had provided a place for their goods, or common store (which were long in unloading for want of boats, foulness of winter weather, and sickness of divers), and begun some small cottages for their habitation, as time would admit, they met and consulted of laws and orders, both for their civil and military government."

This is all that Bradford tells us of the arrival and landing of the Pilgrims. How disappointingly brief! But short as it is, had not his narrative been lost, it would have suppressed that "affluence of error" which Goodwin in his "Pilgrim Republic" says attends Pilgrim history.

Now, from the time of arriving in Plymouth harbor, the Pilgrims were constantly going to land, and back to the ship. There was no general landing, nor any such debarkation as could deprive the 21st December of its title of "Forefathers' Day." "Mourt's Relation" gives a daily record of the actions of the Pilgrims from their arrival in Plymouth harbor. Bradford is undoubtedly the historian. He is still telling their history, and the word "we" must still designate the men, or

men like them, who had accompanied him on the third exploring party, and had landed with him on the 21st December on Plymouth Rock.

Now we can abbreviate this narrative, and find that an exploring party left the *Mayflower* first on the 28th December (N. S.), and explored the coast. This they did the next day also, going as far as what is now Kingston, which for certain reasons they liked, but it was too far from the bay and too shut in by trees, behind which savages might lurk. The third day, December 30, after calling upon God for direction, the explorers visited again the two places already observed, and came to a conclusion by most voices, "to set on the mainland," says Bradford, "on the first place [*i. e.*, the place first visited] on the high ground, cleared and well watered," which was Plymouth. On account of storms, it was only on Monday, the 4th January (N. S.), when Bradford says they began their first house for common use, to receive them and their goods. After further storms they resumed work on the 7th January, and divided the company into nineteen families.

It was only on the 24th January that Bradford and Winslow speak of keeping the Sabbath on shore, because by that time the *greater part* had made a permanent landing, each family going on land when its house was finished, and it was only on the 8th and 9th February that the shallop and the long-boat brought their common goods to land. These and their private possessions have grown in number until many *Mayflowers* could not hold them, and the articles they did not bring with them have fetched better prices in later days than much that they did bring.

But not always. Thus, several years ago a respectable-looking man appeared in my office carrying a sweet thing in china, and he said to me: "I should like the Bostonian Society to buy this beautiful teapot, which was brought over in the *Mayflower* by Mr. Snow, and has been in the possession of the Snow family ever since." And I replied, more in sorrow than in anger: "Dear sir, let me tell you two things. First, there was no Mr. Snow on the *Mayflower*, and secondly, tea

was not used in England until long after the departure of the Pilgrims. Even in 1660 a pound of tea cost in London the equivalent of seven dollars of our money." By this time the respectable-looking man had gathered up his teapot and departed.

This simple anecdote shows how tradition grew around the men of those days and became myth. Nicholas Snow came in the *Anne*, in 1623. In 1627 he married Constance Hopkins of the *Mayflower*. In 1654 they removed to Eastham, and it was very natural that in process of time, after Mr. Snow's death, and when the Snows had become one of the prominent families of the Cape, in the absence of histories and passenger lists, he who had married a daughter of the *Mayflower* should himself be counted among her passengers, and that anything beyond the ordinary property of the Cape people should be thought to have been brought over in that vessel, even so fragile a thing as a teapot, no crack or nick marring its glazed surface.

Now, after the vote of the 30th December to settle at Plymouth, and after the erection of small houses and the establishment of the *Mayflower's* passengers in them, and the erection of their common house, built alike for convenience and defence, let us return to the first Landing. It matters not whether the exploring party on December 21 stepped upon a rock or upon solid ground. But the evidence in favor of the Rock is too strong to be now refuted. "This rock of the forefathers," says Goodwin, "in dim and prehistoric ages had been reft from its parent ledge by icy nature; it had been slowly borne for centuries over mountain and valley, until on that rockless strand it had patiently awaited the great day which should, though unconsciously, make it forever famous as the stepping-stone of New England civilization."

That the Rock, now guarded from destruction, was that upon which the men of the shallop stepped on Forefathers' Day, while the *Mayflower* and her passengers rested in the quiet waters of Provincetown, has never been seriously dis-

puted. The fact was transmitted from father to son, especially in the case of Elder Faunce. His father, John Faunce, came in the *Anne* in 1623, and married the daughter of George Morton. His son, Thomas, was the last Ruling Elder of Plymouth. He was town clerk from 1685 to 1723. He was ten years of age when Bradford died, twenty-five when Howland, the last survivor of the shallop's party, passed away, and thirty-nine when John Alden closed his life. From them he learned the story of the Landing, "and to him the Rock," says Thacher, "was a sacred thing. About the year 1741 it was represented to him that a wharf was to be built over the Rock, of which the community then knew scarcely anything." That is, the Rock had ceased to be the subject of traditional talk. "This impressed his mind with deep concern, and excited a strong desire to take a last farewell of the cherished object."

Thacher says that Elder Faunce, by tradition, was in the habit, on each anniversary of the shallop's landing, of placing his children and grandchildren on the Rock, and of conversing with them respecting their ancestors. On the occasion now spoken of he was ninety-five years old, and lived three miles from the spot, in what is now called Chiltonville. "The venerable man," says Thacher, "was conveyed in a chair from his carriage to the shore, where, having pointed out the Rock, directly under the bank of Cole's Hill, which the Fathers had assured him was that which had received the footsteps of the Pilgrims on their first arrival in the shallop on the 21st December, he bedewed it with his tears, and in the presence of a large concourse of people, bade it an everlasting adieu."

When, in 1769, the Plymouth townsmen began to celebrate the anniversary of the Landing, there were not a few of Elder Faunce's audience still living, to vouch for his identification of the Rock and his description of the Landing. Among them was Deacon Ephraim Spooner, who at the age of six years* was present at Elder Faunce's last appearance. Through life

* Dr. Thacher says fifteen. But as Deacon Spooner died in 1817, aged eighty-two years, he was six years old in 1741.

he carried a vivid recollection of the scene, and described it to persons living in 1880. Dying in 1817, these two lives connected the Pilgrim Fathers with men who were still living towards the close of the last century. My friend, Mr. Morton Dexter, in his "Story of the Pilgrims," remarks that the statement of Elder Faunce is the only evidence in favor of the identity of Plymouth Rock, or of its connection with the Pilgrims; but, brought to our own times by unimpeachable evidence, it seems to be sufficient.*

The designation of "Forefathers' Day" as the landing of the men from the shallop on the 21st December, 1620, puzzled writers of the last century, who, like Dr. Palfrey, could not reconcile myth with history; for Palfrey says that "if the landing on the Rock should be associated only with the event of December 21, it would be disconnected from the debarkation of the larger part of the company, including all the women and children, and in representations of it, the *Mayflower* at anchor in the harbor would have to be omitted, since at the time of the first landing, she was still at the end of the Cape." But even if he omits a general landing from the *Mayflower*, he adheres to December 21 as the first landing, "because," he says, "*such is the record of that event.*"

But Goodwin, who wrote many years after Palfrey, and who had studied the subject at close range, has no misgiving as to the date of the Landing. John Alden Goodwin, once a rep-

* Goodwin (page 93, note) mentions a curious piece of evidence as to the opinion, on this point, of Plymouth in the Provincial era, viz.: that a map of Plymouth harbor, made by a King's deputy surveyor in 1774, and given to Edward Winslow, Jr., contains two notes made evidently by Winslow or his family; on one of them is written at Clark's Island: "On this island the pious Settlers of this ancient town first landed Dec. 8, O. S., 1620, and here kept their first Christian Sabbath." The site of Plymouth Rock is marked with a "1," and near by is this note: "No. 1.—The place where the settlers above mentioned first landed upon the main, Dec. 22, N. S., 1620, upon a large rock," etc. Many of Winslow's associates, says Goodwin, must have been present when Elder Faunce formally identified the Rock, and the minute made by Winslow, or at least transmitted by him, must be received, until impeached, as the declaration of Elder Faunce. This map is preserved in Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth.

representative to the General Court from Lowell, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, was a descendant of several of the Pilgrims, and has in his "Pilgrim Republic," availed himself of all existing sources of information. He talked with, among others, Dr. James Thacher, the Historian of Plymouth, when the latter was eighty-nine years old. Dr. Thacher knew Father Cobb, as he was called, who died in Kingston in 1801, aged 107 years, 8 months. Cobb knew Peregrine White, and was born while John Cooke and Mary Allerton Cushman, children of the *Mayflower*, were still living. The pages of Goodwin's book are thus connected by the overlapping lives of but two persons, Thacher and Cobb, with the last surviving Pilgrims.*

Now Goodwin says that the Monday after the Sabbath on Clark's Island, December 21, 1620, was the birthday of New England, for then was the *technical* landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. "The *technical* landing,"—no other writer has used that word, and it can mean but one thing: that for purposes of celebration and of historical representation, the day of the landing from the shallop was the first day of the Pilgrims, and the only day which could be distinguished from any other as that of the Landing. This is shown by the adoption of the twenty-first by the organizers of the first club or society formed to celebrate in Plymouth this great event. Dr. Thacher was a young man when the Club was formed in 1769. He lived to be ninety years old, dying in 1844. He had been an army surgeon in the Revolution; was the first custodian of Pilgrim Hall, serving from 1820 until his death, and continuing active and zealous to his last year. "It was something," says Goodwin, "to listen to the sprightly veteran who had

* A recent English writer (Johnson's Folk-Memory: Oxford, 1908, pp. 11, 12) says of tradition: "The memory of an individual person frequently bridges over no inconsiderable period of time. By linking the recollections of two or three such persons we can get a lineal oral tradition which is of great value as an adjunct to written history. Testimony of this kind has been employed with much effect, in dealing with historical questions. Professor Saintsbury once made a telling use of overlapping recollections to prove the genuineness of the Shakespearian authorship."

known so many of Elder Faunce's audience when he bade adieu to Forefathers' Rock."

"When therefore the Old Colony Club was formed in 1769, to celebrate [says Thacher] the anniversary of the arrival of our forefathers, and which was the principal object of its foundation, *no other day was thought of* for the celebration but the 22d (New Style), as they then considered Forefathers' Day to be. On that day they met at the hall, and from thence proceeded to the house of Mr. Howland, inholder, which was erected on the spot where the first licensed house in the Old Colony formerly stood. At half after two a decent repast was served up, which consisted of the following dishes: 1st, a large baked Indian whortleberry pudding; 2d, a dish of succotash, corn and beans boiled together; 3d, a dish of clams; 4th, a dish of oysters and a dish of codfish; 5th, a haunch of venison, roasted by the first jack brought to the Colony; 6th, a dish of sea-fowl; 7th, a dish of frost-fish and eels; 8th, an apple pie; 9th, a course of cranberry tarts and cheese made in the Old Colony. The articles were dressed in the plainest manner, all appearance of luxury and extravagance being avoided, in imitation of our ancestors, whose memory we shall ever respect. Upon the appearance of the procession in front of the hall, a number of descendants of the first settlers in the Old Colony drew up in regular file, and discharged a volley of small arms, succeeded by three cheers, which were returned by the Club, and the gentlemen generously treated."

I might add that the original number of the Club was seven charter members and five elected; that it was formed, says Thacher, "for pleasure and edification, free from the disadvantages of mixing with the company at the taverns of the town"; that Edward Winslow, Jr., was the first orator, and that the Club was dissolved when the distinction of Whig and Tory in the Revolution divided its members.

When the Club was revived in 1820, taking the title which it now bears of the "Pilgrim Society," its first orator was Daniel Webster. In the dawn of his fame as orator and legis-

lator, he drew to Plymouth the largest audience which had ever assembled to do honor to the Pilgrims. He had practically nothing in the way of authentic history to draw from. Bradford was an unknown book. Mourt was not edited until 1841, and not published *verbatim* with Dexter's annotations until 1865. Davis edited Morton's Memorial in 1826. Baylies' New Plymouth appeared in 1831, and Thacher's History in 1832. Until within fifty years there was great confusion in respect of the number and names of the passengers of the *Mayflower*.* It was only by the publication of Bradford's History in 1856, that this confusion was cleared up. In a list of the first allotment of land, printed as late as 1792, Mary Chilton's name was given as "Marie Hilton."

But to return to Webster. When he speaks of the company which landed at Plymouth on the 21st December, 1620, he attributes to the company what was true only of the shallop's party, and while it may stand for a general statement, when you assert that any particular person landed on that day, you must show that he really came to Plymouth in the shallop and was not at Provincetown.

I have consulted the statements made concerning the Landing by writers for the young, and other historians. They vary from complete misstatement to correct expression of fact. Edward Eggleston, in his "History for the use of Schools," says that the Pilgrims — meaning the entire company — "landed in Plymouth on the 11th Dec., as the days were then counted." John Fiske, in his "History of the United States," asserts that after spending some time in exploring the coast, they (*i. e.*, the Pilgrims) "landed at length on the 21st Dec., on the spot marked on Smith's map as Plymouth." How can the truth be taught against such assertions, while school children sing "The breaking waves dashed high," on a coast which Mrs. Hemans says was "stern and rock-bound," and for which,

* Thus, Samuel Davis said in 1815, that James Chilton's daughter, Susannah, came with him in the *Mayflower*, and married Mr. Latham. But Susannah came in 1650, and Robert Latham married Susannah Winslow, Mary Chilton's daughter.

when her geography was shown to be incorrect, she shed un-availing tears?*" On the other hand, Scudder speaks of the Landing of the shallop's party, and says that the 22d December is observed, although the *Mayflower* did not arrive until five days later. But the clearest statement is that of Professor Channing, in his "History of the United States" (I: 320, note iii).

"It is difficult [he says] to treat a subject like the Landing of the Pilgrims historically, because the matter is one of sentiment rather than of fact. It is to be hoped that Plymouth Rock may long continue to form the theme of annual after-dinner discourses and of more formidable set orations. From the historian's workshop, however, the outlook is necessarily somewhat different. He sees that there never was a 'landing' on Plymouth Rock or elsewhere, as described in oration, or shown in painting or engraving. Some of the Pilgrims first went on shore on the mainland inside of Plymouth harbor on December 11-21, 1620, having three days previously entered the harbor, and having for two days been encamped on Clark's Island. The *Mayflower* was then at anchor at the end of Cape Cod, and did not reach Plymouth harbor until December 16-26. During the winter she served as refuge and hospital, and it was not until the end of March, 1621, that the last of her passengers left her for the shore."

But Bancroft had already said that "on Monday, Dec. 11th or 21st, on the very day of the winter solstice, the exploring party of the Forefathers landed at Plymouth. A grateful posterity has marked the Rock on which they first trod."

Morton Dexter, in his "Story of the Pilgrims," in speaking of the landing of the shallop's men, says: "On Monday, Dec. 21, now called Forefathers' Day *in memory of that event*, they set foot on the main shore."† The Rev. Dr. F. A. Noble, in

*The late Moncure D. Conway, in his "Autobiography" (i: 161), says that when Dr. Channing told Mrs. Hemans that the coast of Plymouth was without any rocks, "she burst into tears."

† Of Mr. Dexter's book, Channing says that "it was written for young people, but is the best account of the settlement of Plymouth yet printed."

the latest work on "The Pilgrims" (1907, page 217), says that "it is the landing on this rock by the exploring party, on Dec. 21, 1620, which is now celebrated as Forefathers' Day."

The editor of the "Nation" having, in 1882, made the strange statement that Forefathers' Day celebrates the Landing of the Colonists from the *Mayflower* on December 22, *Old Style*, instead of *New Style*, the Rev. Dr. Dexter, editor of "Mourt's Relation," and one of the most competent authorities on Pilgrim history, denied the assertion, quoting Bradford's statement that on the 21st or 22d, O. S., "it stormed so that we could not get a-land, nor they come to us aboard,"—alluding to a party which had remained on shore after exploring the country as far as Kingston. "But further," says Dexter, "some of us deny that there was any 'Landing'—in the sense here put upon the word—from the *Mayflower* in the harbor of Plymouth." The doctor held himself ready to prove that what actually took place was this, viz.: Parties went from ship on land to explore and to labor, after the first two days in Plymouth harbor,"—a portion passing the nights upon the shore; substantially this continued for *at least a month*; in all probability no female from the ship during all that time setting foot upon the shore; and it was not until Wednesday, the 31st March, that "the carpenter, who had been so long sick of the scurvy," was able to fit up the shallop "to fetch all from aboard, and the ship was cleared, the whole company transferred, and the colonizing made complete."

Dr. Dexter then asserts that what the founders of the Club intended to celebrate in 1769 was the landing from the shallop, and not any imagined later landing from the ship. He quoted Judge Davis, the editor of Morton's "Memorial," who says, speaking of the shallop's landing: "The 22d Dec., N. S., corresponding to the 11th, O. S., has long been observed at Plymouth, and occasionally in Boston, in commemoration of the Landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. It has received universally the familiar appellation of Forefathers' Day." (1826,

page 48.) The late Charles Deane, of Cambridge, a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, who also answered the "Nation," says that Judge Davis was the antiquary of the Colony, and that what he did not know about the antiquities of Plymouth was not worth knowing. Mr. Deane adds: "There was no Landing there on the 22d, N. S. or O. S., of which there is any record," and he asks, using the very words employed by Judge Drew many years later: "Why should we introduce an element of *myth* into Plymouth history, when the facts are so clear?" Dr. Abiel Holmes, editor of the "American Annals," said in his anniversary discourse in 1806: "The day following, Monday, 11th, O. S., they sounded the harbor before them, and came on shore. The feet of the Pilgrims then first stepped upon the Rock which your filial piety has sacredly preserved, and which will be at once a memorial of the event and a monument to their honor, to the latest generation."

The Pilgrim Society summed up the whole matter by voting in 1852 that "the happy Monday on which our Forefathers came for the first time, on shore at Plymouth from the shallop is the very day that all of us desire to honor as the birthday of American freedom and true civilization in New England." Such writing as this distinguishes history from myth. Had the original works of Bradford and Winslow been in the hands of the public when printed, such false conclusions from them as I have quoted never would have been made, because there would have been no doubt that the "Landing" meant the shallop's landing, and Mary Chilton would now be but a name, like Constance Hopkins, or Mary Allerton. Alas for Bradford and his book!

But the name of Mary Chilton brings me to the subject of my essay. I began by asserting that the greater myth, that of an erroneous theory of the Landing of the Pilgrims, as being the act of the 21st December by the entire ship's company, included the less, that of the act of any particular member of that company. Then I have taken the time to show what the

“Landing” of the Pilgrims really was; that it was the landing of a party of ten Pilgrims from the *Mayflower’s* shallop on Plymouth Rock on the 21st December, now universally called “Forefather’s Day,” the *Mayflower* being then at Provincetown; that no other landing look place, except the final going on shore of families when their habitations were ready for them; that when the time came to celebrate so great an event in the history of the Colony, the 22d or 21st, being the first act of landing, was naturally selected; that finally, neither John Alden nor Mary Chilton, nor any other Pilgrim, whose name is not included in the shallop’s list, had whatever distinction there may be in first stepping upon the soil of the new-found Colony. Here I might stop, but I have two other objects to accomplish: — To show what writers better informed than I can be have thought upon this subject, and to trace the history of the heroine of my paper to the close of her simple but useful life.

But first, let me speak of the part which art has played in the myths of the Pilgrims. I want to take one or two examples of the artistic use of myth, and I select on account of the important place given to it, the frontispiece of the first volume of the “Register” of the New England Historic Genealogical Society.* The inscription underneath this elaborate representation calls it “The Landing of the Pilgrims, Dec. 11, 1620.” At the outset, the Pilgrims are evidently a party of men, some thirty or more, landing from a row boat capable of holding ten. So far as their sex is concerned, the artist is correct. I ought to introduce him. He is the late George L. Brown, of Malden, whose pictures of Italy, with dreamy atmosphere and ruined temples made him sometimes called “the American Turner.” But to return. The first comers of this party are busily engaged in lighting a fire on the high ground before us. Although no mention of a fire is made by Bradford, there is every reason why a fire would have been acceptable; and we will overlook the fire, and notice the remarkable garb of the

* It is also the frontispiece of Morton’s Memorial, ed. 1855.

fire-makers. The leader, in plain clothes, wears a cocked hat, and his companions sport cut-away coats, which, being a century or two in advance of the times, were certainly not made by any Dutch or English tailors of that time.

Behind a tree is stretched, almost at full length, an Indian in complete feather. He is gazing intently at the Pilgrims at a distance of, say, two feet, while they, although rushing about to collect firewood, are entirely oblivious of him. This, I suppose, is an artistic license to which the lay mind is powerless to object. But I am obliged to eliminate the Indian, and, in the interest of truth, remove him forcibly from the scene. From the time of the "First Encounter" on the Cape until the arrival of Samoset in the following February, the Pilgrims saw no Indians, except one or two at a distance. So we will take up the Indian as gently as may be, and drop him over the bluff into the water below.

Now let us pass on to the landscape. We have snow on the ground, and the boughs of the evergreen trees are laden with it. But hold, good Mr. Brown, of Venetian sunsets after Turner. There was no snow on the ground of Plymouth on the 21st December, 1620. When the exploring party stepped upon the mainland, they found strawberry plants, with sorrel, water-cresses, wild leeks, onions, flax and hemp, with good beds of sand, gravel, and also fine pottery clay. "The enumeration of herbs and soils by the explorers," says Goodwin, "shows that the ground was bare, and probably not even frozen." Mourt makes no mention of snow at Plymouth village that entire winter, which was, comparatively, a mild one. Had it been otherwise, not one of the company would have survived it. But this year the ground was not even frozen, and we will sweep Mr. Brown's snow into the water where we deposited his Indian. But snow falls seldom in any quantity on the Plymouth shore. Even today, there are many families who drive their carriage, but own no sleigh.

But what is the vessel lying in the middle distance, or just inside the beach, standing up against the glacial moraine called Mamomet? Evidently not the small shallop, of a dozen tons'

burden, which brought the Pilgrims to the shore on the real Forefathers' Day. Look again. See the high standing hull, the tall masts, the square-yards, the lofty stern. Mr. Brown, you have done something no artist from Apelles to Whistler has ever attempted. Your first name should have been Archimedes. You have weighed the *Mayflower's* anchor, and have lifted her bodily, with all on board, from Provincetown to Plymouth on the 11th or 21st December, 1620! Sir Thomas Lipton could not lift the Cup as deftly as you have lifted the *Mayflower* into Plymouth harbor, where she rides as proudly as Nelson's *Victory*. Lift her out again, Mr. Archimedes, even if it spoils the symmetry of your composition. We must be cruel to you, and eliminate the *Mayflower*, as we have already removed the Indian and the snow. What have you left, except the Pilgrims, who are in a sore pickle? You have put them on shore in a small boat, capable of holding but a third of them at a time. How are you to get them back to Provincetown? It is a dilemma from which I can extricate neither you nor them.

I shall not waste time on other paintings. You know now their universal error, — the error which perpetuates the myth of the Landing. In practically all of them the *Mayflower* has arrived and is anchored in Plymouth harbor on the 21st December. Other mistakes are simply matters of detail. Go to the State House and see the latest absurdity. Angels appear in the sky over the Pilgrims who are offering their thanksgiving on the deck of the *Mayflower*, as she lies up against the Rock. From the angelic mouths issue scrolls appropriately inscribed, such as you see in "Punch." Perhaps the artist was thinking of Pope Gregory's pun, *non Angli, sed Angeli*, freely translated: "not (only) Angles, but Angels"!

Now, I set out by asserting that the greater myth, that of the Landing, includes the less, — that of Mary Chilton's leap; because if Mary was not in the shallop on Forefathers' Day, she could not have been the first to land. It is for that reason that careful writers like Morton Dexter, in his "Story of the Pilgrims," and Goodwin, the most comprehensive of all of

them, and William T. Davis, until his recent death the greatest contemporary authority on Pilgrim history, omit any allusion to this fanciful but unfounded tradition. Others, indeed, mention it, but as tradition unsupported by authority.

Savage, in his "Genealogical Dictionary," derides the claims of John Alden, because he was not of the shallop's party, and the same reason would bar Mary Chilton. He says again that the honor has been assigned to both claimants "when we know that it is not due to either." And again, he called it "a ridiculous tradition that she was the first of English parentage that leapt on Plymouth Rock, but the worthless glory is equally well or ill claimed for John Alden, for neither of them is entitled to that merit." My classmate, Professor F. B. Dexter, of Yale College, in a note to his chapter in Winsor's Narrative and Critical History of America, on "The Pilgrim Church and Plymouth Colony," says that "tradition divides the honor of being the first to step on Plymouth Rock between John Alden and Mary Chilton, but the date of their landing must have been subsequent to Dec. 21," which of course destroys the myth.

These statements of antiquarians might be multiplied. They are sufficient, however, to dispose of the myth, and will lead to the question: What is the *real* tradition of Mary Chilton? The answer to this question, besides clearing away whatever grounds may have been thought to exist to justify the myth of which Judge Drew spoke, will also disclose a curious literary incident.

The first printed mention of Mary occurs in an article entitled "Plymouth Notes," which was printed anonymously in the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society (series 2, vol. iii, 174), in 1815.* The author said: "There is a tradition as to the person who first leaped upon the Rock, *when the families came on shore*, Dec. 11, 1620. (The italics

* That this is the earliest printed statement of Mary Chilton's tradition is stated on the authority of Mr. Arthur Lord, President of the Pilgrim Society, who has given much study to this incident of Plymouth romance.

are mine.) It is said to have been a young woman, Mary Chilton." The fact that the author misstated the date is of little importance. We know now that the *Mayflower* was at Provincetown on that day. He goes on to say: "It was a probable circumstance from the natural impatience in a young person, or any one, after a long confinement on ship-board, to reach the land and to escape from the crowded boat. This information comes to us from a source so correct, as induces us to admit it." The author then proceeds to "generalize" the anecdote, as he calls it, or to give it an anonymous character, for he says that the first generation doubtless knew who came on shore *in the first boats*; the second generation related it with less identity, the third and fourth with still less; like the stone thrown into the calm lake, the circles well defined at first become fainter as they recede. He adds: "For the purposes of the arts, however, a female figure, typical of faith, hope and charity, is well adapted."

Dr. Thacher is the next writer who touches upon the tradition. In the *first* edition of his History of Plymouth, (1832), p. 31, he says that "Common tradition renders the point doubtful, whether Mary Chilton, or John Alden, have the best claim to the honor of being the first who leaped upon the rock, and gained possession of New England ground." He mentions the fact that the name of neither claimant is included in the list of the shallop's party, "and it is not supposable that a lady would subject herself to such hazard and inconvenience; besides such an exploit in a female must have been considered as deserving particular record at the time. The tradition *must have reference to the boats* which landed with the families after the *Mayflower* arrived in Plymouth harbor. The point of precedence must, however, remain undecided, since the closest investigation discloses no authority for the tradition, nor a shadow of evidence in favor of any individual as being the first who landed." He then places in a foot-note the quotation above given, with the exception of its most important sentence, which I have put in italics at the bottom of page 68, "when the families came on

shore." He attributed the entire quotation to its undoubted author, his contemporary and friend, Mr. Samuel Davis, an honorary A. M. of Harvard College, a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and brother of Judge Davis, previously mentioned.* But when he came to prepare his *second* edition in 1835, Dr. Thacher omitted what he had said in the first edition, together with Mr. Davis's note, and another by Judge Davis, of a humorous but inconclusive character. Now he says: "Historical records are entirely silent as respects the person who was the first to land upon our shore and gain possession of New England ground. The following traditional anecdote has ever been regarded as correct among the Chilton descendants: The *Mayflower* having arrived in the harbor from Cape Cod, Mary Chilton entered the first landing boat, and, looking forward, exclaimed: 'I will be the first to step on that rock.' Accordingly, when the boat approached, Mary Chilton was permitted to be the first from that boat who appeared on that rock, and thus her claim was established."

From this quotation we must infer that the earliest tradition of Mary Chilton, of which we have any knowledge, was not that she was the first Pilgrim to step on shore on the 21st of December, but that she was the first to land after the arrival of the *Mayflower*, December 26. Inasmuch, therefore, as the tradition was first put into print by a man who was born in 1765, and as the second and only subsequent mention of it occurs in Thacher's second edition as late as 1835, and as both of these statements refer to an act performed after the arrival of the *Mayflower* at Plymouth, we are compelled to believe that the mythical statement that Mary Chilton was the

* Dr. Thacher has the following obituary notice of Mr. Davis on page 274 of his History:—

"Mr. Davis was truly an antiquarian, and few men within our social circle possessed a greater fund of correct information relative to the character and circumstances of our primitive Fathers. There was an accuracy and precision in the habit of his mind that made all his minute and curious information perfectly to be relied on." He wrote the hymn for the celebration of the 22d December, 1799, quoted on page 373 of Thacher's "Plymouth."

first person to land on a day when we know that she was at Provincetown is a recent confusion of dates, and unworthy of serious consideration.*

That so many persons of the present day believe in the myth rather than in the tradition handed down from the beginning of the last century may be owing in part to the fact that the second edition has never had the circulation which the first edition enjoyed, and for a reason not generally known.

After the second edition of Thacher's "Plymouth" was printed, in 1835, but before it was placed on sale, it was destroyed by fire, with the exception of a single copy. This copy came into the possession of the late Dr. N. B. Shurtleff, and contains his autograph on the inside of the front cover. It then passed to the late John Ward Dean, who wrote under Dr. Shurtleff's name the following words: "This is the only copy of this edition extant, the remaining copies having been burnt immediately before publication." From this surviving copy, now owned by the New England Historic Genealogical Society, another edition was printed, also called the second edition. It has a few points of difference from the copy from which it was printed.

"It is a pretty story, Mary Chilton's myth," said a lady to me; "why disturb it?" It *is* pretty; so is the "Courtship

*The late Dr. Shurtleff, a descendant of Mary Chilton, does not claim precedence for her over all the other passengers of the *Mayflower*, for on page 189 of his "History of Boston" he says that "she was the first *woman* who in her girlish sport leapt on shore at *Cape Cod* from the renowned *Mayflower* of ever-blessed memory;" and on page 390 he says that "she has the reputation of being the first *woman* who stepped on the New England soil from the ever-memorable vessel the *Mayflower*, which so joyfully landed its freight of pilgrims upon Forefathers' Rock at Plymouth on the 21st December of the same never-to-be-forgotten year." [1620.] As the *Mayflower* was at Provincetown on that day, Dr. Shurtleff's heroine was where Sir Boyle Roche despaired of being, — "like a bird, in two places at once." To be at Provincetown and Plymouth on the same day, Mary Chilton must have taken a leap from one to the other, to which nothing can be compared which is told of Atalanta, or "burning Sappho," or "swift Camilla," or Bertha von Hillern, or any other female runner or leaper of ancient or modern times. In comparison with this, the legend of Mary's inverted foot-prints, told on page 72, is a mere common-place.

of Myles Standish ;” so are all the myths of the Pilgrims. But the medal has a reverse side. Her name was not used by fireside gossips merely to make a pretty story. Once bring a name into the orbit of tradition, and you never know where it will stop. I will tell the sequence in the words of Goodwin, who has made every square inch of Plymouth his own domain, every word of whom is an echo of the Fathers. He says :— “The only other storied boulder besides Plymouth Rock is the Clark’s Island Pulpit Rock, on which have been engraved the words of Mourt, ‘On the Sabbath Day we rested.’ There is, however, on the south-easterly shore of the same isle a small boulder which bears strange-looking, oval, black marks of traditionally diabolic origin. These impressions we have heard delicately alluded to as the ‘old *woman’s* footprints,’ thereby avoiding the faintest suspicion of profanity. They are very frequently called ‘Mary Chilton’s footprints.’” It seems hard, does it not, to lose the credit of the first step, but gain identity with the Evil One ? *

But it is only fair to say that our heroine had her compensations. Like a few other persons on the *Mayflower*,—I recall Allerton, Brewster, Bradford, Billington, Carver,—she has her name on the map of the Commonwealth, the plebeian Eel River settlement, a manufacturing hamlet in the suburbs of Plymouth, having been re-named “Chiltonville.” So it is left to our prosaic age to do her justice.

* Professor Goodwin has humorously assured me that these footprints do not point inwards, as of a person stepping on shore from a boat, but outwards ! He also gave me an amusing illustration of a manufactured tradition. It seems that a Plymouth boy, who afterward became distinguished in many ways, was in the habit of taking out tourist parties in his sail-boat. Noticing the avidity and credulity with which they listened to the “myths” told them of the early Fathers, he resolved to invent a story of his own. Having taken a party to Clark’s Island, he stopped in front of a huge boulder and said : “Ladies and gentlemen, on the top of this rock Elder Brewster preached a sermon to the Pilgrims on the Sabbath of December 20, 1620, the day before they discovered Plymouth Rock.” It was not long before the boulder was called “Pulpit Rock,” in memory of a sermon which was never preached. It would be impossible, at this day, to separate the Rock from its tradition, although the inscription placed upon it merely quotes Mourt’s statement, “On the Sabbath Day we rested.”

Let us now trace the history of Mary Chilton subsequent to the Landing. No writer upon Pilgrim history has attempted to identify James Chilton, her father, nor to define his state or condition previous to his emigration. The following facts, however, drawn from various sources, may justify an hypothesis which I venture to submit.*

James Chilton, tailor, was admitted freeman of the city of Canterbury, England, in 1583.

Isabel (Isabella) Chilton, daughter of James Chilton, was christened in St. Paul's, Canterbury, Jan. 15, 1586-7. John, a son, was christened Sept. 3, 1587.

Isabella Chilton, "from Canterbury," was married July 21, 1615, in Leyden, Holland, to Roger Chandler, a weaver, from Colchester, England. He was living, with wife and two children, in Zerenhuysen, in 1621.

Roger Chandler and family were in Duxbury, Plymouth Colony, where he was taxed in 1632. He was a freeman in 1637, and died before 1665, when mention is made in the Colonial Records of his "third daughter," who was in the service of Kenelm Winslow, a younger brother of Edward and John Winslow, before May 5, 1646.

Accordingly, if Mary and Isabella Chilton were sisters, it would be very natural that Mary's niece, of Duxbury, should be employed in the service of Mary's brother-in-law, Kenelm Winslow, described by Goodwin (page 246) as a carpenter in Marshfield.

Although the name of Roger Chandler does not occur in the list of Leyden emigrants in 1629, he may have sailed from that port, for Governor Bradford, in his Letter-Book, says: "These persons were in all thirty-five, which came at this time unto us from Leyden, whose charge and their transportation hither came to a great deal of money."

* Roll of the Freemen of Canterbury, 315; Registry Book of Christenings, Marriages and Burials in the Parish of St. Paul's, Canterbury, 1562-1880, 6; Dexter's "The England and Holland of the Pilgrims," 608, 610; "Pioneers of America," 93; Winsor's "History of Duxbury," 244; Bradford's Letter-Book, Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc., 1794, Vol. III, p. 66.

The Chiltons were very likely of French origin. Thus, Isaac Chilton, a looking-glass maker, described as "of France," in Dexter's chapter, "The Pilgrim Company in Leyden," in "England and Holland of the Pilgrims," was betrothed to widow Susan Bailey, whose parents were named Jean and Cath. de la Cruse. Isabella Chilton Chandler was a witness to the marriage of Henry Collet in 1617. Another witness was John Crackstone, who was a passenger on the *Mayflower*. The Chiltons of Canterbury may have been descendants of French Protestant refugees, to whose use for divine service the crypt of Canterbury Cathedral was assigned by Queen Elizabeth, which their descendants still occupy.

Now, although there is no historical connection between James Chilton of the *Mayflower* and James Chilton of Canterbury, yet as Isabella Chilton, daughter of James of Canterbury, emigrated to America with her family about 1629, and as Susannah, admittedly a daughter of the first James, was in Plymouth about 1650, we are justified in believing, unless evidence to the contrary shall be produced, that James the Pilgrim was the Protestant James of Canterbury, and joined the *Mayflower* at Southampton, even if he had not previously lived in Holland.

James Chilton, the Pilgrim, signed the Compact at Provincetown, and died on December 17, the fourth person and first head of a family to be buried in the sands of the Cape. "It may readily be imagined," says Goodwin, "that his burial must have been an especially affecting scene, following so close upon the tragic death by drowning of the wife of Governor Bradford." He was carried from the ship to the sands on the 19th December. But this is not all. Mrs. Chilton sickened and was taken on shore at Plymouth. She survived the landing but a short time, "dying in the first infection," says Bradford, and leaving her daughter to the care of Heaven.

I have thought, while turning over the pages which tell the romance of Plymouth and her first settlers, that the orphaned Mary Chilton found a home in the family of Edward Winslow. It is true that he adopted Ellen More, whose brother died at

Provincetown. But Ellen herself died early in 1621, about the time when Mrs. Chilton passed away. So he naturally could have taken to his house the "orphan Pilgrim" of the *Mayflower*, as Mary is somewhere called. When the allotment of land was made in 1623, sixty-nine acres were granted to the passengers of the *Mayflower*; and of nineteen of these, Winslow had four, Alden two, Mary Chilton one, lying together between Court Street and the harbor, as now designated. This was repeated in 1624, but Mary's name was omitted, as was John Alden's, who was married in 1623. As a matter of fact, Mary Chilton was married October 12, 1624.* In the allotment of cattle made in 1627, being the last list of the "first comers," Mary's name was printed "Mary Chilton Winslow" for the first time. Accordingly, as she was married four years after the Landing, she could not, in 1620, have been the child clad in a jacket and little red petticoat, to whom, in pictorial representations of the Landing, the name of Mary Chilton sometimes has been given,—a garb which might have adorned Elizabeth Tilley, aged fourteen; Remember Allerton, thirteen or more; Constance Hopkins, the same; Mary Allerton (the last surviving Pilgrim), eleven.

Now when John Winslow, from Droitwich, England, came in 1621, at the age of twenty-four, he found Mary Chilton, as I have surmised, domiciled in his brother Edward's house, and three years afterwards he married her, and from them are descended many of the Winslow name, and others not so named, like John Singleton Copley, and his son, Lord Lyndhurst.

Mary Winslow has now a home of her own. Her husband is a busy man, not with the literary and statesmanlike qualities of his brother, but shrewd, enterprising and active in town affairs. He held many local offices, and was a Representative for three years. The records make frequent mention of his name, and when Bradford added an appendix to his History after 1650, he said that Mary Winslow has nine children and one grandchild, — six sons and three daughters.

* "Magazine of History," IV, 1906.

Having established his sons in business at home, John and Mary find Plymouth too contracted, and, like many men and women of the present day, they yearn for a wider field of action, and are attracted by the metropolis of the Bay. Alone of the *Mayflower's* passengers, so far as I know, Mary with her husband and daughters removed to Boston in 1655. Here John Winslow becomes a prosperous merchant and shipowner. He buys a tract of land in 1671, bounded on the North by the creek that flowed from the town spring, and on the South by the Lane called Spring Lane, being one of three lots extending from the marsh up to the present Devonshire Street, bought many years before by Governor Winthrop and two others. This house stood next to that of Madame Norton, the widow of the pastor of the Old South Church, with which the Winslows connected themselves by a letter from the Church in Plymouth. Winslow became a freeman in 1672, and died in 1674. His will was dated March 10, 1673, by which he gave his house and grounds to his wife for her life, remainder to his oldest son in fee. After his wife's death the residue of his estate was to be divided among his seven surviving children. His wife also had his household goods and £400 in money. This estate, according to Shurtleff, covered now by the Minot building, remained in his family for more than one hundred years.

In the home of her widowhood, what a past Mary Winslow looked back upon! She survived her husband five years. We can imagine that during this time, as so often before, in the placid evenings of her serene old age, while she sat before the wide fireplace, knitting stockings for the big boys down in Plymouth, or socks for their babies, unutterable thoughts filled her mind. But sometimes she gave them voice, and what a story she told to her rapt listeners' ears, — of the voyage over the pathless sea; of her father dead at Provincetown; of the Landing whose joy was so soon turned to mourning; of the sons, whom though living, she would never see again.

Her will was dated July 31, 1676, and she died in the Spring of 1679. She signed her will with her mark, like the women

of that and a much later period. She left to different members of her family not only her personal effects, but several articles of silver: to her daughter, Sarah Middlecott, her beer bowl; to each of this daughter's children a cup "with an handle." Her great tankard went to her grandson Paine. To her daughter, Susannah Latham, her small tankard and six spoons. Mary, a daughter of her son Edward, received the largest cup with two handles. Her lesser cup with two handles fell to Sarah, another daughter of her son Edward, and to Edward's children six spoons. The rest of her spoons were to be divided among her children.

Where is that silver now?

There is no doubt that both the Winslows were buried in King's Chapel cemetery, and probably in the Winslow tomb. It is uncertain when the first tombs were built, but Dr. Shurtleff says that the tombs on the Tremont Street side were built in 1738, those on the easterly side a little earlier (before 1715), while those in the area, among which is the Winslow tomb, are the most ancient. Shurtleff says: "In the vault beneath the Winslow tomb were deposited the remains of John Winslow, 1674, and Mary his wife," and this is the opinion of Ex-Mayor Green, who prepared the inscriptions on the cemetery gates, — in no case, he tells me, without satisfactory authority.

As you walk along Tremont Street, you will read on these bronze tablets the great names of Winthrop and Endicott, of Leverett and Shirley, of John Cotton and Capt. Keayne, and among them the humbler inscription, "John Winslow, 1674; Mary Chilton, a passenger in the *Mayflower*, wife of John Winslow, 1679." The tomb is but a few feet distant, a brick structure; on one of its sides is a slate lozenge emblazoned with the Winslow arms (argent, on a bend gules eight lozenges conjoined or).

Inasmuch as I commented in this paper, as originally read, upon the crumbling condition of the tomb, I received within a week two written assurances from members of the Winslow family that in the following Spring it would be properly repaired, and it was done, partly in my presence. Having

shown their family loyalty, her descendants have more than ever reason to name their daughters after an ancestress whose filial piety and loyal devotion to husband, children and grandchildren, make her worthy of that small but illustrious company who first on our shores ordained constitutional liberty, "a government of the people, for the people, and by the people."

Great names, great reputations, oft vanish into thin air. "A breath can make them," and a breath unmake; but the glory of the Pilgrim Fathers, rising like the sun, shines now full-orbed, upon the perfect day.

DR. CHARLES F. READ, *Treasurer*, in acct. with the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, CURRENT ACCOUNT. CR.

1908.	
Jan. 1.	To cash in the N. E. Trust Co. . . . \$16 73
June 11.	“ Refund of overpayment on Publications 100 00
Dec. 31.	“ Five hundred and one annual assessments 2,505 00
	“ Sales of Vols. I, II, III, IV, B. S. P. 297 50
	“ “ Vol. V, B. S. P. 376 00
	“ “ Annual Proceedings and Souvenirs 176 13
	“ Interest of Current Fund 6 52
	“ Amount transferred from income of Permanent Fund 1,600 00
	<hr/> \$5,077 88

Dec. 31.	By Rent, City of Boston \$100 00
	“ Water Rates, City of Boston . . . 17 50
	“ Salaries 2,664 00
	“ Committee on Publications: Annual Proceedings, 1908 305 38
	Colored plate and illustrations for same 89 00
	Binding Vols. I and II Publications 23 92
	Printing, engravings and binding Vol. IV 534 98
	On account of printing Vol. V . . . 291 48
	“ Committee on Rooms, care of Rooms and supplies 136 10
	“ Committee on Library, purchase of Books, binding and arranging Notes and Queries and Genealogical . . . 107 73
	“ Committee on Membership, two circular letters and postage 255 78
	“ Miscellaneous printing 158 76
	“ Postage 150 00
	“ Sundry expenses 203 20
	“ Balance in the N. E. Trust Co. . . . 40 05
	<hr/> \$5,077 88

December 31, 1908.

CHARLES F. READ, *Treasurer*.

DR. CHARLES F. READ, *Treasurer*, in accl. with the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, PERMANENT FUND. CR.

1908.			
Jan. 1.	To cash in the N. E. Trust Co. . . .	\$976 09	
Jan. 11.	“ Legacy from the estate of the late William B. Trask, by Richard C. Humphreys, Executor	500 00	
Dec. 31.	“ Twenty Life Membership Fees	590 00	
	“ Interest of Permanent Fund	1,670 12	
			\$3,736 21

December 31, 1908.

The Funds of the Society are invested in the following securities:

City of Boston 4% Bonds	Par.	
State of Massachusetts 3½% Bonds	\$11,000 00	
Boston & Maine R. 4½% Bonds	8,000 00	
Am. Tel. & Tel. Co. 4% Bonds	2,000 00	
City of Providence 3 and 3½% Bonds	6,000 00	
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. 4% Bonds	9,000 00	
C. & M. R. R. 3½% Bonds	2,000 00	
Boston & Maine R. R. 4% Bonds	3,000 00	
C., B. & Q. joint 4% Bonds	3,000 00	
	2,000 00	
Total	\$46,000 00	

1908.

Nov. 27.	By purchase of two C., B. & Q. joint 4 per cent. Bonds	\$1,975 00
Dec. 31.	“ Transfer of interest to Current Fund	1,600 00
	“ Balance in the N. E. Trust Co. . . .	161 21

\$3,736 21

CHARLES F. READ, *Treasurer*.

The undersigned, of the Committee on Finance of the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, having examined the Treasurer's accounts for the year 1908 and the vouchers therewith presented, hereby certify to the correctness of the same.

They have also examined the Securities of the Society, and find them correct, according to the Treasurer's statement.

JAS. F. HUNNEWELL,
GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS,

Of the Committee on Finance.

December 31, 1908.

SPECIAL FUNDS.

The Invested Funds of the Society include the following Special Funds :—

Robert Charles Billings Fund . . .	\$3,000 00
Boston Memorial Association Fund . . .	1,179 51
Edward Ingersoll Browne Fund . . .	1,000 00
George Oliver Carpenter Memorial Fund . . .	1,000 00
Mrs. Catherine Page Perkins Fund . . .	4,000 00
Samuel Elwell Sawyer Fund . . .	4,610 87
Joseph Henry Stickney Fund . . .	1,000 00
William B. Trask Fund . . .	500 00
Robert Charles Winthrop Fund . . .	3,000 00

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, in the City of Boston, the sum of..... dollars, for the general use and purposes of the said Society.

.....

ADDITIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY, 1908.

DONORS.	VOL- UMES.	PAM- PHLETS.
Ames, Charles G.		127
Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co.		2
Boston Cemetery Department		1
Boston Museum of Fine Arts		6
Boston Public Library		8
Boston Registry Department	2	
Boston Sewer Department	1	
Boston Street Department	2	
Boston Transit Commission	1	
Brookline (Mass.) Historical Society		1
Brown, Francis H.	5	
Bunker Hill Monument Association		2
Cambridge (Mass.) Historical Society		1
Charles River Basin Commission	1	
Colonial Society of Massachusetts	1	
Crane, W. Murray	1	
Dexter, George B.	1	
Essex Institute		4
Fairbanks, Frederick C.		1
Fenton, Benjamin F.		1
First Baptist Church, Boston		1
Gay, Ernest L.	1	1
Harvard University	1	
Hibbard, Hon. George A., Mayor of Boston	5	
Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio		1
Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massa- chusetts		1
<i>Carried forward</i>	22	158

DONORS.	VOL- UMES.	PAM- PHLETS.
<i>Brought forward</i>	22	158
Hunnewell, James F.	1	
Huntoon, Edmund J. B.	1	
Hyde Park (Mass.) Historical Society		1
Illinois State Historical Society	2	
Interstate Commerce Commission	1	
James, William G.	1	
Kansas State Historical Society	1	
Library of Congress	1	
Lovett, James DeW.	1	
Lunt, William Parsons	31	14
Manchester (N. H.) Historic Association		1
Manning, Francis H.	1	
Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Records	1	
Massachusetts Historical Society	17	
Massachusetts, Secretary of State of	31	
Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution	1	
Matthews, Albert		2
Medford (Mass.) Historical Society		4
Murdock, Harold	1	
National Society, Sons of the American Revolu- tion		1
New England Historic Genealogical Society		5
New England Society in the City of New York		1
New Jersey Historical Society		1
Old Northwest Genealogical Society		4
Old Planters' Society		1
Peabody, Augustus V.		1
Pickering, Henry G.	1	
Purchased	3	1
Railway News Bureau	1	
Richardson, Albert L.	1	
Sharon (Mass.) Historical Society		1
Shillaber, William G.	4	
<i>Carried forward</i>	124	196

DONORS.	VOL- UMES.	PAM- PHLETS.
<i>Brought forward</i>	124	196
Smithsonian Institution	3	
Stark, James H.	1	
State Historical Society of Iowa		4
State Street Trust Company		1
St. Andrew's Lodge, A. F. and A. M.	1	
Taylor, Charles H., Jr.		3
Tompkins, Eugene	1	
Varnum, James M.	1	
Ware, Horace		1
	131	205

ADDITIONS BY GIFT AND LOAN
TO THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTIONS, 1908.

DONORS.	DESCRIPTION.
Carter, Mrs. Mary A.	Knitting-bag and Needles used by a daughter of Thomas Seymour, a Boston cabinet-maker from 1805 to 1828.
Crichton Bros. (London, Eng.)	Four Photographs of a Silver Teapot given in 1745, by Peter Warren, Esq., Rear Admiral of the Blue, to Sir William Pepperell, Baronet, in commemoration of the conquest of the Island of Cape Breton.
Dwight, Richard Henry W.	Collection of Miscellaneous Ancient Documents.
Everett, Miss Anna S.	Framed Picture embroidered in silk, at Miss Rowson's Academy, Hollis Street, Boston.
Farrington, Miss Julia Blake.	Wooden Doll brought to Boston about 1800, by Edward Blake of Boston, for his niece. (A loan.)
Folsom, Mrs. Julia E.	Thanksgiving Proclamation of Thomas Pownall, Governor of Massachusetts Bay, dated October 13, 1759.
Foster, George H.	Oxford Bible, formerly owned by Relief Foster of Boston, purchased in 1730. Clasp inscribed with her name, and date.
Foster, William H.	Constitution of the Washington Fire Association of Boston, 1836. Printed on cloth. (A loan.) Certificate of Membership in the Boston Fire Department, issued to Thomas B. Foster, May 1, 1833. (A loan.)
Goodspeed, Charles E.	Framed Reproduction of Paul Revere's Engraving of the "Boston Massacre," in 1770. One of seventy-five copies issued 1908, from the plate engraved by Sidney L. Smith, from the original.
Kendall, Henry P.	Three Photographs of Ancient Houses, on Washington Street, east side, between Asylum and Florence Streets, demolished about 1853.
Lunt, William Par- sons.	Ancient Book-mark of silver, inscribed <i>Deborah Gloss her book.</i>
Lynch, John E.	Ship's carved Figure-head, said to have been taken from a French vessel captured by the Frigate Constellation.
McConnell, Scott.	Promissory Note signed by David Jeffries, Treasurer of the Town of Boston, July, 1780.
Mansfield, King W.	Four Tickets in the Massachusetts Lottery, 1744.

DONORS.	DESCRIPTION.
Massachusetts James-town Exposition Commission.	Photograph of the Massachusetts Building at the Jamestown Exposition, 1907, a reproduction of the Old State House, Boston.
Massachusetts Society; Sons of the American Revolution.	Oil Portrait of James Otis, the Patriot, painted by Walter Gilman Page. (A loan.)
Minot, Joseph Graf-ton.	The Minot Cradle [See Report of the Committee on the Rooms, page 26 <i>supra</i>]. (A loan.)
O'Keefe, Dennis J.	Two Photographs of the Officers and Patrolmen of Station 10, Boston Police, 1869.
Page, Walter Gilman	Ancient Hatchel, used for cleaning flax or hemp.
Papanti, Charles A.	Keyless French Horn, brought to Boston, by his father, Lorenzo Papanti, Bandmaster on the Frigate Constitution, and for many years a teacher of dancing in Boston.
Pape, Eric.	Four Photographs of the Petition for saving the Frigate Constitution.
Rich, J. Rogers.	Framed Crayon Drawing, entitled "Beacon Hill and Back Bay, 1873." [See Report of the Committee on the Rooms, page 26, <i>supra</i> .]
Richardson, William Streeter.	Framed Photograph of an Oil Portrait of the Rev. Sebastian Streeter (1783-1867), for many years a Universalist clergyman in Boston, and known as "Father Streeter."
Rogers, Mrs. William B.	Birth-spoon of her father, James Savage, of Boston, antiquarian and genealogist (1784-1873) engraved <i>J. S. 1784</i> .
Savage, Daniel E.	Programmes and Badge, used at the Funeral of Charles Sumner, in Boston, 1874.
Shreve, William P.	Two ancient Brooches.
Stanwood, Edward	Portrait (half-tone) of Russell Sturgis (1805-1887), Banker, in London. A native of Boston.
Stevens, Charles A.	"Stove-pipe" Hat. One of those worn by Boston Policemen on Sundays, 1860-1870.
Taylor, Charles H., Jr.	Original Copper-plate and proof, showing the Laying out of a portion of South Boston by Stephen Badlam, Surveyer, dated June 30, 1809. Impressions from this plate were never published. This is one of twenty proofs recently taken.
Wilde, Mrs. Henry F.	Model, in glass case, of the Ship Alert, in which her father, Richard H. Dana, author of "Two Years before the Mast," returned from California in 1834. (A loan.)

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 Lowell, John
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 Lowell, Mrs. Mary Ellen
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 Manning, Francis Henry
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 *Marsh, Mrs. Julia Maria
 *Marshall, James Fowle Baldwin
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 Marston, John Pitts
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 Matthews, Albert
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 May, Frederick Goddard
 *May, Frederick Warren Goddard
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 *Morse, Lemuel Foster
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 Morss, Everett
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 Norcross, Otis
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 Peabody, Frank Everett
 Peabody, Mrs. Gertrude
 Peabody, John Endicott
 Peabody, Philip Glendower
 Peirce, Mrs. Elizabeth Goldthwait
 Peirce, Silas
 *Perkins, Augustus Thorndike
 *Perkins, Mrs. Catherine Page
 Perkins, Edward Cranch
 *Perkins, William

- *Perry, Charles French
 Perry, Edward Hale
 Perry, Thomas Sergeant
 Pfaff, Charles
 Pfaff, Mrs. Hannah Adams
 *Pfaff, Jacob
 Phelan, James Joseph
 Phillips, Mrs. Anna Tucker
 Phillips, John Charles
 *Pickering, Henry
 Pickering, Henry Goddard
 *Pierce, Henry Lillie
 *Pierce, Nathaniel Willard
 Pillsbury, Albert Enoch
 Piper, William Taggard
 Playfair, Edith, Lady
 Pond, Virgil Clarence
 *Poole, Lucius
 Porter, Alexander Silvanus
 *Porter, Edward Griffin
 *Porter, William Killam, Jr.
 Potter, Henry Staples
 Powell, William Beverley
 *Prager, Philip
 Prager, Mrs. Rachel
 Prang, Louis
 Prang, Mrs. Mary Dana
 Pratt, Laban
 Prendergast, James Maurice
 Prescott, Alfred Usher
 Prescott, Walter Conway
 Preston, George Marshall
 Pridee, William Henry
 Proctor, Mrs. Abby Shaw
 *Pulsifer, William Henry
 *Putnam, Mrs. Mary Lowell
 Putnam, William Edward
 Quincy, Charles Frederic
 Quincy, George Gilbert
 *Quincy, George Henry
 Quincy, Mrs. Mary Adams
 Quincy, Mrs. Mary Caroline
 *Quincy, Samuel Miller
 *Radclyffe, Herbert
 Ratshesky, Abraham Captain
 Raymond, Freeborn Fairfield, 2nd
- *Read, Mrs. Lucy Richmond
 Read, Miss Sarah Elizabeth
 Reed, Mrs. Grace Evelyn
 *Reed, Henry Ransford
 Reed, James
 Reed, John Sampson
 Reed, William Howell
 Reynolds, John Phillips, Jr.
 Rhodes, James Ford
 Rice, Edward David
 Rich, William Ellery Channing
 Richards, Francis Henry
 *Richards, Henry Capen
 Richardson, Albert Lewis
 Richardson, Benjamin Heber
 Richardson, Edward Bridge
 Richardson, Edward Cyrenius
 Richardson, Maurice Howe
 Richardson, Spencer Welles
 Richardson, William Lambert
 Riley, James Madison
 *Ripley, George
 Rivers, Miss Mary
 Robinson, Edward
 *Roby, Mrs. Cynthia Coggeshall
 *Rodocanachi, John Michael
 *Ropes, John Codman
 *Ross, Alphonso
 Rotch, William
 Rothwell, James Eli
 Ruggles, Charles Albert
 Russell, Joseph Ballister
 Russell, Mrs. Margaret Pelham
 *Russell, Samuel Hammond
 Rust, Nathaniel Johnson
 Rutan, Charles Hercules
 Saltonstall, Richard Middlecott
 Sampson, Charles Edward
 *Sampson, Edwin Holbrook
 Sargent, Charles Sprague
 Sargent, Miss Louisa Lee
 Sawyer, Henry Nathan
 Sears, Alexander Pomroy
 Sears, Harold Carney
 Sears, Henry Francis
 Sears, Herbert Mason

- Sears, Horace Scudder
 *Sears, Joshua Montgomery
 Sears, Mrs. Mary Crowninshield
 Seaver, William James
 Sederquist, Arthur Butman
 Sewall, Atherton
 Shattuck, Frederick Cheyne
 Shattuck, George Brune
 Shaw, Mrs. Annie Whipple
 Shaw, Charles Nason
 Shaw, Mrs. Cora Lyman
 Shaw, Henry
 Shaw, Henry Lyman
 Shaw, Henry Southworth
 Shaw, Henry Southworth, Jr.
 Shepard, Willis Stratton
 Shillaber, William Green
 *Shimmin, Charles Franklin
 Shuman, Abraham
 Shumway, Franklin Peter
 *Sigourney, Henry
 Simpson, Frank Ernest
 *Skinner, Francis
 Skinner, Francis
 *Slafter, Edmund Farwell
 Slater, Andrew Chapin
 *Slocum, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth
 *Slocum, William Henry
 Smith, Miss Ellen Vose
 Smith, Fitz Henry, Jr.
 Smith, Frank Ernest
 *Smith, Joseph Warren
 Smith, Miss Mary Almira
 Smith, Robert Boynton
 Snow, Franklin Augustus
 Sohier, Miss Elizabeth Putnam
 Sohier, William Davies
 Sortwell, Alvin Foye
 Soule, Miss Sarah Marden
 *Spaulding, Mrs. Emily Steward
 Spaulding, John Taylor
 Spaulding, Francis Stuart
 Sprague, Francis Peleg
 Sprague, Isaac
 Sprague, Phineas Warren
 Squire, Frank Orvis
 *Stafford, George Lewis
 Stanwood, James Rindge
 Stearns, Foster Waterman
 Stearns, Frank Waterman
 Stearns, Richard Hall
 Steinert, Alexander
 *Stetson, Amos William
 Stetson, James Henry
 Stetson, John Alpheus
 *Stevens, Oliver
 Stodder, Charles Frederick
 Stone, Charles Wellington
 Storey, Joseph Charles
 Storey, Mrs. Mary Ascension
 Stowell, Edmund Channing
 *Stowell, John
 Stratton, Solomon Piper
 Strauss, Ferdinand
 *Sturgis, Russell
 *Sumner, Alfred Henry
 Suter, Hales Wallace
 Swan, William Willard
 *Sweetser, Mrs. Anne Maria
 Sweetser, Isaac Homer
 Swift, Henry Walton
 Taft, Edward Augustine
 Taggard, Henry
 Talbot, Miss Marion
 Taylor, Charles Henry
 Taylor, Charles Henry, Jr.
 Taylor, William Osgood
 *Thacher, Henry Charles
 Thacher, Louis Bartlett
 Thacher, Thomas Chandler
 Thayer, Bayard
 Thayer, Charles Irving
 *Thayer, David
 *Thayer, Eugene Van Rensselaer
 Thayer, Frank Bartlett
 Thayer, John Eliot
 Thayer, Mrs. Mary
 Thorndike, Alden Augustus
 *Thorndike, George Quincy
 Thorndike, Townsend William
 *Thornton, Charles Cutts Gookin
 *Tileston, James Clarke

- *Tinkham, George Henry
 Todd, Thomas
 Todd, Thomas, Jr.
 *Tompkins, Arthur Gordon
 *Tompkins, Eugene
 Tompkins, Mrs. Frances Henrietta Viles
 Tucker, Alanson
 Tucker, George Fox
 *Tucker, James Crehore
 Tucker, Lawrence
 Tufts, Leonard
 *Turner, Alfred Rogers
 Turner, Mrs. Cora Leslie
 *Turner, Edward
 *Turner, Job Abiel
 Tyler, Charles Hitchcock
 Tyler, Edward Royall
 Underwood, Mrs. Caroline Susanna
 Underwood, William Lawrence
 *Upham, George Phinehas
 *Upton, George Bruce
 Van Nostrand, Alonzo Gifford
 *Vose, James Whiting
 *Wadsworth, Alexander Fairfield
 *Walker, Francis Amasa
 Walker, Grant
 Wallace, Cranmore Nesmith
 Ward, Francis Jackson
 Ware, Miss Mary Lee
 Warner, Bela Hemenway
 Warren, Albert Cyrus
 Warren, Edward Ross
 Warren, John Collins
 Warren, Samuel Dennis
 *Warren, Mrs. Susan Cornelia
 Warren, William Fairfield
 *Warren, William Wilkins
 Waterman, Frank Arthur
 *Waters, Edwin Forbes
 Watkins, Walter Kendall
 Webber, Franklin Roscoe
 Webster, Frank George
 *Webster, John Haskell
 Weeks, John Wingate
 Welch, Francis Clarke
 Weld, Mrs. Caroline Langdon
 Weld, Daniel
 *Weld, John Davis
 *Weld, Otis Everett
 Wendell, Barrett
 *Wentworth, Alonzo Bond
 Wesson, James Leonard
 West, Mrs. Olivia Sears
 Weston, Mrs. Frances Erving
 Wetherbee, Winthrop
 Wheeler, Horace Leslie
 *Wheelwright, Andrew Cunningham
 *Wheelwright, Edward
 Wheelwright, Mrs. Isaphene Moore
 *Wheelwright, Josiah
 *Wheildon, William Wilder
 Whipple, Joseph Reed
 Whipple, Sherman Leland
 Whitchee, Frank Weston
 Whitcomb, Henry Clay
 *White, Charles Tallman
 White, George Robert
 *White, John Gardner
 White, McDonald Ellis
 White, Mrs. Sarah Brackett
 *White, Miss Susan Jackson
 Whitman, William
 *Whitmore, Charles John
 *Whitmore, Charles Octavius
 *Whitney, Mrs. Caroline Abbe
 *Whitney, Henry Austin
 Whitney, James Lyman
 *Whittington, Hiram
 *Wigglesworth, Edward
 Wigglesworth, George
 Willcomb, Mrs. Martha Stearns
 Willcutt, Francis Henry
 Willcutt, Levi Lincoln
 Willcutt, Levi Lincoln, Jr.
 *Willcutt, Mrs. Mary Ann Phillips
 Willcutt, Miss Sarah Edith
 *Williams, Benjamin Bangs
 *Williams, Edward Henry
 *Williams, Henry Dudley
 *Williams, Henry Willard

Williams, John Davis
 *Williams, Miss Louisa Harding
 Williams, Ralph Blake
 *Williams, Samuel Stevens Coffin
 Williams, Stillman Pierce
 *Wilson, Davies
 Winchester, Daniel Low
 *Winchester, Thomas Bradlee
 Winslow, Arthur
 Winslow, William Copley
 Winsor, Miss Mary Pickard
 Winsor, Robert
 *Winthrop, Robert Charles, Jr.
 Winthrop, Robert Mason
 Wise, John Perry
 Withington, Charles Francis

Wolcott, Mrs. Edith Prescott
 Woodbury, John Page
 *Woodman, Cyrus
 Woods, Frederick Adams
 *Woods, Henry
 *Woolley, William
 Woolson, Mrs. Annie Williston
 *Woolson, James Adams
 Worcester, Elwood
 Wright, Albert Judd
 Wright, Charles Francis
 *Wright, Miss Esther Fidelia
 Wright, John Gordon
 Wright, William James
 *Young, George

* Deceased.

ANNUAL MEMBERS.

Abbott, John Colby	Batt, Charles Richard
Abbott, Samuel	Baylies, Walter Cabot
Adams, Edward Brinley	Beal, Boylston Adams
Ainsley, John Robert	Bean, Henry Sumner
Alcott, John Sewall Pratt	Beebe, Franklin Haven
Allen, Mrs. Adeline Amanda	Benton, Josiah Henry
Allen, Mrs. Caroline Balch	Bigelow, Alanson
Allen, Charles Willard	Bigelow, Lewis Ainsworth
Allen, Frank Dewey	Bigelow, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth
Allen, Frederick Baylies	Binder, William
Allen, Herbert Dupee	Bird, William Barnard
Allen, William Lothrop	Bliss, James Frederick
Alley, Arthur Humphrys	Blodget, William
Ames, Miss Evelyn	Boit, Robert Apthorp
Ames, Oliver	Boles, Frank Walter
Amory, Charles Walter	Bond, Harold Lewis
Andrews, Edward Reynolds	Bond, Lawrence
Appleton, Samuel	Bordman, John
Appleton, William Sumner	*Borland, Melancthon Woolsey
Atkins, Edwin Farnsworth	Bowditch, Charles Pickering
Atkinson, Charles Follen	Bowen, Henry James
Atkinson, George	*Bradlee, John Tisdale
Austin, Charles Lewis	Bradstreet, George Flint
Avery, Charles French	Braman, James Chandler
Ayers, Walter	Bray, William Claxton
Bacon, Edwin Munroe	Bremer, Theodore Glover
Bacon, Louis	Briggs, Oliver Leonard
Badger, Wallis Ball	Brooks, Lyman Loring
Bailey, Hollis Russell	Brown, Arthur Eastman
Bailey, James Warren	Brown, Charles Henry Calhoun
Ballard, Miss Elizabeth	Brown, Samuel Newell
Barbour, Edmund Dana	Bryant, John Duncan
Barrus, George Hale	Burnett, Robert Manton
Barton, Edward Henry	Burr, Mrs. Mary Bancroft
Batcheller, Mrs. Emma Walker	Bush, John Standish Foster
Bates, John Lewis	Bush, Samuel Dacre

* Deceased.

- Campbell, John
 Capen, Samuel Billings
 Carlisle, Edward Augustus
 Carr, Samuel
 Carter, George Edward
 Cate, Martin Luther
 Chamberlin, Miss Abby H.
 Cheney, Mrs. Elizabeth Stickney
 Chick, Frank Samuel
 Child, John Howard
 Choate, Seth Adams
 Christian, Andrew Forest
 Churchill, Asaph
 Chute, Arthur Lambert
 Clapp, Mrs. Susan Prescott
 Clapp, Mrs. Vanlora Joann
 Clark, Benjamin Cutler
 Clark, Benjamin Preston
 Clark, Charles Storey
 Clark, Ellery Harding
 Clark, Frederic Simmons
 Clark, Isaiah Raymond
 Clarke, George Kuhn
 Clarke, George Lemist
 Clough, Micajah Pratt
 Clough, Samuel Chester
 Cobb, Melville Lubeck
 Cobb, William Henry
 Cochrane, Alexander
 Codman, Charles Russell
 Coffin, Charles Albert
 Cole, Enoch Edward
 Coleman, Cornelius Ambrose
 Collins, James Joseph
 Conrad, Sidney Smith
 Cook, Charles Sidney
 Coolidge, Harold Jefferson
 Coolidge, John Templeman
 Cox, Edwin Birchard
 Crane, Winthrop Murray
 Crosby, Stephen Moody
 Cruft, Mrs. Florence Lemist
 Cunniff, Michael Matthew
 Currant, John Francis
 Cushing, Arthur Percy
 Daniels, John Alden
 Davenport, Francis Henry
 Davidson, Herbert Elbridge
 Davis, George Peabody
 Davis, Horatio
 Dawes, Ambrose
 Day, Frank Ashley
 Dean, Charles Augustus
 Dennison, Charles Sumner
 Dennison, Henry Beals
 Dennison, Herbert Elmer
 Dexter, Charles Warner
 Dexter, George Blake
 Dexter, Gordon
 Dickinson, Marquis Fayette
 Dodd, Horace
 Dolliver, Watson Shields
 Dorsey, James Francis
 Dowse, Charles Francis
 Driver, William Raymond
 Dumaine, Frederic Christopher
 Dumaresq, Philip Kearney
 Durant, William Bullard
 Eaton, Charles Lynd
 Eddy, Charles Henry
 Edmands, Amos Lawrence
 Elder, Samuel James
 Eldredge, Mrs. Ellen Sophia
 Eliot, Amory
 Ellis, Augustus Hobart
 Ellms, Charles Otis
 Emerson, Charles Walter
 *Emery, Daniel Sullivan
 Ernst, Mrs. Ellen Lunt
 Eustis, George Pickering
 Everett, Arthur Greene
 Fairbanks, Charles Francis
 Fales, Herbert Emerson
 Farley, William Thayer
 Farnsworth, Miss Alice
 Farrar, Frederick Albert
 *Fay, Temple Rivera
 Ferdinand, Frank
 Field, George Prentice
 Fisk, Everett Olin
 Fisk, Otis Daniell
 Flagg, Elisha

* Deceased.

- Fobes, Edwin Francis
 Forehand, Frederic
 Foster, Charles Henry Wheelwright
 Frenning, John Erasmus
 Fry, Charles
 Fuller, Alfred Worcester
 Furness, Dawes Eliot
 Gagnebin, Charles Louis
 Gallison, William Henry
 Gardner, George Augustus
 Gaston, Miss Sarah Howard
 Gaston, William Alexander
 Gay, Frederick Lewis
 Gay, Warren Fisher
 Gillooly, Frederick Lawrence
 Gilman, Gorham Dummer
 Glines, Edward
 Glover, Albert Seward
 Goodnow, Daniel
 Goodspeed, Charles Eliot
 Gookin, Charles Bailey
 *Goss, Elbridge Henry
 Grafton, Harrie Craig
 Graves, John Long
 Gray, John Chipman
 Greenlaw, William Prescott
 Hall, Charles Wells
 Hall, James Morris Whiton
 Hall, Thomas Hills
 Hallett, Daniel Bunker
 Hallett, William Russell
 Halsall, William Formby
 Hamlin, Charles Sumner
 Hammond, Mrs. Esther Lathrop
 Hammond, Gardiner Greene
 Hardy, Alpheus Holmes
 Harrington, Francis Bishop
 Harrington, George Sumner
 Hart, Francis Russell
 Haskell, Henry Hill
 Hastings, Albert Woodman
 Hastings, Charles William
 Hatch, Edward Augustus
 Hatfield, Charles Edwin
 Haynes, Henry Williamson
 Hecht, Mrs. Lina Frank
 Hedges, Mrs. Anna
 Hedges, Sidney McDowell
 Hemenway, Mrs. Ellen Louisa
 Henchman, Miss Annie Parker
 Hersey, Charles Henry
 Hill, Clarence Harvey
 Hills, William Sanford
 Hitchcock, Edward Francis
 Hockley, Mrs. Amelia Daniell
 Hogg, John
 Hollander, Louis Preston
 Holman, Charles Bradley
 Hopewell, John
 Horton, Edward Augustus
 Hosmer, Jerome Carter
 Howe, Henry Saltonstall
 Howe, Walter Clarke
 Howes, Daniel Havens
 Howland, Joseph Francis
 Howland, Shepard
 Hubbard, James Mascarene
 Hubbard, Samuel
 Huckins, Frank
 Huckins, Harry
 Hudson, Mrs. Eunice Wells
 Humphrey, Henry Bauer
 Humphreys, Richard Clapp
 Hunneman, Carleton
 Hunt, Frederick Thayer
 Hunt, Henry Warren
 Hunter, Herbert Forester
 Hurd, Charles Edwin
 Hutchings, Mrs. Ellen
 Hutchings, Henry Matthias
 Inches, Charles Edward
 Jackson, Robert Tracy
 Jackson, William Henry
 James, George Barker
 James, William Grant
 Jaques, Eustace
 Jaques, Henry Percy
 Jaynes, Charles Porter
 Jelly, George Frederick
 Jenkins, Charles
 Jernegan, Holmes Mayhew
 Johnson, Edward Crosby

Johnson, Mrs. Frances Seymour
 Johnson, Hiram
 Jones, Benjamin Mitchell
 *Jones, Clarence William
 Jones, Leonard Augustus
 Jones, Mrs. Sarah Gavett
 Judd, Mrs. Sarah Ann
 Kearns, William Francis
 Kellogg, Charles Wetmore
 Kendall, Frederick
 Kennedy, Miss Louise
 Kent, Prentiss Mellen
 Kimball, Edward Adams
 King, Daniel Webster
 King, Tarrant Putnam
 Knapp, George Brown
 Knowles, Winfield Scott
 Lamb, Roland Olmstead
 Larkin, William Harrison
 Lathrop, John
 Lawrence, William
 Learned, Francis Mason
 Leatherbee, Charles William
 Lee, George Cabot
 Leman, John Howard
 Lilly, Channing
 Lincoln, Albert Lamb
 Lincoln, Charles Jairus
 Lincoln, William Edwards
 Lincoln, William Henry
 Livermore, George Brigham
 Locke, Charles Augustus
 Locke, Isaac Henry
 Longfellow, Miss Alice Mary
 Lovering, Charles Taylor
 Lowney, Walter McPherson
 Lunt, William Parsons
 Lyman, George Hinckley
 Mack, Mrs. Eleanor Stevens
 Mackintosh, William Hillegas
 Macurda, William Everett
 Mallalieu, Willard Francis
 Mann, Frank Chester
 Manning, William Wayland
 Mansfield, Henry Tucker
 Marcy, Charles De Witt

Mason, Fanny Peabody
 McGlenen, Edward Webster
 McLellan, Edward
 McLellan, James Duncan
 Mead, Edwin Doak
 Means, Charles Johnson
 Means, James
 Merriam, John McKinstry
 Merrill, Joshua
 Meyer, Miss Héloïse
 Miller, Henry Franklin
 Mills, Edward Coes
 Miner, George Allen
 Minot, Laurence
 Mitchell, Thomas Spencer
 Monks, Frank Hawthorne
 Monks, Richard Joseph
 Montague, David Thompson
 Moody, Mrs. Elizabeth Dana
 Moors, Joseph Benjamin
 Morrison, Barna Thacher
 Morse, Godfrey
 Morse, Robert McNeil
 Moseley, Frank
 Moseley, Frederick Strong
 Mumford, James Gregory
 Myrick, Nathan Sumner
 Nash, Herbert
 Nash, Mrs. Mary Pratt
 Newhall, Charles Lyman
 Newhall, George Warren
 Newhall, Horatio
 Newton, James Stuart
 Nichols, Francis Henry
 *Nickerson, Andrew
 Noble, John
 North, James Norman
 Noyes, Frank Albert
 Nute, Herbert Newell
 O'Brien, Edward Francis
 O'Brien, Thomas Leland
 O'Connell, William Henry
 O'Meara, Stephen
 Otis, Herbert Foster
 Otis, Mrs. Margaret
 Page, Walter Gilman

- Paine, Charles Jackson
 Palmer, Bradley Webster
 Palmer, Ezra
 Parker, Charles Wentworth
 Parker, George Francis
 Parker, John Nelson
 Parsons, William Edwin
 Paul, William James
 Peirson, Charles Lawrence
 Perkins, James Dudley
 Perry, Mrs. Olive Augusta
 Peters, Charles Joseph
 Peters, Francis Alonzo
 Peters, William York
 Pettigrove, Frederick George
 Phelps, George Henry
 Pierce, Wallace Lincoln
 Piper, Henry Augustus
 Pollard, Marshall Spring Perry
 Poor, Clarence Henry
 Pope, William Carroll
 Porter, Charles Burnham
 Powers, Patrick Henry
 Pratt, Mrs. Fannie Barnard
 Pray, Benjamin Sweetser
 Prescott, William Herbert
 Putnam, George Franklin
 Putnam, Miss Georgina Lowell
 Quincy, Josiah Phillips
 Rand, Arnold Augustus
 Read, Charles French
 Read, Robert Leland
 Read, William
 Remick, John Anthony
 Reynolds, Edward
 *Reynolds, Edward Belcher
 Rhodes, Stephen Holbrook
 Rice, David
 Rice, Fred Ball
 Rich, James Rogers
 Rich, William Thayer
 Richards, George Edward
 Robbins, Royal
 Robinson, Francis Edward
 Rogers, Miss Susan Snow
 Rogers, Mrs. William Barton
 Ross, Mrs. Caroline Emily
 Rumrill, Frank
 Russ, Miss Lucy Smith
 Russell, Mrs. Frances Spofford
 Russell, Thomas Hastings
 Saben, Edward Emerson
 Sargent, Mrs. Aimée
 Sargent, Arthur Hewes
 Saunders, Daniel
 Sawyer, Melville Woodbury
 Sawyer, Warren
 Schofield, William
 Schouler, James
 Seabury, Frank
 Searle, Charles Putnam
 Sears, Francis Bacon
 Sears, George Oliver
 Sears, Mrs. Ruth
 Sears, Richard
 Sears, William Richards
 Seavey, Fred Hannibal
 Sergeant, Charles Spencer
 Sherwin, Thomas
 Shimmin, Miss Blanche
 Shuman, Samuel
 Skillings, David Nelson
 *Sleeper, William Edmond
 Small, Augustus Dennett
 Smith, Albert Oliver
 Smith, Charles Card
 Smith, Charles Francis
 Smith, Edward Ephraim
 Smith, Joseph Newhall
 Smith, William Eustis
 Snow, Charles Armstrong
 Soule, Horace Homer, Jr.
 Sowdon, Arthur John Clark
 Spinney, Benjamin Franklin
 Sprague, Henry Harrison
 Sproul, Thomas John
 Stearns, James Pierce
 Stedman, Arthur Wallace
 *Stevens, Benjamin Franklin
 Stevens, Francis Herbert
 Stillings, Ephraim Bailey
 Storer, John Humphreys

Storey, Moorfield
 Stratton, Charles Edwin
 Strauss, Peter Ernest
 Streeter, Francis Volney
 Strong, Edward Alexander
 Sturgis, Richard Clipston
 *Sullivan, Richard
 Swan, Charles Herbert
 Sweet, Everell Fletcher
 Sweetland, Charles William
 Tenney, George Punchard
 Thayer, Nathaniel
 Thorndike, Augustus Larkin
 Throckmorton, John Wakefield
 Francis
 Tolman, James Pike
 *Towle, Ezra Herbert
 Trask, William Ropes
 Tucker, Arthur Standish
 *Tuttle, Joseph Henry
 Tuttle, Lucius
 Underwood, Henry Oliver
 *Vaughan, Francis Wales
 Verne, Bernard Paul
 Vialle, Charles Augustus
 Vincent, Miss Susan Walker
 Wait, William Cushing
 Wales, William Quincy
 Ward, Joseph Frederic
 Ware, Horace Everett
 Warren, Bentley Wirt
 Warren, Franklin Cooley
 Warren, Mrs. Rebecca Bennett
 Way, Charles Granville
 Webster, Mrs. Lizzie Florence
 Weeks, Warren Bailey Potter
 Wells, Benjamin Williams

West, Charles Alfred
 Weston, Thomas
 Wheeler, George Henry
 Wheelwright, Henry Augustus
 Wheelwright, John William
 Whitaker, Joseph
 White, Austin Treadwell
 White, Miss Gertrude Richardson
 White, Walter Henry
 Whitney, David Rice
 Whitney, James Edward
 Whitney, Mrs. Margaret Foster
 Whittemore, John Quincy Adams
 Whittier, Albert Rufus
 Wight, Franklin James
 Willett, George Franklin
 Williams, David Weld
 Williams, George Gorham
 Williams, Henry Bigelow
 Williams, Horace Perry
 Williams, Moses
 Williams, Robert Breck
 Williams, Sydney Augustus
 Williamson, Robert Warden
 Winkley, Samuel Hobart
 Winthrop, Thomas Lindall
 Wolf, Bernard Mark
 Wood, Howland
 Wood, Irving
 Woodbury, Isaac Franklin
 Woodman, Stephen Foster
 Woods, Edward Franklin
 Woodward, Frank Ernest
 Wright, George Sumner
 Yates, Ernest Stuart
 Young, William Hill

* Deceased.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Be it Known that whereas THOMAS C. AMORY, CURTIS GUILD, JOHN WARD DEAN, DORUS CLARKE, SAMUEL M. QUINCY, WILLIAM S. APPLETON, THOMAS MINNS, HENRY F. JENKS, JOHN T. HASSAM, and DUDLEY R. CHILD, have associated themselves with the intention of forming a corporation under the name of

The Bostonian Society,

for the purpose of promoting the study of the history of Boston, and the preservation of its antiquities, and have complied with the provisions of the Statutes of this Commonwealth in such case made and provided, as appears from the certificate of the President, Treasurer and Directors of said corporation, duly approved by the Commissioner of Corporations and recorded in this office ;

Now, Therefore, I, Henry B. Peirce, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, **do hereby certify** that said THOMAS C. AMORY, CURTIS GUILD, JOHN WARD DEAN, DORUS CLARKE, SAMUEL M. QUINCY, WILLIAM S. APPLETON, THOMAS MINNS, HENRY F. JENKS, JOHN T. HASSAM and DUDLEY R. CHILD, their associates and successors, are legally organized and established as and are hereby made an existing corporation under the name of

The Bostonian Society,

with the powers, rights and privileges and subject to the limitations, duties and restrictions, which by law, appertain thereto.



Witness my official signature hereunto subscribed and the seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hereunto affixed, this second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty one.

[Signed]

HENRY B. PEIRCE,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.

*ORGANIZED TO PROMOTE THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF BOSTON
AND THE PRESERVATION OF ITS ANTIQUITIES.*

BY-LAWS.

I.

OBJECTS.

It shall be the duty of members, so far as may be in their power, to carry out the objects of the Society, by collecting, by gift, loan, or purchase, books, manuscripts, and pictures, and by such other suitable means as may from time to time seem expedient.

II.

MEMBERS.

The members of the Bostonian Society shall be such persons, either resident or non-resident in Boston, as shall, after having been proposed and accepted as candidates at any regular monthly meeting by the Directors, be elected by the votes of a majority of the members present and voting.

III.

HONORARY AND CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Honorary and Corresponding members shall be nominated by the Directors, and shall be elected by ballot by two-thirds of the members present and voting. They may take part in the meetings of the Society, but shall not be entitled to vote.

IV.

ADMISSION FEE AND ASSESSMENTS.

Each member shall pay five dollars at the time of his or her admission, and five dollars each first day of January afterwards, into the treasury of the Society for its general purposes; provided, however, that no person joining the Society on or after the first day of October in any year shall be required to pay an additional assessment for the year commencing on the first day of January following.

If any member shall neglect to pay his or her admission fee or annual assessment, for three months after the same is due, he or she shall be liable to forfeit his or her membership at any time when the Directors shall so order.

The payment of the sum of thirty dollars in any one year by any member of the Society shall constitute him or her a life member of the Society; life members shall be free from assessments, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of annual members. The money received for such life membership shall constitute a fund, of which not more than twenty per cent., together with the annual income, shall be spent in any one year.

V.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificates, signed by the President and the Clerk, shall be issued to all persons who have become life members of the Society.

VI.

MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the second Tuesday in January, and regular meetings shall be held on the second Tuesday of every month, excepting June, July, August and September, at such time and place as the Directors shall appoint. Special meetings shall be called by the Clerk, under the instruction of the Directors.

At all meetings ten members shall be a quorum for business. All Committees shall be appointed by the Chair, unless otherwise ordered.

VII.

OFFICERS.

The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-President and seven other Directors, a Clerk and a Treasurer.

The Directors, Clerk and Treasurer shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting in January, and shall hold office for one year, and until others are duly elected in their stead. The President and Vice-President shall be elected by the Board of Directors from their number. The offices of Clerk and Treasurer may be held by the same person.

VIII.

VACANCIES.

Any vacancies in the offices of the Society may be filled for the remainder of their term by the Board of Directors at any regular meeting, to serve until the next annual meeting of the Society. In the absence of the Clerk at any meeting, a Clerk *pro tempore* shall be chosen for that meeting.

IX.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

At the monthly meeting in December, a Nominating Committee of five persons shall be appointed, who shall report at the annual meeting a list of candidates for the places to be filled.

X.

PRESIDING OFFICER.

The President, or in his absence the Vice-President, shall preside at all meetings. In the absence of both, a President *pro tempore* shall be chosen from the Board of Directors.

XI.

DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

The Clerk shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duties.

He shall notify all meetings of the Society. He shall keep an exact record of all the proceedings of the meetings of the Society and of its Directors.

He shall conduct the general correspondence of the Society, and place on file all letters received.

He shall enter the names of members systematically in books kept for the purpose, and issue certificates of life membership.

The Clerk shall have such charge of all property in the possession of the Society as may from time to time be delegated to him by the Board of Directors.

He shall acknowledge each loan or gift that may be made to and accepted in behalf of the Society.

XII.

DUTIES OF THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall collect all moneys due to the Society, and pay all bills against the Society, when approved by the Board of Directors.

He shall keep a full account of the receipts and expenditures in a book belonging to the Society, which shall always be open to the inspection of the Directors; and at the annual meeting in January he shall make a written report of all his doings for the year preceding.

The Treasurer shall give bond in the sum of one hundred dollars, with one surety, for the faithful discharge of his duties.

XIII.

DUTIES AND POWERS OF DIRECTORS.

The Directors shall superintend and conduct the prudential and executive business of the Society; shall authorize all expenditures of money; fix all salaries; provide a common seal; receive and act upon all resignations and forfeitures of membership, and see that the By-Laws are duly complied with.

The Directors shall have full power to comply with the terms of the lease of the rooms in the Old State House, made with the City of Boston, and to make all necessary rules and regulations required in the premises.

They shall annually, in the month of April, make a careful comparison of the articles in the possession of the Society with the list to be returned to the City of Boston under the terms of the lease, and certify to its correctness.

They shall make a report of their doings at the annual meeting of the Society.

The Directors may, from time to time, appoint such sub-committees as they deem expedient.

XIV.

MEETINGS OF THE DIRECTORS.

Regular meetings of the Directors shall be held on the day previous to the regular meetings of the Society, at an hour to be fixed by the President. Special meetings of the Directors shall be held in such manner as they may appoint; and a majority shall constitute a quorum for business.

XV.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The President shall annually, in the month of January, appoint two Directors, who, with the President, shall constitute the Committee of Finance, to examine, from time to time, the books and accounts of the Treasurer; to audit his accounts at the close of the year, and to report upon the expediency of proposed expenditures of money.

XVI.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The President shall annually, in the month of January, appoint six standing committees, as follows:—

Committee on the Rooms.

A committee of seven members, to be called the Committee on the Rooms, of which the President and Clerk of the Society shall be members *ex-officiis*, who shall have charge of all the arrangements of the Rooms, (except books, manuscripts, and other objects appropriate to the Library, offered as gifts or loans); the hanging of pictures, and the general arrangement of the Society's collections in their department.

Committee on Papers.

A committee of three members, to be called the Committee on Papers, who shall have charge of the subject of papers to be read, or other exercises of a like nature, at the monthly meetings of the Society.

Committee on Membership.

A committee of five or more members, to be called the Committee on Membership, whose duty it shall be to give information in relation to the purposes of the Society, and increase its membership.

Committee on the Library.

A committee of five members, to be called the Committee on the Library, who shall have charge of all the arrangements of the Library, including the acceptance or rejection of all books, manuscripts, and other objects appropriate to the Library, offered as gifts or loans, and the general arrangement of the Society's collections in their department.

Committee on Publications.

A committee of four members to be called the Committee on Publications, who shall have charge of all the publications of the Society.

Committee on Memorials.

A committee of three members, to be called the Committee on Memorials, who shall have charge of such Memorials as the Society may vote to erect.

These six committees shall perform the duties above set forth, under the general supervision of the Directors.

Vacancies which may occur in any of these committees during their term of service shall be filled by the President.

XVII.

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

Amendments to the By-laws may be made, at any annual meeting, by vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting. They may also be made by the like vote at any regular meeting, provided notice of the same be contained in a call for such meeting issued by the Clerk, and sent to every member.

(VOL. 6 #3)



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BOSTONIAN SOCIETY
AT THE
ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 11, 1910.



THE OLD STATE HOUSE AS RESTORED, 1910.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

AT THE

ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 11, 1910.



BOSTON:
OLD STATE HOUSE.
PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY.
M C M X.



Gift
The Society
JAN 18 1913



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Committee on Publications.

JOHN W. FARWELL.

RUFUS G. W. CANDAGE.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

WM. SUMNER APPLETON.

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING.



THE Twenty-ninth Annual Meeting of the Bostonian Society was held in the Council Chamber of the Old State House, Boston, on Tuesday, January 11, 1910, at 3 P. M., in accordance with a notice mailed to every member.

President James Frothingham Hunnewell occupied the chair, and the records of the last annual and monthly meetings were read by the Clerk, and approved.

President Hunnewell then delivered his

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Fellow Members of the Bostonian Society:

THE current affairs of the Bostonian Society are so fully stated in the Reports of the Directors, the Treasurer, and the Committees, that they need not be retold in the President's Annual Address. In that, he may speak of Historical subjects which relate to the purposes of the Society.

Two years ago I spoke of works by an important class of local authors little remembered now—the Boston Ministers, 1700 to 1775. Last year my subject was Historical Museums, of which we maintain one. Now I propose remarks on what may concisely be entitled,

DESTRUCTION AND PRESERVATION.

Treatments that are thus described have been practiced in many places, and among them Boston. In Boston nearly all the old buildings and the old aspects of the streets have disappeared. The structural evidences of the old people, — especially the domestic, and of their lives and times, have been swept away. It may have been said that those who live, or have lived here, have been destructive, but let us observe the causes of the changes, and find if they really are not, to a large extent, reasonably explained.

We are considering results that have been reached in the life of a settled town nearly three centuries old, one always large in its time and place, and constantly and rapidly growing.

Three facts, at least, greatly determine the history and composition of such a town, indeed of any town — position, shape, and area. The site of Boston was chosen because it was well situated for maritime and other business by which its people must live. It was almost an island, defensible, bounded by navigable waters, connected by a narrow neck with the main land. Its area, not very extensive, was at first and for a long while ample. Its shape was very irregular — creeks and marshes reached into its solid land. Its surface was uneven, hills, high and steep, occupied much space. The town begun and continued here was built on the lower firm ground conveniently by the water, with highways and byways to a great degree engineered by Nature.

Building materials most accessible or of least cost were used, here as elsewhere, and consequently here a town largely wooden began, and for generations continued. Not only decay, natural, and often somewhat rapid, ensued, but fires, many of them large and destructive, occurred with trying loss and frequency. They are a marked and dismal part of our history, continued to our time — the greatest and worst of them within recollection of many who are now living — and showing how former landmarks and aspects may be thus swept away, and also how Boston enterprise triumphs over disaster.

A far greater cause of changes is, however, the constant growth of population, that not only affects the buildings and streets and their styles and uses, but also the surface and geography of the town itself. Many places, large or small, are on ground where they can grow in every direction, as, for instance, Rome, Paris and London, or, near us, Worcester. But Boston, as has been stated, had on all sides water.

There was water on State Street nearly to Kilby Street, a cove to Congress and Federal Streets; water reached east of the United States Hotel, and nearly to Washington Street, and closely beside that to beyond the Neck. The sites of Shawmut Avenue, Church Street and Charles Street were all under water, like the South End and all the modern Back Bay. Over the North Station territory, and all along the present shores of the North End, and extending well in to North Street was water. The great area of the Mill Pond, joined by a canal to the Harbor, made the North End an island. Yet farther encroaching on the solid land were, at least, half a dozen marshes, and half a dozen hills also—"Centry," steep-sided, half a mile long, part of it a hundred and eighty feet high. Room enough in the earlier times, but as population and business increased ten-fold, even over thirty-fold, something must occur; there must be crowding and overturning, and pushing outward. So the leveling and filling-in processes began and continued. Also began the passing away of the old, and the making of the new, continued to this day. Structures are built, kept, and superseded, and sundry reasons determine their nature.

Through two centuries Boston was in many ways really or practically an English town, and English thought, fashions and practices were dominant. So far as circumstances allowed, the styles of buildings were English of the current date. One simple matter of fact had great effect. Building materials accessible or of least cost were, and must be, used; consequently, as already remarked, the wooden, combustible, decaying town, with its inevitable changes, began.

In regard to the nature and styles of the buildings, we are to remember that there were, and could be, none of certain sorts that characterized Old World towns and cities. There was none of the military architecture. Encompassing walls, towers, portals, and the castle and defensible houses or palaces, never existed here. There was no ecclesiastical organization that produced the Cathedral, or even the great Parish Church as in the Lincolnshire Boston, and indeed in every English town, large or small. There were no monastic institutions that in many an English place for centuries gave it never-rivalled beauty and dignity. There was no social life that created the palace or its approximate. Even the civil government, and the tastes and means of the people, did not create large, imposing and enduring structures. Then what was there to preserve, or that could be preserved for any long time? What were the buildings?

First, the Public Buildings—and again the materials are to be considered. The times of prevalent wood passed. In the eighteenth century bricks became more and more used, until they were the chief material. By the middle of the century some stone was used, but quarrying and transportation were little understood, and not until the nineteenth century was stone largely used. The prominent early wooden buildings from time to time disappeared. In 1711, the Town House was burned, as was also the First Church near by, both to be replaced by brick. The Old North Meeting House, burned in 1676, was rebuilt of wood in 1677, and stood until the British destroyed it for fuel in 1776. The early Old South was taken down in 1729, as was Brattle Street of 1699, in 1772, both to be replaced by brick. The first Hollis Street, of 1732, was burned in 1787; the West Church, of 1736, was taken down in 1806, again both to be replaced by brick. The early Trinity Church lasted from 1735 to 1828; its successor, of stone, was burned in 1872.

In the eighteenth century, the Age of Brick as we may call it, — were more numerous public buildings of that mate-

rial. From 1712, date the Old State House, of which the walls remain, and the First Church, removed in 1808. The New Brick, Hanover Street, 1721, was removed for street widening in 1871. In 1723, Christ Church was opened, and still endures, one of the most notable buildings in Boston. Another of these is the Old South, opened in 1730, now changed in use and internally, but outwardly its old self, strong and complete. In 1740 was begun a very famous building — Faneuil Hall. It was injured by fire in 1761, and much enlarged in 1805, but has retained its original Roman style, and has been made more imposing. Near the close of the century, in 1795, was begun a brick building, larger and more prominent than any of the others — the existing State House on Beacon Hill, with its dignified, good old Bulfinch front, in style worthy of the Age of Washington, and unique among American civic edifices. Of these seven brick buildings, five are well preserved. One other distinguished brick building dated from the preceding century, the Old Province House erected in 1679, and for nearly a hundred years the most eminent house in Boston, but in the nineteenth century, by degrees degraded and ruined, an example of stupid insensibility to historic value.

What may be called the Age of Stone in Boston, began, in any marked way, in 1754, in the erection of King's Chapel, still one of the treasures of the city. In the course of a hundred years the Stone Age developed so greatly that several parts of the place gave such character, that it might be called granite Boston. The Great Fire of 1872 destroyed many of the largest and finest granite blocks or buildings, among them one block that might fairly be called palatial, the one fronting Winthrop Square. Blocks far larger and longer, but simpler in style, were built near the water, Quincy Market, State Street Block, Commercial Street Block, and Commercial and Lewis Wharves, but the four latter have in recent years been sadly patched. No more noble work of the Stone Age has existed than St. Paul's Church, built in 1819, still complete and in full use.

Now we come to observe the Private or Domestic Buildings, the dwellings and business structures, and again the characteristics made by materials and English fashions. These buildings, usually two or three stories high, were seldom of great size. Ways and means did not allow elaboration, but in the Age of Wood, as we call it, mostly in the seventeenth century, if there was simplicity there was quaintness and picturesqueness. The fashion, French and German as well as English, of projecting an upper story over a lower, much increased the latter effect. Once numbered by hundreds, fire, decay, and growth of the town, have left only here and there in the older streets forlorn relics of those early wooden buildings. One of the last preserved in good order until recent years, and it was one of the largest and best, was the Wells house in Salem, near Prince Street. It was solid and long, with three stories, the upper projecting over the lower. Of the early brick domestic buildings one remains noted and prominent, though showing changes wrought by time—the “Old Corner Bookstore” at the corner of School Street, dating from 1711 to 1712. It always was plain.

The very picturesque black frame and light plaster style of building prevalent in the West of England, does not seem to have been much, if at all, used; most of the settlers were from the Eastern Counties where the style was not as common. In the Age of Brick, the English style of minor buildings of that material were the models. The period had passed when most of the largest and noblest structures of brick were built, and if it had not, resources here would not have allowed copying. But for common use the English style grew plainer, until in the eighteenth century, and later, it was plain to ugliness, and when the use of brick developed here the patterns made in the Old Home were about the meanest ever there, and did not inspire beauty in Provincial regions. Still we wish that at least one of the quaint, simple, old brick streets had survived. Notwithstanding very sweeping changes and modernizing, whole old streets have been kept in Antwerp, Cologne, Berne, and elsewhere.

But among the minor buildings here, there were certain houses of distinction by size, style and occupancy, with rooms stately in fact, as well as by comparison with others in their neighborhood. The most notable of all has already been mentioned—the Province House. I happily saw its interior before degradation began—the spacious stairway, the great drawing room with its panelled walls, the old-time stateliness were there. But no Bostonian Society existed; the spirit that made it had not yet been developed; the earliest and noblest historic residence of the city became a bar-room, then a negro minstrel hall, and finally fuel for one of the many local fires.

Half a mile away, on the slope of Beacon Hill, was another historic house, already mentioned, the Hancock, built in 1737, better placed and more elaborate externally than the Province House. Offered at a bargain to the State, and its preservation urged by intelligence and patriotism, it was refused, and the home of the great signer of the Declaration was sold for old junk. Illustration of the spirit that prevailed at the time is shown in the collections of this Society, by a large view of the Old State House, in 1870, made a magnified bill-board by horrors of advertising.

About half way between the two buildings just mentioned, was the Mansion built in 1722 by Edward Bromfield, with three stories, plain outside, spacious and richly finished inside. Near it, opposite King's Chapel, was the Faneuil-Phillips House, more ornate, and also three stories high. Growth of the town and grading the Hill accounted, at least to some extent, for their disappearance.

At the North End, on Garden-Court Street, was the famous Frankland House built in 1735, and abounding in associations. It was of brick, three stories high, and had twenty rooms, a spacious central hall, and a great staircase. Its outside was plain, but it had a very rich interior. Next door to it was Lt. Governor Hutchinson's House, also externally plain, but internally very rich, nearly destroyed by a mob August 26, 1765. The very great changes that have occurred in this

part of the town would prevent continued occupancy of such houses by such families.

In the older rural parts of the State, town or country, there are not infrequently estates that are occupied from generation to generation by the same family, as was often the case in England, but in Boston there seems less of such succession. Permanence was exceptional ; shifting about of families rather was the rule, and this may be one of the reasons why family homes were not apt to be preserved.

The residential part of the city, as it is called, has indeed for various causes always been shifting, we might say by necessity, and the movement has been continuous to our time. Persons now living remember quaint and fine old Franklin Street, Summer Street with its trees and great respectability, and Colonnade Row in simple dignity. But advancing trade now holds possession, and is without need invading the most picturesque and effective residence streets ever in Boston, or indeed, America.

After review of occurrences here, let us look at what has been done elsewhere. Our virtues and our failings may be all our own, but comparison shows that they are not unique, and that history is repeated or duplicated. It has been remarked that our town, English for some two centuries, was apt to follow English ways ; so we turn to London, the great exponent of things and acts English, to find what those there were.

Of course ancient London is out of our limit of view. With our dates and conditions here, there is no parallel in the large Roman city and the awful desolation that followed the end of Roman power, or ensued in the Saxon period, nor in the long story of the Middle Ages. There have been, indeed, three or four Londons on one site. The vast city that we know stands on solid, even land, with space for growth indefinitely in every direction. But in order to have the present surface there has been a vast amount of leveling and grading. North of the Thames were hills with valleys traversed by streams running into it ; south, east, and westward were marshes. Then, where about the existing surfaces were made and buildings to greater

and greater extent covered them, the changes caused by constant growth ensued.

Thirty-six years after Boston was founded came the Great Fire of London that swept from near the Tower to Temple Bar, and made far greater and more widely spread changes than those caused by our Great Fire in 1872. A large part of the old London disappeared, and a new city took its place. Then for a long time, while people here were building our town, the citizens there were engaged in a like way, and their fashions, as already said, were followed here. There, of course were edifices, public and private, on a far greater scale than was possible here, together with a vast amount of common building. Numerous engravings show us that much of it was plain externally, even in huge houses of the nobles and the rich. Church, State, and Corporations adopted, almost exclusively, modified Roman styles and used much stone; but brick was the chief material for shops and houses. There were many town residences of the great families, often with extensive gardens, and such residences while apt to be plain externally, had sumptuous interiors. So far as means here allowed, we observe the same characteristics.

There, as here, came the changes made by growth of population and business. Grounds and sites of the great houses were needed and occupied. Fashion was continually moving westward. There were destructions farther and wider indeed. South and east of London a surprising number of monastic buildings and palaces disappeared. West of Temple Bar there has been even more marked change in the Strand: once a street of palaces it is now a street of shops, varied by a few hotels and public buildings — the latter large and imposing. Even many a lesser but fine city house of merchants and others dating from the Georgian period has disappeared or has been altered. Destruction of the great old houses from Charing Cross eastward ended only when the last one of them was torn down in 1874 — Northumberland House, the largest, most imposing and most historic of all, associated long with some of the noblest families in the British Empire. Many living per-

sons can remember it. On part of its site is now a tall and not lovely hotel. The enormity of the Hancock House demolition is rivalled, or surpassed, by this English vandalism.

Very recently, in 1908, Crosby Hall, part of a stately city house that held its ground for centuries, has had to give way to business, but as its stones were removed, they were, I am told, numbered, so that they can be elsewhere re-erected. Temple Bar had to leave the city boundary, but it has risen again in a Park some miles in the country, where at least, it will not be splashed with mud as it was in its original position.

Along with the changes, magnificent additions are made; the greatest historic monuments are carefully kept — never were they finer, and London flourishes, one of the most attractive cities ever in the world.

Conclusions that we reach after retrospect seem evident. Destruction in Boston has been great, but a large part of it has been by accidental fires and by necessity. Much of it could hardly have been avoided. Of Public Buildings dating from before 1800, considering the moderate number substantial enough to last long, the preservation has really been general, and fairly can be called a credit, an honor, to the city. In aggregate of number, interest and importance, they are unsurpassed, if equalled, in the country; they are precious historic assets to be guarded and held. Of early Private Buildings we have preserved very little; we have followed London fashions to an extreme — those hardly pardon, but may account for our failings.

In the city of the Old World and the town of the New were like conditions, caused by grading and filling, by fires, and by constant growth. We might be very glad to see standing the old State Street of 1802, as shown in the painting owned by the Historical Society, quaint and picturesque, a monument of earlier life, but that would not be possible. The needs of our times could not be met by it, and the street in our day is, after all, a far more imposing monument, long to remain.

If we cannot, however, have this one old street, we have the arrangement of nearly all the streets of the old town — crooked, irregular, effective, and also convenient, by their plan often eloquent as inscriptions of their origin, none of the ugly and sometimes senseless “gridiron” rectangles of modern American places, but unmistakably and uniquely old Boston. And they are here to stay, for the cost of straightening — and spoiling — them prohibits schemes of the innovator. Developments of cowpaths they have been called, and may be to some extent, but often indicators of the early “lay of the land” that shaped them. They are historic in their varied lines.

Still the old expressive streets run their ways, and here on its own old ground, at the head of the most historic of all of them, stands the most historic building saved, or that existed to be saved, largely by efforts through many a year by members of this Society. And here it is for the living, and those who follow them, to keep, as our late distinguished associate, Dr. George H. Moore, said it should be, like the ancient Greek “home of the State” where “the perpetual fire was kept burning” as it ought to be in this, the

“*Pyrtaneum Bostoniense.*”

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The Rev. J. P. Langley Bodfish, in behalf of the Directors, presented their Annual Report:—

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Bostonian Society:

At the close of the year 1909 there were in the Society,

Honorary Members	3
Life Members	619
Annual Members	497
Making a total of	<hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 1,119

This shows the same number of Honorary Members, a gain of five Life Members and a loss of eight Annual Members, as compared with the previous year.

An analysis of the Membership Roll shows the following changes :

LIFE MEMBERS.

There were at the close of 1908	614
Added during the year 1909	22
	<hr/>
	636
Died during the year 1909	17
	<hr/>
Leaving the present number	619

ANNUAL MEMBERS.

There were at the close of 1908	505
Added during the year 1909	32
	<hr/>
	537
Died, transferred and resigned during the year 1909	40
	<hr/>
Leaving the present number	497

VISITORS TO THE OLD STATE HOUSE.

During the year 1909 the number of visitors to the Rooms of the Society, who registered, was as follows :

From Boston	529
“ elsewhere in the United States	3,098
“ foreign countries	173
	<hr/>
Total	3,800

This number is smaller than usual, as on many days during the past six months, free access to the Rooms of the Society has been greatly interrupted by the alterations made on the building, during the work of restoration.

It indicates, however, that about fifty thousand persons have visited the Old State House during the past year.

PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY.

The following papers have been read before the Society at the Monthly Meetings in the Council Chamber, during the past year :

Jan. 12 : Annual Address, "Historical Museums in a Dozen Countries," by James Frothingham Hunnewell, President of the Society.

Feb. 9 : "Boston Theatre and Poe's Birthplace," by Walter K. Watkins.

March 9 : "The First Two Ministers of the First Church of Boston, and their Verse," by Alfred P. Page.

April 13 : "Milestones in and near Boston," by Charles F. Read, Clerk of the Society.

May 11 : "Faneuil Hall Market," by George E. McKay.

Oct. 12 : "Madam Sarah Knight ; a Gentlewoman of Boston ; her Diary of 1704, and her Times, 1666-1726," by Rev. Anson Titus.

Nov. 9 : "The Story of Boston Light," by Fitzhenry Smith, Jr.

Dec. 14 : "Letters and Memoranda of Sir Archibald Campbell, a Prisoner of War," by Archibald M. Howe. Sir Archibald was captured in Boston Bay, June 17, 1776.

NECROLOGY.

During the past year we have learned of the deaths of thirty-eight members of the Society. Their names are as follows :—

DIED IN 1908.

Edward Preble Motley, born in Boston, May 13, 1860, died in Beverly, July 3.

John Hammond Griggs, born in Boston, May 7, 1823, died in Roxbury, Sept. 1.

DIED IN 1909.

John Davis Weld, born in Boston, Jan. 15, 1850, died in Boston, Jan. 17.

William Ingersoll Bowditch, born in Salem, Aug. 6, 1819, died in Brookline, Jan. 24.

Clarence William Jones, born in Boston, Dec. 22, 1837, died in Brookline, Jan. 28.

George Henry Leonard, born in Middleboro, June 26, 1837, died in Boston, Feb. 10.

Melancthon Woolsey Borland, born in Boston, Jan. 19, 1824, died in Boston, Feb. 12.

James Clarke Tileston, born in Boston, Oct. 22, 1823, died in Chestnut Hill, Feb. 21.

Eugene Tompkins, born in Boston, Sept. 28, 1850, died in Boston, Feb. 22.

Ezra Herbert Towle, born in East Boston, July 16, 1857, died in New York, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1909.

William Parsons Lunt, born in Quincy, Feb. 18, 1837, died in Boston, April 12.

Joseph Benjamin Moors, born in Groton, Oct. 9, 1831, died in Boston, April 30.

Albert Woodman Hastings, born in Boston, Feb. 21, 1827, died in West Roxbury, May 1.

Alanson Tucker, born in Boston, April 20, 1848, died in Boston, May 1.

Benjamin Cutler Clark, born in Boston, Oct. 10, 1833, died in Boston, May 20.

Charles Burnham Porter, born in Rutland, Vt., Jan. 19, 1840, died in Boston, May 21.

Miss Charlotte Alice Baker, born in Springfield, April 4, 1833, died in Boston, May 22.

Louis Porter Hollander, born in New York, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1841, died in Marblehead, May 26.

Amos Lawrence Edmands, born in Boston, Jan. 21, 1838, died in Newton, May 27.

Charles Wetmore Kellogg, born in Ashland, Ohio, May 30, 1839, died in Brookline, June 6.

William Henry Baldwin, born in Brighton, Oct. 20, 1826, died in Boston, June 8.

John Noble, born in Dover, N. H., April 14, 1829, died in Boston, June 10.

Stephen Holbrook Rhodes, born in Franklin, Nov. 7, 1825, died in Brookline, June 11.

Louis Prang, born in Breslau, Germany, March 12, 1824, died in Los Angeles, Cal., June 14.

Dana Estes, born in Gorham, Me., March 4, 1840, died in Brookline, June 16.

Seth Adams Choate, born in Rockport, Oct. 26, 1839, died in Boston, July 25.

Richard Hall Stearns, born in Ashburnham, Dec. 25, 1824, died in Poland Springs, Me., Aug. 16.

Stephen Moody Crosby, born in Salisbury, Aug. 14, 1827, died in Cohasset, Aug. 31.

Gorham Dummer Gilman, born in Hallowell, Me., May 29, 1822, died in Newton, Oct. 3.

Moses Grant Daniell, born in Boston, Sept. 19, 1835, died in Roxbury, Oct. 19.

George Sumner Mann, born in New Salem, Nov. 24, 1834, died in Brookline, Oct. 27.

Franklin James Wight, born in Boston, Jan. 15, 1870, died in Dorchester, Nov. 17.

Daniel Weld, born in Boston, April 21, 1837, died in Brookline, Nov. 27.

Stephen Foster Woodman, born in South Hampton, N. H., Dec. 6, 1844, died in Jamaica Plain, Dec. 1.

Miss Elizabeth Ballard, born in Boston, April 30, 1829, died in Boston, Dec. 5.

Leonard Augustus Jones, born in Templeton, Jan. 13, 1832, died in Boston, Dec. 9.

Andrew Chapin Slater, born in Worcester, March 30, 1819, died in Newton, Dec. 11.

Charles Francis Wright, born in San Francisco, Cal., April 19, 1851, died in Boston, Dec. 27.

Messrs. Baldwin, Bowditch, Daniell, Estes, Griggs, Leonard, Mann, Motley, Prang, Slater, Stearns, Tileston, Tompkins,

Tucker, Daniel Weld, John D. Weld and Wright, and Miss Baker were Life Members.

Messrs. Borland, Choate, Clarke, Crosby, Edmands, Gilman, Hastings, Hollander, Clarence W. Jones, Leonard A. Jones, Kellogg, Lunt, Moors, Noble, Porter, Rhodes, Towle, Wight and Woodman, and Miss Ballard were Annual Members.

Of these valued members of the Society, we speak first of Benjamin C. Clark, who was for many years a Director of the Society. Mr. Clark was a merchant of this city for many years and was also the Haytien Consul for Boston for forty-three years. He was widely known through his membership in many societies and clubs, and by his philanthropic work in the charities of the city.

The Directors of the Society, at a special meeting, held June 2, 1909, passed the following Vote, offered by President Hunnewell:—

“The Directors of the Bostonian Society express on their records their appreciation of BENJAMIN CUTLER CLARK.

“He was for many years an Annual Member of the Society and a Director from 1890 to 1905, when he resigned on account of failing health. His steady attendance, his interest in the Society and his energy in its work, made him a valued member of the Board of Directors and of the Society. The Directors offer to his family their sympathy and regard, together with a copy of this entry on their records.”

William H. Baldwin was a citizen of Boston well-known as the head of one of its great philanthropic institutions for forty years, and he was also identified with many religious and social organizations. He was interested in local history, and became a member of the Bostonian Society many years ago and served as a Director from 1884 to 1886.

John Noble was the accomplished Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts for thirty-three years. He

was also interested in historical study and directed the publication of the Records of the Courts of Assistants of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay as issued by the County of Suffolk. He had also printed several historical papers.

Louis Prang, a native of Germany, was the pioneer in this country, of reproducing works of art in colors, and for these reproductions he coined the word "chromo." He lived to see his ideas embodied in a great commercial business. He also was interested in the history of this city, in which he made his home, and was a frequent attendant at the meetings of the Society.

Joseph B. Moors was a Boston merchant for many years, and later devoted his activities to banking interests. He was interested in the history of Boston and had occasionally read papers on the subject before this Society. He served for several years on the Committee on Membership.

Gorham D. Gilman when a young man, was a merchant in the Hawaiian Islands, where he was in business at two periods for about twenty years in all, and his residence in that kingdom remained a pleasant memory during a long life. Returning to this country in 1861, he was for more than fifty years a Boston merchant, and was Hawaiian Consul General in New England from 1893 to 1901, when Hawaii was annexed to the United States. Mr. Gilman was prominent in the religious, political, mercantile and social life of this city and in Newton, where he made his home.

Stephen M. Crosby was for many years a well known citizen of Boston. He was in the service of the United States as Paymaster for about three years, during the Civil War, and was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel for meritorious conduct. Colonel Crosby was long identified with financial institutions in this city and was also connected with numerous religious and other organizations.

We are happy to state that substantial progress has been made in the promised restoration of the Old State House by the City and State to its original appearance and condition.

When finished it will be an artistic object lesson in the history of our city. Every Bostonian should be proud of these old buildings remaining to us : even her crooked streets are picturesque reminders of her patriotic history, and vastly to be preferred to the checkerboard style of laying out more modern cities. May they always be preserved.

Respectfully submitted,

J. P. LANGLEY BODFISH,
For the Directors.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ROOMS.

As this Report of the Committee on the Rooms is written, the finishing touches are being made on the Old State House, which were authorized by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the City of Boston, the cost being defrayed by equal appropriations from State and Municipality.

Briefly stated, the alterations consist of the substitution of brick for stone in the basement story, the placing of new doors and vestibules on the west end and on the north and south sides, the reconstruction of the historic balcony on the east end, new window sashes throughout the building, the entire refinishing of the lower west hall, and the removal of the paint from the exterior walls of the building.

The Old State House is thereby greatly changed, and the prevailing popular opinion is that the change is an agreeable one, and that the building is now more typical of the period of its erection, almost two centuries ago.

Although not in the nature of restoration, much remains to be done to make the building habitable, cleanly and attractive. The steam-heating plant should be extended to the third or attic story, and made adequate for extreme winter weather, and the interior of the building, with the exception of the lower west hall, should be repainted during the coming year.

The people of Boston and Massachusetts look to their legislators to render to the Old State House the care and veneration which it merits as an historic and ancient building. The



THE OLD STATE HOUSE.
Eastern Front, 1910.

Bostonian Society, as its constitutional guardian, will administer the trust faithfully in the future as it has done for the past twenty-seven years.

The closing days of the year 1909 have brought to the Collections of the Society a most valuable gift from an interested life member, Mr. Arthur Frederick Estabrook. This is a collection of about two hundred and fifty negatives of photographs of Old Boston, which had been gathered by A. H. Rickard of this city. About one hundred of these photographs are not in the Society's Views of Old Boston, most of which were given us by the generosity of a member, Henry Pelham Curtis. When, therefore, prints of the new negatives are added to our present Collection, it will be greatly increased in size and interest, and the Society will own negatives of a large portion of its Views of Old Boston.

An interesting Boston relic of sixty years ago was given to the Society by Josiah Phillips Quincy, a member, at the monthly meeting last May. It is the original manuscript copy of an Ode written by James Russell Lowell, the poet, for the Cochituate Water Celebration in Boston, on October 25, 1848.

The Ode and the accompanying letter are as follows :—

ELMWOOD, Oct. 12, 1848.

My Dear Sir :

As I have not failed to notice, that, on all public occasions, whenever you call upon any body for a speech or a song, not only is there no escape, but also the victim becomes happily inspired. I have answered your draft upon Helicon with as much as my little cup (at a hasty dip) would hold.

Instead of bringing in old Aquarius with his watering pot, I have ventured to let the Fountain speak for itself, no very great poetical license, since his recognized profession is that of a spouter. I know not how well adapted for singing my ode may be, but I thought it best to let my fancy run freely into the mould which the first mood of mind naturally got ready for it, than to incur the risk of its getting cold and inductile while I was elaborating a form adapted to the requirements of music.

I think my speech is not an improper one for the mouth of the fountain. Referring, not immodestly, to the various services of

water, it yet, with becoming delicacy, abstains from any allusion to one use to which our ancestors put it, namely, as a test for the discovery of witches. As *fresh* water is the speaker, I thought that a stanza about ships, &c., would be incongruous.

As the city's laureate, I suppose I may claim my pipe of water annually, but I will compound in consideration of the privilege of looking at the fountain whenever I am in Boston. And shall I seem to be travelling out of the record if I make a suggestion in regard to the fountain itself? None of the fountains in New York, except that in the Park (when thrown in a single jet) are ornaments to the city. That in the Bowling Green is a positive disfigurement. Boston is famously munificent in works of Use and Charity. She is rich enough now to pay a public tribute to Art. Is it out of the question to have Powers employed to make the design of a fountain for us? A work of his would be a *κτῆμα ἐς ἀεί* [a possession for all time], and would furnish the fountain with a fitting pulpit from which to preach its sermon of grace, purity, and perpetual aspiration. If the city cannot take such a responsibility, might it not be done by subscription?

If my ode should not seem adapted to the musical wants of the occasion, I trust you will believe that I do not wish to hang it around your neck, and will feel entirely at liberty to procure a fitter one elsewhere. Only, as far as I remember, in the happier days of the Ode (and the days of happier odes), they were never written to the tune of "Hail Columbia" or "Lutzen's Wild Hunt."

I remain very truly, J. R. LOWELL.

Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr.,
Mayor, &c. &c.

P.S. If you like it and it is to be printed, it would oblige me if you would have a *proof* sent me, as proof-readers sometimes inflict severe wounds with their small shot of commas and semicolons.

ODE.

1

My name is Water: I have sped
Through strange dark ways untried before,
By pure desire of friendship led,
Cochituate's Ambassador;
He sends four royal gifts by me,
Long life, Health, Peace and Purity.

2

I'm Ceres' cup-bearer ; I pour
 Her flowers and fruits and all their kin,
 Her crystal vintage, from of yore
 Stored in old Earth's selected bin,
 Flora's Falernian ripe, since God
 The winepress of the Deluge trod.

3

In that far Isle, whence, iron-willed,
 The New World's Sires their bark unmoored,
 The Fairies' acorn cups I filled
 Upon the toadstool's silver board,
 And, 'neath Hearne's oak for Shakspeare's sight,
 Strewed moss and grass with diamonds bright.

4

No Fairies in the Mayflower came,
 And, lightsome as I sparkle here,
 For Mother Baystate, busy dame,
 I've toiled and drudged this many a year,
 Throbb'd in her engines' iron veins,
 Twirled myriad spindles for her gains.

5

I, too, can weave ; the warp I set
 Through which the sun his shuttle throws,
 And, bright as Noah saw it, yet
 For you the arching rainbow glows,
 A sight in Paradise denied
 To unfall'n Adam and his bride.

6

When Winter held me in his grip,
 You seized and sent me o'er the wave,
 Ungrateful ! in a prison ship ;
 But I forgive, not long a slave,
 For, soon as Summer south-winds blew,
 Homeward I fled disguised as dew.

For countless services I'm fit,
 Of use, of pleasure, and of gain,
 But lightly from all bonds I flit,
 Incapable as fire of stain ;
 From mill and washtub I escape
 And take in heaven my proper shape.

So free myself, to-day, elate
 I come from far o'er hill and mead,
 And here, Cochituate's Envoy, wait
 To be your blithesome Ganymede ;
 And brim your cups with nectar true
 That never will make slave of you.

In this connection, it is interesting to mention another gift received during the past year from the estate of George E. Saunders, of Cambridge, by the courtesy of his daughter. It is a copy of the foregoing ode, which was printed on a press carried on a wagon in the celebration procession; it was obtained by Mr. Saunders as it was thrown from the wagon, and he kept it for the remainder of his life.

Among the additional interesting relics added to the Collections during the past year, one merits description. It is a small model of the famous battle-ship Ohio, made largely of animal bone by Lieut. Thomas Letican while a prisoner of war in Dartmoor Prison, England, during the War of 1812.

In this manner, the Collections of the Society increase from year to year by gifts from persons interested in the preservation of the antiquities of Boston. The Society therefore solicits the continued co-operation of the community, to enable it to prosecute the interesting work for which it was organized in 1881.

During the year 1909, the Committee on the Rooms has expended the sum of \$139.27, and during the same time the Society has, through the Committee, realized \$132.02 from the sale of prints and souvenirs.

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk.*

December 31, 1909.

Ode.

1.

My name is Water; I have sped
Through strange dark ways untrod before,
By pure desire of friendship led,
Cochituate's ambassador;
He sends four royal gifts by me, —
longlife, health, peace, & purity.

2.

In Ceres' Cupbearer; I pour,
For flowers & fruits & all their kin,
Her crystal vintage, from of yore
Stored in old Earth's delectest bin,
Flora's Talerian ripe, since God
The winepress of the Deluge trod.

3.

In that far Isle whence, ironwilled,
The New World's sides their bark unmoored,
The Cairies' acorn-cups I filled
Upon the toadstool's silver board,
And, 'neath Hearne's oak, for Shakespeare's sight,
Strew'd moss & grass with diamonds bright.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

The Committee on the Library reports as follows for the year 1909:—

One hundred and twenty-one volumes and fifty-two pamphlets have been added to the Library, and the sum of \$124.81 has been expended for its maintenance and the purchase of books.

From the estate of William Parsons Lunt, a member at the time of his death, and who, it will be recalled, was a publisher in this city for many years, the Society received by the courtesy of his sister, Mrs. Ellen Munroe, twenty-one volumes, relating mostly to the local history of Cambridge, Newburyport, Lancaster, Hingham and Plymouth, all ancient towns of Massachusetts.

As the year was drawing to a close, the Society received from the estate of Benjamin Franklin Stevens twenty-seven volumes relating largely to the history of Boston, and comprising several standard works. We are indebted for this gift to Mrs. Helen Jordan, a daughter of Mr. Stevens, who, it will be remembered, delighted to write of the history of the city in which he passed his entire life of more than four-score years.

We have received from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, through the office of the Secretary of State, the Vital Records, to 1850, of the following towns of Massachusetts: Brookfield, Danvers, Methuen, Scituate, Sharon and Winchendon; and also the seventeenth and last volume of the Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War. The Commonwealth is to be congratulated on the completion of this important work, which preserves and makes available the military records of the Massachusetts men who helped to achieve independence in the American Revolution.

Mr. Farwell, a Director of the Society, has given to the Library a copy of the English work entitled "Thomas Pownall, M. P., F. R. S.," etc. The story of the life of this eminent man, Governor of Massachusetts from 1757 to 1760, and

a friend of America during the Revolution, will make an interesting addition to the political history of Massachusetts.

We have received a copy of the volume entitled "Almon D. Hodges and his Neighbors," from the author, Almon D. Hodges, Jr. This is a handsomely printed and copiously illustrated life of an old New Englander, who was for many years President of the Washington Bank of Boston. This sketch of manners and customs of New England life for a century is a most interesting volume, as well as an admirable filial tribute to a former well-known citizen.

Other interesting books added to the Library are the following: A copy of Drake's History and Antiquities of Boston, edition of 1857, with wide margins; this book, which was formerly owned by Thomas Waterman of Boston, comes from Frederick L. Gillooly, a member; the Story of The First Town House, by Josiah H. Benton, from the author; and the History of the First Church of Roxbury.

During the past year there has been deposited in the Library as a loan, by John E. Sanborn, of New York, the manuscript diary of the Williams Family, the first settlers of East Boston, and covers the years 1793-1813. It gives a good pen picture of Boston and Chelsea of that time, and it is to be hoped that portions, if not all of it, will be published in the future by the Society.

For the Committee,

JAMES L. WHITNEY,	WALTER K. WATKINS,
FRANCIS H. BROWN,	WILLIAM G. SHILLABER,
HENRY W. CUNNINGHAM.	

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk.*

December 31, 1909.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The Committee on Finance report as follows for the year 1909:—

At the close of the year 1908 the Permanent Fund of the Society amounted to \$46,161.21, of which sum \$46,000.00 was invested in securities.

During the past year, there has been added to this amount the sum of \$699.54, which has been derived from the life membership fees of twenty-three new life members and from the unexpended balance of the income of the Permanent Fund.

At the close of the year, therefore, the Permanent Fund of the Society consists of \$46,000.00, invested, and \$860.75 on deposit, making a total of \$46,860.75.

For the Committee,

JAMES F. HUNNEWELL,
GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS,
COURTENAY GUILD.

CHARLES F. READ, *Treasurer.*

December 31, 1909.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

The Committee on Publications herewith submits its Report for the year 1909.

The sixth volume of the "Publications of the Bostonian Society" has been compiled under its supervision. The leading paper in this issue, prepared by Mr. Frank E. Bradish, is a very interesting sketch of the life of the Rev. John Wilson, the first minister of Boston. Mr. Bradish has made an important contribution to our local history by his investigation of the authenticity of the portrait of that clergyman, long in the possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society. The late Dr. John Appleton, one of the members of that Society, expressed his doubts as to whether the painting was in fact a portrait of Mr. Wilson, as long ago as 1867, giving his reasons for reaching that conclusion at their meeting in September of that year. Mr. Bradish shows that the inventory of the estate of the emigrant Edward Bromfield, taken February 11, 1734-5, mentions "Dr. Owen's picture," and no other portrait is inventoried. Inasmuch as the painting in the possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society came to them from one of Bromfield's descendants, and as Mather says that Wilson's

nephew "could not by all his entreaties persuade him to let his picture be drawn," it seems very probable that the portrait is a likeness of Owen, rather than of Wilson.

The liberality of Thomas Minns, Esq., one of the Charter members and formerly a Director of the Bostonian Society, who is a lineal descendant of Rev. John Wilson, has enabled us to illustrate Mr. Bradish's essay with a plate of the Wilson arms, printed in colors; and Mr. William P. Bodwell, a Life member of our Society, very kindly contributed a sketch of the Memorial Tablet erected in the First Church in honor of their first pastor, which has been engraved for the volume. The second paper, by the late William Clarence Burrage, a former Clerk of the Bostonian Society, and which was read at one of its meetings several years ago, gives an account of the visit of the West Point Cadets to Boston in 1821, and has a reproduction of a contemporary print of the Military Academy, at the side of which one of the Cadets is shown in the uniform of the period. Mr. Moses Whitcher Mann's description of the Middlesex Canal, an enterprise from which Boston expected to derive great advantage, being his paper read before the Society in May, 1908, and which is illustrated by several views of the ancient water-way, its locks, etc., as they appear to-day, is the third paper. It is followed by Mr. James M. Hubbard's description of "Boston's Last Town Meetings and First City Election," of more than ordinary interest at the present time. The volume closes with reprints of some of the original documents in our collections, with annotations by Mr. Marvin, one of our Directors; one of these supplies some interesting data relative to the estates of Governor Winthrop and his neighbors on "the broad streete from the markt place," now State Street, about 1650 and a few years later. Biographical sketches of the individual owners and others mentioned in the documents give this an added value. There is also a full index of names and places.

The series of "Publications," of which this is the latest issue, and only a limited number being printed for subscribers, contains much important information, which we believe will

be of service to all who are interested in the "study of the history of Boston, and the preservation of its antiquities."

The Committee would take this opportunity to call the attention of our members, and others interested in Boston's history, to the fact that a few complete sets of the records of the Annual Proceedings of the Society from its foundation can be obtained at the office of the Clerk; single copies are sold for 25 cents each, or the series from 1882 to 1910 for \$7.00. Title pages for binding the issues from 1882 to 1907 inclusive, into five volumes, will be furnished without charge to those who order complete sets. Aside from interesting material in the addresses of the Presidents from year to year, largely of an historical and reminiscent character, these publications contain papers of value to the students of Boston's annals, which have been carefully prepared by writers thoroughly familiar with the topics discussed, and in which the reader will find information not elsewhere accessible. It may be interesting to give the titles of some of those printed since 1897:—Hon. Thomas Hancock, Proprietor of the Old Hancock Mansion on Beacon Street, by Rev. Carlton A. Staples; The Old Cathedral (R. C.) on Franklin Street and its First Pastors, by Rev. J. P. Langley Bodfish; Defence of Boston in the War of 1812, with a Roster of the Officers of the Massachusetts Militia engaged, and a Bibliography of that War, by Walter K. Watkins; Two papers on Words Coined in Boston, by Carl W. Ernst; Boston Ships, Past and Present, by Capt. R. G. F. Candage; Colonial and Revolutionary Social Life, by John H. Crandon; The Psalms, Tune-books and Music of the Forefathers, by Ernest N. Bagg; The Myth of Mary Chilton, by S. Arthur Bent; Boston in the Boston Poets, by Edwin D. Mead; with others of a biographical character, on prominent Bostonians of former days.

As in former years, the Committee have added to our collection of colored prints, maps and engravings, relating to the earlier days of the town and city, a few which have appeared from time to time in our various publications, for which there has been an increasing and gratifying demand from visitors,

and from those who find them useful in "extending" works on Boston's history. A list of these can be obtained on application to the Clerk.

The Committee hope to present to our members, as the frontispiece to the next issue to our "Proceedings," an engraving in colors of the Old State House in its renovated condition. A few extra copies of this picture, uniform in size with the others mentioned above, will be placed on sale, should they be called for.

With the next issue will also be included a reproduction from one of the negatives recently presented to the Society by Mr. Arthur F. Estabrook, as already mentioned in the report of the Committee on the Rooms; it gives a view of Fort Hill, before it was levelled. This locality, famous from the earliest days of Boston, was the scene of many interesting events in our local history; the picture shows it in its condition when it was a residential section. The hill, at one time the home of many prominent citizens, ceased to be such when the conditions of the neighborhood were changed by the building of ill-kept tenement houses and the inroads of trade. It was finally removed in 1869 and 1870.

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the Committee,

JOHN W. FARWELL,
RUFUS G. F. CANDAGE,

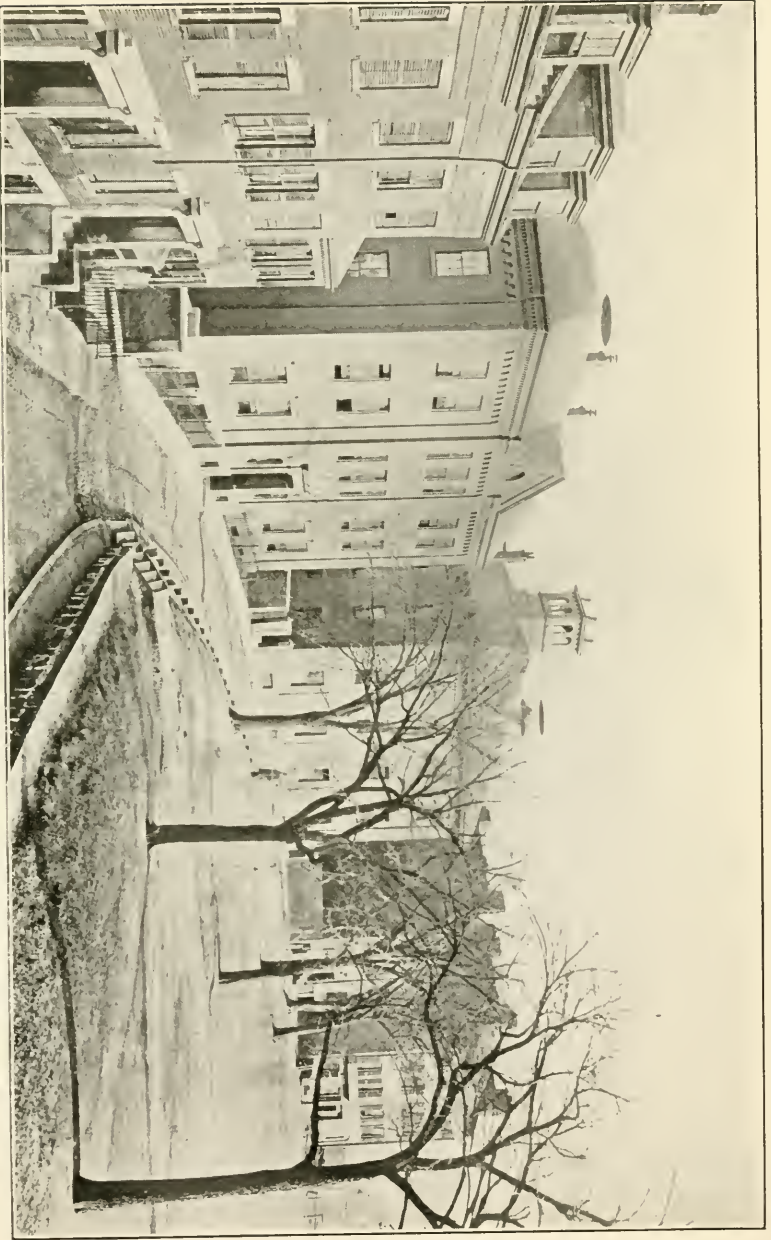
ALBERT MATTHEWS,
WILLIAM SUMNER APPLETON.

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk.*

December 31, 1909.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.

The Committee who were appointed to nominate Officers of the Bostonian Society for the ensuing year, begs to report that it has attended to its duty and proposes the following candidates:—



WASHINGTON SQUARE, FORT HILL

When a Residential District, Showing the Primary and Boylston School Buildings after the Changes of 1850.

From the Arthur F. Estabrook Collection of Views of Boston.

For Clerk and Treasurer,

CHARLES F. READ.

For Directors.

JOSHUA P. L. BODFISH,		FRANCIS H. MANNING,
JAMES F. HUNNEWELL,		CHARLES H. TAYLOR, JR.,
LEVI L. WILLCUTT,		JOHN W. FARWELL,
WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN,		GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS,
COURTENAY GUILD.		

All of which is respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM GREEN SHILLABER,	} <i>Nominating Committee.</i>
CHARLES F. WITHINGTON,	
WILLIAM QUINCY WALES,	
BABSON S. LADD,	
WILLIAM H. PRIDEE,	

December 21, 1909.

The Report of the Committee was accepted, and the Society then proceeded to the election of officers, and the result as reported by the tellers showed the unanimous choice of the gentlemen named on the ballot as nominated.

The Treasurer presented his Annual Report, duly audited, showing the condition of the Permanent Funds, and the current receipts and expenses for the year. These reports will be found on subsequent pages.

It was ordered that the President's Address, and the Reports of the several committees as submitted, with the usual Rolls of Members, etc., be printed in the Annual Proceedings.

On motion the Society then adjourned.

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk.*

January 12, 1910.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

At the meeting of the Bostonian Society, held in the Council Chamber, Old State House, on Tuesday, May 11, 1909, Mr. GEORGE E. MCKAY, Superintendent of Markets, read the following paper :—

The establishment of a market under the control and regulation of the Town of Boston was a matter which caused great opposition on the part of the voters, and it was not until many years after the town had accepted the gift of Peter Faneuil that the benefits to be derived from it were appreciated. The market was an important institution in the mother country, and its need was early recognized by the founders of Boston, who brought with them the ancient "common law of the market ;" this was to safeguard buyers and sellers alike : it protected the goods, regulated weights and measures, and settled disputes arising in the market-place. The earliest records of a market in the Old World represent it as a place in which order prevailed, and to insure this there were officials whose word was law.

The local court for settling these questions was called the Market or Pie Powder Court. It received its name because it was conducted with few formalities. The early cities had their own law courts,—among which was the Pie Powder Court,—and over these the head officials of the city presided. It is said to be for this reason that the Mayor of Boston is still called "His Honor," although no Mayor of Boston, as such, ever exercised the duties of a Judge.

South Carolina had Pie Powder Courts in connection with Public Fairs almost up to 1776. Boston had a Town Court as early as 1651, and its Municipal Court, with a wide jurisdiction but summary proceedings, is modeled after the pattern of the old Pie Powder Court which used to sit on market days to dispose of cases arising among those who congregated in the market places. Gradually the jurisdiction of these "Market Courts" was extended and led to our minor courts, the pre-

sent Municipal Court, as mentioned, being an example. The official who administers justice in Faneuil Hall Market was first known as Clerk, but in later years as Superintendent.

The earliest record of a market in Massachusetts was in 1633, at which time an order was passed by the Court of Assistants for the erection of a market to be kept open on Thursdays — the Public Lecture day. This is thought to have only referred to a gathering of buyers and sellers at one place, and not in any building. The site of the present Old State House at the head of State Street was made the market place.

As a market town was thought to have special privileges, the usual jealousies arose, and other towns soon made application for the same privilege. Charlestown and Salem were granted the right ; Boston was made a "Fair Town" in 1648, and Salem, Dorchester and Watertown were authorized to hold semi-annual fairs.

We have no record of an effort to provide a house for a market until the bequest made in the last will of Robert Keayne, which was probated in 1656, and in which he left three hundred pounds for this purpose. This legacy was applied towards the expense of building the Town House in 1657-58. In this building, at the head of State Street, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of which Keayne was the leading spirit, had their armory for nearly a century. The town, in accepting this legacy, was under obligations to make provision for the Artillery Company, and after the acceptance of Peter Faneuil's gift for a Market and Town House, arrangements were made to accommodate the Company with quarters in Faneuil Hall ; the first meeting was held there in April, 1746. It is for this reason that no rent is charged to the Company, — a fact which has at times caused considerable controversy. In the Acts passed by the General Court for the erection of this public building it was provided that a place should be kept "free to sit dry in, and keep warm."

In 1695 an Act was passed forbidding the sale of imported provisions at wholesale, until after three days' notice had been

given by a public crier ; this was considered to be in favor of the poor, who were thus to have an opportunity to buy in small quantities at wholesale prices. In the spring of 1696 it was ordained that a market be held in Boston every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday ; but public sentiment was greatly against this measure, one reason for which was the fear that "the Market Cross" often set up in England and on the Continent might be introduced here, and the citizens were willing to submit to almost any inconvenience rather than to have the semblance of that power of which they had striven hard to rid themselves. Another objection urged by the country people was "that if market days were appointed, all the country people coming in at the same time would glut the market, and the towns-people would buy their provisions at their own price." But the latter also had their grievance, and complaints were frequently made that they were imposed upon by hucksters ; and in 1717 the question of a market house was again agitated, the claim being made that it was the only way in which to remedy the evil. When the desired unanimity was secured, seven hundred pounds were raised to defray the expense of providing three market buildings ; one was established in the vicinity of Essex Street, one near the Old North Meeting House, called North Square, and one in Dock Square, where Faneuil Hall Market was erected later.

June 4, 1734, was the first real market day, when the buildings provided and protected by the Town Government were opened. The newspapers of that day said, "it was a day of history for the Town of Boston." There was a large concourse of people, buyers, sellers and spectators, and an abundance of provisions were brought in for sale ; those that excelled in goodness and cheapness sold quickly. There were then no middle-men ; the farmers sold their produce, and the fishermen their own catch. After a century of loose marketing, Boston had well-regulated, systematic markets, and one would suppose these would have met with public favor, but such was not to be ; the contentions were still kept up ; the people preferred to be served at their own doors rather than to resort to fixed

localities, and in less than four years these markets became unpopular and were abandoned. The market house at the North End was taken down and the lumber used in another public building. That in the South End was converted into stores and rented. The one in Dock Square met with a different fate: the opponents of a local market took the matter into their own hands, and being determined to ruin if they could not rule, on a dark night in 1737 they disguised themselves as clergymen and tore the building down.

Nothing further in the way of a market under the control of the town was attempted until 1740, when Peter Faneuil, one of Boston's wealthy merchants, and a firm believer in a public market, made a proposal to the citizens, "that he would at his own expense erect and complete a building to be improved for a market, for the sole use and benefit of the town, provided the town would pass a vote for that purpose, pass such regulations as might be necessary, and constantly support it for the said use." While his proposal met with the approval of many of the towns-people, and Faneuil, when passing down King Street (now State Street) to his office, frequently heard them remark, "Good thing; hurrah for neighbor Peter!" there was nevertheless a great deal of opposition on the part of the voters. At the meeting called by the Selectmen to consider this generous proposal, much fear was expressed that illegal voting would take place (a thing believed by some to be not infrequently done in our own day), and an effort was made to have each voter write his name on the back of his ballot. This suggestion was not adopted, but it was decided to take the ballot by a yea and nay vote. There were 727 votes cast, and the motion to accept the gift was carried by a plurality of only seven. Even then, this generous offer would have been refused had not a clause been added "that the farmers should be at liberty to carry their produce wherever they wished, about the town, to dispose of it."

About two years were required to complete the building, and it was opened September 25, 1742. The first record of leasing a stall was in December, 1742, when Anthony Hodg-

son was granted liberty to occupy No. 8 for one month, to sell butter, cheese and flour, three days in each week, on the condition that he would sell to the inhabitants as cheap as they could buy at wholesale. This pioneer of the Faneuil Hall stall-keepers made a specialty of Irish butter, which he imported from the Emerald Isle, and also of Cheshire cheese, which was claimed to be far better than the domestic manufacture, brought in by the countrymen and sold from their saddle-bags at the houses of their customers. This innovation seems to have tended to increase rather than lessen the opposition to the market.

Peter Faneuil did not live long to enjoy the fruits of his generous bequest, as he died suddenly March 3, 1743. Again the opponents of a public market came to the front, and so strong were they that the best efforts of some of the leading producers were unable to make their business a success, and in September, 1747, the town voted to close the market. It was, however, reopened again in the following spring, first for three days in each week, and later on for six days. It was a transition period; society was divided; it was "market" and "anti-market" in every department of public affairs. In the year 1752 there was a heated contest in town meeting, which resulted in once more closing the market. In the following year it was shown that under wise management the market could be made a source of income to the town, and the doors were again opened; the stalls were leased, and, under new officials and new management, a more promising start was made.

Before the people had time to test the new regulations, a destructive fire, which started in a shop in Dock Square on January 13, 1761, communicated with Faneuil Hall, and the building was nearly destroyed; only the walls remained standing. A contract was made for rebuilding, the parties to whom it was awarded agreeing to wait until the money could be raised by means of a lottery which was authorized by the Legislature, some of the tickets to which were signed by John Hancock, the first Governor of the State of Massachusetts. The work was so far completed that the town met in the hall

on the 14th of March, 1763, when James Otis delivered an appropriate address.

By the opening of the Charles River Bridge in 1786, and the West Boston Bridge in 1793, which afforded more convenient routes for travel, business in Boston, and especially at Faneuil Hall Market, received a favorable impulse, and after forty years of uncertainty the market became a permanent institution; business increased to such an extent that in 1806 the building was enlarged to eighty feet in width (double its original size), and the walls were carried to a greater height to admit of the construction of galleries, which were then added on three sides.

The opening of the Middlesex Canal in 1808, providing an easy means of communication between the port of Boston and the more northerly towns, gave an added impulse to trade, and it was realized that larger and more convenient accommodations were needed to care for the rapidly increasing business; nothing was done, however, to bring about this relief until Josiah Quincy, second Mayor of Boston, brought the matter to the attention of the City Government, who at first were willing to consider only a temporary relief. But Mr. Quincy, with the wisdom of a statesman and the foresight of a prophet, looked far beyond the immediate demands, and advocated a plan of so great proportions that his suggestions met with the most intense opposition on the part of many of the most prominent citizens; but he persisted in his efforts, and in January, 1824, was authorized by the City Council to apply to the Legislature for authority to carry out his plans.

This was granted on February 21, 1824, and on April 25, 1825, the corner-stone of the building generally called Quincy Market, but officially known as Faneuil Hall Market, was laid. This corner-stone was a large block of Chelmsford granite. The following is a description of the building: Market house all of granite; length, 535 feet 6 inches; width, 50 feet, having a central building 74 feet 6 inches by 55 feet, with a portico on each end; the porticoes consist of four granite columns, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter at the base, and 2 feet 10 inches

at the top ; each shaft 20 feet 9 inches long, with a Doric capital. These massive columns were taken from a quarry in the town of Chelmsford, and were brought to Boston through the Middlesex Canal to its terminal at "Charlestown Mill-pond," thence across the river to the dam where now is Causeway Street, and through its gates into the "Boston Mill-pond." From this they were taken by the old "Mill Creek," now covered by Blackstone Street, to the Town Dock, near Faneuil Hall. The whole edifice is supported by a base of Quincy blue granite, 2 feet 10 inches in height, and covers a space of 27,000 square feet. The cost above the land was \$150,000,—probably very much less than a building of the same kind would cost to-day.

In carrying this enterprise to completion, the city erected the building, laid out six new streets, enlarged a seventh, including 167,000 square feet of land, besides obtaining flats docks and wharf rights to the extent of 142,000 square feet, and, as Mayor Quincy reported to the City Council, not only without any debt or burden on Boston's pecuniary resources, but with large permanent additions to its real and productive property.

The building was formally opened to the public August 26, 1826, and at that time the market in Faneuil Hall was discontinued, the space being occupied by dealers in hardware, clothing and hats. For two or three years after the new market house was opened all the stalls were not taken, and the croakers of that day were loud in their denunciation of the enterprise, predicting its failure and characterizing it as "Quincy folly." But all these prophecies came to naught, for business continued to grow and centre around the new structure to such an extent that more space was needed, and on October 28, 1858, the market under Faneuil Hall was again opened, and the space immediately leased by dealers in market produce. Instead of having been a mistake on the part of Mayor Quincy, the building of the market is the only business operation in which the City of Boston has ever engaged which has proved a financial success.

In an exhibit of the different enterprises which the City of Boston has undertaken, published by ex-Mayor Matthews in 1894, the following statement of the expenses and income from the market investment appears: Total outlay, including land taken, cost of building, interest paid for money to carry out the project, repairs, salaries and other expenses of the officials in charge of the same, had been \$2,209,596.68; the income from all sources had been \$5,067,631, showing that over and above all expenses the city had received \$2,858,034.32. Since that time the net income has increased to more than \$3,500,000, and the city has to-day a property valued by the assessors at \$1,800,000, besides 60,000 square feet in the streets around the market which has not cost the city a dollar, and which pays an annual rental of \$104,946; truly a splendid showing for what in its infancy was called "Quincy's folly." The rental the City of Boston receives to-day from the Faneuil Hall Market building and from the market under Faneuil Hall is \$132,800.

The city provided the building, but it was to the men who believed with Mayor Quincy, and encouraged him in his efforts by renting its stalls, that most of the credit of its success belongs. By their integrity, honesty, and fair dealing, they gave to the market a standing which has been continued by their successors to the present time, and makes it worthy of the reputation it bears of being the best in this country and equal to any in the old world.

New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington are cities in which, until twenty-five years ago, markets under city control were prosperous and returned large incomes; but the removal of the residential sections to the suburbs, the establishment of provision stores in their vicinity, which send wagons daily to the neighboring residents for orders, together with the introduction of the telephone, have injured the trade of those markets to such an extent that some cities have abandoned the plan, and others are ready to do so, because the city markets are not financially successful.

The same conditions, though to a less degree, have affected the dealers in the Faneuil Hall Market. Up to forty years ago it was the place where every person who had produce to sell, or who wished to purchase, was compelled to come; to-day it is but a small section of a large circle, composed of other markets and commission houses.

About thirty years ago dressed meat from the West began to appear in Boston markets, and while at first the dealers were not disposed to handle it — and justly so on account of the bad condition in which much of it was received — those objections have now been overcome by the use of refrigerating cars, which land it here in prime condition. It was stated in the report made to the Department which investigated the beef trust a short time ago, that 95 per cent. of the meats received in Boston at the present time is shipped from the West; comparatively few cattle are slaughtered at Brighton and Somerville, and even the few butchers who have places of their own are obliged to purchase beef brought from the West to supply their trade. Previous to thirty years ago most of the meats for the Boston market came from places within a radius of fifteen miles, and were brought to South Market Street and the market limits for sale. From sixty to one hundred loaded wagons were daily to be found there; to-day not more than a dozen make it their headquarters, and they will soon be numbered with the forgotten.

While this condition exists as regards the meat products, it has not affected the farmers to any great extent. Notwithstanding many send their products to commission houses, and immense quantities of Southern and foreign fruits and vegetables are received in Boston, the rural farmers still hold a prominent place in the market, and during the busy season it is not an uncommon occurrence to have from 300 to 400 teams on the market limits and adjacent streets, with the produce of suburban farms for sale. But Southern products are now brought to the city in such large quantities, and in good condition, that the people have become accustomed to low prices, and unless the farmer can raise his early vegetables under

glass, he receives but small compensation for his labor as compared with what he formerly obtained. Still, most of them get a good living, which is more than can be said for many of the middle-men in this line of business.

Among the many places of interest to which the visitor to Boston is attracted, there is none more popular than Faneuil Hall Market, which, because of its close connection with Faneuil Hall, has become not only a land-mark but a source of pride to our citizens. The manner in which the supplies are exhibited, the neatness and cleanliness of the entire building, the courteous treatment which patrons receive, and the general good order which is maintained, have gained favorable mention from many people who are interested in and have visited markets in all parts of the world. To a lover of scenes of this kind nothing can be more enjoyable than a few hours spent in visiting the market and the streets around it on a busy day. The sight of three or four hundred wagons loaded with fruits and vegetables, and arranged in a neat and orderly manner—the horses having been sent to stables in the vicinity; the competition of the farmers in their efforts to sell their produce; the hustle and hurly-burly of the purchasers who represent the commission dealers, hotels and provision stores, as well as of the poorer classes who are looking for bargains and an opportunity to buy something cheap, is a sight well worth the time of any person who has it to spare. The streets in the vicinity are crowded with wagons backed up to the sidewalks as well as the market, with choice fruits and provisions from the South and foreign countries. Here, at any season of the year, may be found almost any article of food that is raised in any part of the world, and it would be a surprise to the early settlers could they see what a change the enterprise of the much-maligned middle-man has accomplished.

How different are conditions to-day from what they were as recorded in a letter written by John Hancock to a friend in Providence, on the occasion of a dinner given by him to the Count D'Estaing and the officers of the French fleet, when they made a visit to Boston on August 30, 1778. He can-

vassed the market, but saw no prospect of obtaining anything suitable for the occasion, and wrote to his friend as follows :—

Dear Sir : The Philistines are coming upon me on Wednesday next for dinner ; to be serious, the Ambassador, etc., etc., are to dine with me on Wednesday, and I have nothing to give them, nor from the present prospect of our market do I see that I shall be able to get anything in town. I must beg the favor of you to recommend to my man Harry where he can get some chickens, geese, ducks, hams, partridges, mutton, or anything which will save my reputation in a dinner, and by all means send me some butter. Can I get a good turkey ? God bless you, if you can see anything in Providence, do buy it for me.

I am your real friend,

JOHN HANCOCK.

The propriety of giving the name of "Faneuil Hall Market" to the building has been widely discussed, and it has been contended by many people that "Quincy Market," by which it is most widely known, is its proper designation, but such is not the fact. When the market house was opened in 1826, many of the people believed it should be called Quincy Market, in honor of the Mayor under whose administration it had been erected. The matter was referred to the Board of Aldermen by a letter from the Mayor, in which he said : "The great object of Peter Faneuil was to locate a market in the vicinity of the Town Dock ; for this purpose his donation seems to have been made, and it seems to be due to his memory, and to the generosity which distinguished his original donation, that the market established in that vicinity should be known by the name of Faneuil Hall Market ;" and he recommended the City Council to carry out this design, which was done.

The name of the "New Faneuil Hall Market," which is given to that under Faneuil Hall, although it is in the original building erected in 1742 by Peter Faneuil, and used as a market until the new structure was opened in 1826, was adopted when it was again opened for that purpose in 1858, to prevent confusion in designating the business locations in either house.

It is probably known to every old Bostonian that the weather vane on Faneuil Hall is a grasshopper. This has long been so important a feature of Dock Square, that not infrequently the market-men have found their place of business denominated the "Grasshopper Market." It is made of sheet copper, hammered out by hand by Deacon Shem Drowne in 1742. Several times it has narrowly escaped destruction; on one of the occasions when it was undergoing repairs, a paper was taken from it on which was the following record, so far as it could be deciphered:—

Shem Drowne made me in 1742. To my brethren and fellow grass-hoppers: fell in the year 1755, November 18th, early in the morning, by a great earthquake by the Old Master above. [This was in 1755, when Boston was shaken by a great earthquake,—the same which caused the destruction of Lisbon, when 60,000 persons perished.] Again like to have met my utter ruin by fire in 1761, but hopping timely from my public station, came off with broken bones and much bruised: was cured and fixed by my old Master's son, Thomas Drowne, June 28, 1768, and although I shall promise to discharge my office, yet I shall vary as the wind.

The dimensions of the grasshopper are: body, 3 feet 4 inches; horns, 11 inches; whole length, 4 feet 7 inches; circumference, 1 foot $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, 25 lbs. Various reasons have been given for the selection of a grasshopper to serve as the weather vane on Faneuil Hall. The fact that Peter Faneuil's motive in giving a market was to accommodate the agriculturists, has been a satisfactory explanation to many; some have thought it patterned after one in London; and others, that the design was the Faneuil crest; but another story, which savors of romance, is that Shem Drowne, when a boy, became discouraged with his repeated failures in the New World, and going out into the country lay down to sleep in an open field, where he was awakened by a boy chasing a grasshopper. Shem became interested in the sport and made the acquaintance of the boy, who was the son of a wealthy man; he accompanied the lad to his home, where he had supper,

and was later adopted by the boy's parents. When he became a successful coppersmith he made the weather vane in commemoration of the part a grasshopper had filled in the turning incident of his life.

It is said that when Samuel Cooper was American Consul at Glasgow, three men claiming to be sailors from Boston applied to him for assistance to get to their homes; being suspicious of them, he asked if they could tell him what the vane on Faneuil Hall was. The first said it was a fish; the second that it was a horse; the third that it was a grasshopper. Mr. Cooper decided that the last was the only Boston man of the three, and said: "I will give *you* all the assistance you need, but the others will have to walk to Boston for all of me. Any man who claims to belong to Boston, and cannot tell what the vane on Faneuil Hall is, must be an impostor."

The dealers in Faneuil Hall Market have always been most liberal contributors in cases of public calamity as well as to our local charities, which they are constantly invited to aid; for more than twenty years they provided poultry, vegetables, etc., every Thanksgiving for the Soldiers' Home in Chelsea in sufficient quantities to furnish them with a two weeks' supply.

Since the opening of the market in 1826, there have been only four Clerks or Superintendents, — Caleb Hayward, who served until 1836; Daniel Rhodes, from 1836 to 1852; Charles B. Rice, from 1852 to 1877, and George E. McKay, from 1877 to the present time. It is related of Clerk Rhodes, a gentleman who had spent the greater part of his life at sea, and whose autocratic manner did not always impress the people in the market very favorably, that when President Polk visited Boston in 1847, he was taken to the market as one of the places of special interest. Clerk Rhodes accompanied the party, and in a loud and commanding voice said, as he was passing through: "Make way, gentlemen, for the President of the United States; the President of the United States, gentlemen, make room!" The President had stepped into one of the stalls to look at a nice exhibit of game that was there

displayed, leaving the Clerk walking alone ; the latter chancing to turn around, and not seeing the President, exclaimed : “ My gracious, where has the d—— fool gone now ? ”

While the market-men have always enjoyed the reputation of being a jolly, whole-souled class of men, ready for a jest, or to help along any fun that presented itself, I am glad to say that practical joking, as carried on for many years, has been almost wholly done away. It was said at one time that a man with a silk hat was liable to have a kidney or a piece of liver shied at it in going through the market ; a man under the influence of liquor was greeted with a warm reception, and anything out of the ordinary was sure to meet with something more than a mere passing notice ; but times have changed, and it is seldom that the Superintendent is obliged to resort to the power invested in his office to maintain good order and decorum.

DR. CHARLES F. READ, *Treasurer*, in acct. with the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, CURRENT ACCOUNT. CR.

1909.				
Jan. 1.	To Cash in N. E. Trust Co.	\$40 05	By Rent, City of Boston	\$100 00
June 30.	" Interest	6 08	" Water Rate, City of Boston	21 50
Sept. 30.	" Loan	100 00	" Salaries	2,654 00
Nov. 2.	" Contribution	1 00	" Committee on Publications:	
Dec. 31.	" Five hundred and nine assessments	2,545 00	Annual Proceedings, '09, Printing	448 84
	" Sales Publications, Vols. I, III, IV,		Colored Plate and illustrations for	
	V.	160 00	same	69 50
	" Sales Publication, Vol. VI	328 00	Vol. V, Publications, balance print-	
	" Annual Proceedings, Prints and Sou-		ing, engraving and binding	207 68
	venirs	132 02	Vol. VI, Publications, on account	100 00
	" Amount transferred from income of		" Committee on Rooms, care of Rooms	
	Permanent Fund	1,715 00	and supplies	139 27
			" Committee on Library, purchase of	
			Books, binding and arranging "Notes	
			and Queries" and "Genealogical"	124 81
			" Insurance	351 00
			" Postage	249 00
			" Miscellaneous printing	146 83
			" Payment of Loan of Sept. 30	100 00
			" Sundry expenses	285 59
			Balance in N. E. Trust Co.	29 13
		\$5,027 15		\$5,027 15

December 31, 1909.

CHARLES F. READ, *Treasurer*.

1909.	
Jan. 1.	To Cash in N. E. Trust Co. . . \$161 21
Dec. 31.	“ Twenty-three Life Membership Fees . . . 685 00
	“ Interest of Permanent Fund . . . 1,729 54
	<hr/> \$2,575 75

December 31, 1909.

CHARLES F. READ, *Treasurer*.

\$2,575 75

The Funds of the Society are invested in the following securities:

	Par.
City of Boston 4% Bonds	\$11,000 00
State of Massachusetts 3½% Bonds	8,000 00
Boston & Maine R. R. 4½% Bonds	2,000 00
Am. Tel. & Tel. Co. 4% Bonds	6,000 00
City of Providence 3 and 3½% Bonds	9,000 00
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. 4% Bonds	2,000 00
C. & M. R. 3½% Bonds	3,000 00
Boston & Maine R. R. 4% Bonds	3,000 00
C., B. & Q. joint 4% Bonds	2,000 00
Total	<hr/> \$46,000 00

The undersigned, of the Committee on Finance of the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, having examined the Treasurer's accounts for the year 1909 and the vouchers therewith presented, hereby certify to the correctness of the same.

They have also examined the Securities of the Society, and find them correct, according to the Treasurer's statement.

GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS,
COURTENAY GUILD,

Of the Committee on Finance.

December 31, 1909.

SPECIAL FUNDS.

The Invested Funds of the Society include the following Special Funds :—

Robert Charles Billings Fund . . .	\$3,000 00
Boston Memorial Association Fund . . .	1,179 51
Edward Ingersoll Browne Fund . . .	1,000 00
George Oliver Carpenter Memorial Fund . . .	1,000 00
Mrs. Catherine Page Perkins Fund . . .	4,000 00
Samuel Elwell Sawyer Fund . . .	4,610 87
Joseph Henry Stickney Fund . . .	1,000 00
William B. Trask Fund . . .	500 00
Robert Charles Winthrop Fund . . .	3,000 00

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, in the City of Boston, the sum of..... dollars, for the general use and purposes of the said Society.

.....

ADDITIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY, 1909.

DONORS.	VOL- UMES.	PAM- PHLETS.
Allen, Gardner W.	2	
Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company . . .		1
Barry, Miss Esther S.	1	
Benton, Josiah H.	1	1
Boston, City of	2	
Boston Law Department	1	
Boston Museum of Fine Arts		1
Boston Public Library		5
Boston Street Department	1	
Boston Transit Commission	2	
Brayley, Arthur W.	1	
Brookline (Mass.) Historical Society		1
Bunker Hill Monument Association	1	
Cambridge Bridge Commission	1	
Cambridge (Mass.) Historical Society		2
Cunningham, Mrs. Anne Rowe	1	
Daniels, Mrs. William H.	1	
Dennie, Miss Mary H.	5	
Dixwell, John	1	
Essex Institute		5
Farwell, John W.	1	
Gillooly, Frederick L.	1	
Green, Samuel A.		1
Hibbard, George A., Mayor of Boston	3	
Hodges, Almon D., Jr.	1	
Howe, Octavius T.	1	
Illinois Historical Library	1	
Illinois Historical Society		1
John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company . . .		1
Library of Congress	6	
Lowell (Mass.) Historical Society		1
<i>Carried forward</i>	35	20

DONORS.	VOL- UMES.	PAM- PHLETS.
<i>Brought forward</i>	35	20
Lunt, William Parsons, Estate of	21	
Macfarlane, G. Sidney		1
Manchester (N. H.) Historic Association		2
Massachusetts, Commissioner of Public Records	1	
Massachusetts Historical Society	3	
Massachusetts, Secretary of State of	10	
Massachusetts Society, Sons of the Revolution	1	
Medford (Mass.) Historical Society		4
Murdock, Harold	1	
National Society, Sons of the American Revolution		3
New England Historic Genealogical Society		5
Norcross, Grenville H.	1	
Old Newbury Historical Society	1	
Old Northwest Genealogical Society		1
Purchased	5	1
Read, Charles F.		1
Reade, Philip		1
Reynolds, Edward	2	
Rhode Island Citizens' Historical Association		1
Ritter, A. Howard	1	
Sanborn, John E. (a loan)	5	1
Smith, Frank		1
Smithsonian Institution	3	
Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts	1	
State Historical Society of Iowa		4
State National Bank	1	
State Street Trust Company		1
Stevens, Benjamin F., Estate of	27	
Taylor, Charles H., Jr.	1	3
United States Census Bureau		1
Ware, Horace E.		1
Whidden, John D.	1	
	121	52

ADDITIONS BY GIFT AND LOAN
TO THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTIONS, 1909.

DONORS.	DESCRIPTION.
Barry, Miss Esther S.	Ancient trunk used for the storage of furs by William Barry, Hatter and Furrier, Old State House, about 1807.
Benton, Josiah H.	Three reprints of illustrations of book entitled "The Story of the Old Boston Town House."
Brown, Samuel U.	Two photographs of the interior of the Charles Street Baptist Church.
Burrage, Charles D.	Plaster bust of Samuel Adams, Patriot, 1722-1802. Plaster bas-relief of the Boston Tea Party, December 16, 1773.
Cooney, Charles L.	Autograph letter of Bishop Cheverus to Dr. George Parkman, written in 1816.
Currant, John F.	Sailor's Protection, dated 1850. Certificate of membership in the Boston Police Department, dated 1827.
Dennie, Miss Mary.	Photograph of the Boston Water Board, 1866.
Dixwell, John.	Cane, formerly owned by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes.
Estabrook, Arthur F.	Two hundred and fifty negatives of Views of Old Boston.
Fillebrown, Charles E.	Silver Watch formerly owned by Thomas Fillebrown, 1763-1844, a soldier in the American Revolution.
Greene, Norris G.	Small model of the Battle-ship Ohio, made principally of animal bone by Lieut. Thomas Lettican, while a prisoner of war in Dartmoor Prison, England. (A loan.)
Heywood, Henry F.	Tower Musket or King's Arm, used in the American Revolution by Thomas Fillebrown.
Humphreys, Richard C.	Cane, given in 1846 to Samuel G. Drake, Historian, by Charles Ewer, Antiquarian.
McGlenen, Edward W.	Four photographs showing front, back and sides of the Memorial to William Blackstone, first settler of Boston; erected over his grave in Cumberland, R. I.

DONORS.	DESCRIPTION.
McLellan, Edward.	Lithograph portrait of Rev. Thomas Starr King, 1824-1864.
Minns, Thomas.	Photograph of a drawing of Fort Hill when a residential locality.
Norris, Webster.	Three photographs of Furniture formerly owned by Gen. Henry Knox.
Partridge, William H.	Lithograph view of Bunker Hill Monument and Monument Square, 1848.
Playfair, Edith, Lady.	Three Ledgers used, 1779-1848, by Nathaniel P. Russell, merchant.
Pollard, D. Frank.	Oak balustrade post from the Hancock House.
Purchased.	Blank Five Hundred Bond, with attached coupons, of the real estate enterprise, "Barrister Hall, Court Square, 1854."
Quincy, Josiah P.	Original manuscript copy of James Russell Lowell's Ode written for the Cochituate Water Celebration, October 25, 1848.
Ruggles, Frank A.	Mariners' Agreement for the Brig Alert, from Boston to Cayenne, 1807, John Kenrick, master.
Saunders, George E., Estate of.	Printed copy of James Russell Lowell's Ode. (See above and page 24.) This copy was obtained by Mr. Saunders at the Celebration in 1848.
Sparhawk, Edward E.	Sugar Bowl and Coffee Pot of purple lustre ware, and Punch Bowl, formerly owned by Tilly Whitcomb, proprietor of Concert Hall. Cup and Saucer of Berlin ware, ornamented with a design 'supposed to be one thousand years old.' Original copy of a Map entitled "A Plan of Boston and its Environs, shewing the true situation of His Majesty's Army and also those of the Rebels, drawn by an Engineer at Boston, Octr., 1775. London, published as the Act directs, 12 th March 1776, by Andrew Dury, Duke's Court, St. Martin's Lane." (Loans.)

OFFICERS
OF THE
BOSTONIAN SOCIETY
SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

Presidents.

CURTIS GUILD, 1881-1906.
JAMES F. HUNNEWELL, 1907 —

Vice-President.

FRANCIS H. MANNING, 1907 —

Clerks and Treasurers.†

*SAMUEL M. QUINCY . . 1881-1884 JAMES M. HUBBARD . . 1884-1885 *DANIEL T. V. HUNTOON 1885-1886		*WILLIAM C. BURRAGE . 1886-1890 S. ARTHUR BENT . . . 1890-1899 CHARLES F. READ . . . 1899 —
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Directors.

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 Haskell, William Andrew
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 Houghton, Miss Elizabeth Good-
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 Jones, Jerome
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 Lee, Joseph
 Lee, William Henry
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 Sprague, Phineas Warren
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 Stearns, Frank Waterman
 *Stearns, Richard Hall
 Steinert, Alexander
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 *Stevens, Oliver
 Stodder, Charles Frederick
 Stone, Charles Wellington
 Storey, Joseph Charles
 Storey, Mrs. Mary Ascension
 Stowell, Edmund Channing
 *Stowell, John
 Stratton, Solomon Piper
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 Strauss, Peter Ernest
 *Sturgis, Russell
 *Sumner, Alfred Henry
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 *Thorndike, George Quincy
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 *Weld, John Davis
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 *Whitney, Henry Austin
 Whitney, James Lyman
 *Whittington, Hiram
 *Wigglesworth, Edward
 Wigglesworth, George
 Willcomb, Mrs. Martha Stearns
 Willcutt, Francis Henry
 Willcutt, Levi Lincoln
 Willcutt, Levi Lincoln, Jr.
 *Willcutt, Mrs. Mary Ann Phillips
 Willcutt, Miss Sarah Edith
 *Williams, Benjamin Bangs
 *Williams, Edward Henry
 *Williams, Henry Dudley
 *Williams, Henry Willard
 Williams, John Davis
 *Williams, Miss Louisa Harding
 Williams, Ralph Blake
 *Williams, Samuel Stevens Coffin
 Williams, Stillman Pierce
 *Wilson, Davies

Winchester, Daniel Low
 *Winchester, Thomas Bradlee
 Winslow, Arthur
 Winslow, William Copley
 Winsor, Miss Mary Pickard
 Winsor, Robert
 *Winthrop, Robert Charles, Jr.
 Winthrop, Robert Mason
 Wise, John Perry
 Withington, Charles Francis
 Wolcott, Mrs. Edith Prescott
 Woodbury, John Page
 *Woodman, Cyrus
 Woods, Frederick Adams
 *Woods, Henry
 *Woolley, William
 Woolson, Mrs. Annie Williston
 *Woolson, James Adams
 Worcester, Elwood
 Wright, Albert Judd
 *Wright, Charles Francis
 *Wright, Miss Esther Fidelia
 Wright, John Gordon
 Wright, William James
 *Young, George

* Deceased.

ANNUAL MEMBERS.

Abbott, John Colby
Abbott, Samuel
Adams, Edward Brinley
Ainsley, John Robert
Alcott, John Sewall Pratt
Allen, Mrs. Adeline Amanda
Allen, Mrs. Caroline Balch
Allen, Charles Willard
*Allen, Frank Dewey
Allen, Frederick Baylies
Allen, Herbert Dupee
Allen, William Lothrop
Alley, Arthur Humphrys
Ames, Oliver
Amory, Charles Walter
Andrews, Edward Reynolds
Appleton, Samuel
Appleton, William Sumner
Atkins, Edwin Farnsworth
Atkinson, Charles Follen
Atkinson, George
Austin, Charles Lewis
Avery, Charles French
Ayers, Walter
Bacon, Edwin Munroe
Bacon, Louis
Badger, Wallis Ball
Bailey, Hollis Russell
Bailey, James Warren
*Ballard, Miss Elizabeth
Barbour, Edmund Dana
Barrus, George Hale
Bartlett, Stephen Long
Barton, Edward Henry
*Batcheller, Mrs. Emma Walker
Bates, John Lewis

Batt, Charles Richard
Baylies, Walter Cabot
Beal, Boylston Adams
Bean, Henry Sumner
Beebe, Franklin Haven
Benton, Josiah Henry
Bigelow, Alanson
Binder, William
Bird, William Barnard
Bliss, James Frederick
Blodget, William
Boit, Robert Apthorp
Boles, Frank Walter
Bond, Lawrence
Bordman, John
Bowditch, Charles Pickering
Bowen, Henry James
Bradstreet, George Flint
Braman, James Chandler
Bray, William Claxton
Bremer, Theodore Glover
Briggs, Oliver Leonard
Brooks, Lyman Loring
Brown, Arthur Eastman
Brown, Charles Henry Calhoun
Brown, Joseph Taylor
Brown, Samuel Newell
Bryant, John Duncan
Burnett, Robert Manton
Burr, Mrs. Mary Bancroft
Bush, John Standish Foster
Bush, Samuel Dacre
Campbell, John
Capen, Samuel Billings
Carlisle, Edward Augustus
Carr, Samuel

* Deceased.

Carter, George Edward
 Cate, Martin Luther
 Chamberlin, Miss Abby H.
 Cheney, Mrs. Elizabeth Stickney
 Chick, Frank Samuel
 Chick, Isaac William
 Child, John Howard
 *Choate, Seth Adams
 Christian, Andrew Forest
 Churchill, Asaph
 Chute, Arthur Lambert
 Clapp, Mrs. Susan Prescott
 Clapp, Mrs. Vanlora Joann
 *Clark, Benjamin Cutler
 Clark, Benjamin Preston
 Clark, Charles Storey
 Clark, Miss Elizabeth Hodges
 Clark, Ellery Harding
 Clark, Frederic Simmons
 Clark, Isaiah Raymond
 Clarke, George Kuhn
 Clarke, George Lemist
 Clough, Micajah Pratt
 Clough, Samuel Chester
 Cobb, Melville Lubeck
 Cobb, William Henry
 Cochrane, Alexander
 Codman, Charles Russell
 Coffin, Charles Albert
 Cole, Enoch Edward
 Coleman, Cornelius Ambrose
 Collins, James Joseph
 Collver, Leon
 Conrad, Sidney Smith
 Cook, Charles Sidney
 Coolidge, Harold Jefferson
 Coolidge, John Templeman
 Cox, Edwin Birchard
 Crane, Winthrop Murray
 *Crosby, Stephen Moody
 Cruft, Mrs. Florence Lemist
 Cunniff, Michael Matthew
 Currant, John Francis
 Cushing, Arthur Percy
 Daniels, John Alden
 Davenport, Francis Henry

Davidson, Herbert Elbridge
 Davis, George Peabody
 Davis, Horatio
 Dawes, Ambrose
 Day, Frank Ashley
 Dean, Charles Augustus
 Dennison, Charles Sumner
 Dennison, Henry Beals
 Dennison, Herbert Elmer
 Dexter, Charles Warner
 Dexter, George Blake
 Dexter, Gordon
 Dickinson, Marquis Fayette
 Dodd, Horace
 Dolliver, Watson Shields
 Dorsey, James Francis
 Dowse, Charles Francis
 Driver, William Raymond
 Dumaine, Frederic Christopher
 Dumaresq, Philip Kearney
 Durant, William Bullard
 Eaton, Charles Lynd
 Eddy, Charles Henry
 *Edmands, Amos Lawrence
 Edwards, Francis Marshall
 Elder, Samuel James
 Eldredge, Mrs. Ellen Sophia
 Eliot, Amory
 Ellis, Augustus Hobart
 Ellms, Charles Otis
 Emerson, Charles Walter
 Emmons, Mrs. Helen Brooks
 Eustis, George Pickering
 Everett, Arthur Greene
 Fairbanks, Charles Francis
 Fairclough, William Richard
 Fales, Herbert Emerson
 Farley, William Thayer
 Farnsworth, Miss Alice
 Farrar, Frederick Albert
 Fay, Mrs. Margaret Welch
 Ferdinand, Frank
 Field, George Prentice
 Fisk, Everett Olin
 Fisk, Otis Daniell
 Fisk, Robert Farris

- Flagg, Elisha
 Fobes, Edwin Francis
 Forbes, Allan
 Forbes, James Murray
 Forbes, William Stuart
 Forehand, Frederic
 Foss, Granville Edward, Jr.
 Foster, Charles Henry Wheelwright
 French, William Bradford
 Frenning, John Erasmus
 Fry, Charles
 Fuller, Alfred Worcester
 Furness, Dawes Eliot
 Gagnebin, Charles Louis
 Gallison, William Henry
 Gardner, George Augustus
 Gaskins, Frederick Alfred
 Gaston, Miss Sarah Howard
 Gaston, William Alexander
 Gay, Frederick Lewis
 Gay, Warren Fisher
 Gillooly, Frederick Lawrence
 *Gilman, Gorham Dummer
 Glines, Edward
 Glover, Albert Seward
 Goodnow, Daniel
 Goodspeed, Charles Eliot
 Gookin, Charles Bailey
 Grafton, Harrie Craig
 Graves, John Long
 Gray, Miss Harriet
 Gray, John Chipman
 Greene, Mrs. Charlotte Nichols
 Greenlaw, William Prescott
 Hall, Charles Wells
 Hall, Mrs. Evelyn Ames
 Hall, James Morris Whiton
 Hall, Thomas Hills
 Hallett, Daniel Bunker
 Hallett, William Russell
 Halsall, William Formby
 Hamlin, Charles Sumner
 Hammond, Gardiner Greene
 Hardy, Alpheus Holmes
 Harrington, Francis Bishop
 Harrington, George
 Harrington, George Sumner
 Hart, Francis Russell
 Hart, William Henry
 Haskell, Alfred Tracy
 Haskell, Henry Hill
 *Hastings, Albert Woodman
 Hastings, Charles William
 Hastings, Francis Henry
 Hatch, Edward Augustus
 Hatfield, Charles Edwin
 Haynes, Henry Williamson
 Hecht, Mrs. Lina Frank
 Hedges, Mrs. Anna
 Hedges, Sidney McDowell
 Hemenway, Mrs. Ellen Louisa
 Henschman, Miss Annie Parker
 Hersey, Charles Henry
 Hill, Clarence Harvey
 Hills, William Sanford
 Hitchcock, Edward Francis
 Hockley, Mrs. Amelia Daniell
 Hogg, John
 *Hollander, Louis Preston
 Holman, Charles Bradley
 Hopewell, John
 Horton, Edward Augustus
 Hosmer, Jerome Carter
 Howe, Archibald Murray
 Howe, Henry Saltonstall
 Howe, Octavius Thorndike
 Howe, Walter Clarke
 Howes, Daniel Havens
 Howland, Joseph Francis
 Howland, Shepard
 Hubbard, James Mascarene
 Hubbard, Samuel
 Huckins, Frank
 Huckins, Harry
 Hudson, Mrs. Eunice Wells
 Humphrey, Henry Bauer
 Humphreys, Richard Clapp
 Hunneman, Carleton
 Hunt, Frederick Thayer
 Hunt, Henry Warren
 Hunter, Herbert Forester
 Hurd, Charles Edwin

- Hutchings, Mrs. Ellen
 Iasigi, Miss Mary Vitalis
 Inches, Charles Edward
 Jackson, Robert Tracy
 Jackson, William Henry
 James, George Barker
 James, William Grant
 Jaques, Eustace
 Jaques, Henry Percy
 Jaynes, Charles Porter
 Jelly, George Frederick
 Jenkins, Charles
 Jernegan, Holmes Mayhew
 Johnson, Edward Crosby
 Johnson, Mrs. Frances Seymour
 Johnson, Hiram
 Jones, Benjamin Mitchell
 *Jones, Leonard Augustus
 Jones, Mrs. Sarah Gavett
 Judd, Mrs. Sarah Ann
 Kearns, William Francis
 *Kellogg, Charles Wetmore
 Kendall, Frederick
 Kennedy, Miss Louise
 Kent, Prentiss Mellen
 Kilburn, Warren Silver
 Kimball, Edward Adams
 King, Daniel Webster
 King, Tarrant Putnam
 Knapp, George Brown
 Knowles, Winfield Scott
 Lamb, Roland Olmstead
 Larkin, William Harrison, Jr.
 Lathrop, John
 Lawrence, William
 Learned, Francis Mason
 Leatherbee, Charles William
 *Lee, George Cabot
 Lilly, Channing
 Lincoln, Albert Lamb
 Lincoln, William Edwards
 Lincoln, William Henry
 Livermore, George Brigham
 Locke, Charles Augustus
 Locke, Isaac Henry
 Longfellow, Miss Alice Mary
 Lord, Charles Edward
 Lovering, Charles Taylor
 Lowney, Walter McPherson
 *Lunt, William Parsons
 Lyman, George Hinckley
 Mack, Mrs. Eleanor Stevens
 Mackintosh, William Hillegas
 Macurda, William Everett
 Mallalieu, Willard Francis
 Mann, Frank Chester
 Manning, William Wayland
 Mansfield, Henry Tucker
 Marcy, Charles De Witt
 Mason, Fanny Peabody
 Mathews, Samuel Sherburne
 McGlenen, Edward Webster
 McLellan, Edward
 McLellan, James Duncan
 Mead, Edwin Doak
 Means, Charles Johnson
 Means, James
 Merriam, John McKinstry
 Merrill, Joshua
 Meyer, Miss Héloïse
 Miller, Henry Franklin
 Miner, George Allen
 Minot, Laurence
 Mitchell, Thomas Spencer
 Monks, Frank Hawthorne
 Monks, Richard Joseph
 Montague, David Thompson
 Moody, Mrs. Elizabeth Dana
 *Moors, Joseph Benjamin
 Morse, Godfrey
 Morse, Robert McNeil
 Moseley, Frank
 Moseley, Frederick Strong
 Myrick, Nathan Sumner
 Nash, Herbert
 Nash, Mrs. Bennett Hubbard
 Newhall, Charles Lyman
 Newhall, George Warren
 Newhall, Horatio
 Newton, James Stuart
 Nichols, Francis Henry
 *Noble, John

- North, James Norman
 Noyes, Frank Albert
 Nute, Herbert Newell
 O'Brien, Edward Francis
 O'Brien, Thomas Leland
 O'Connell, William Henry
 O'Meara, Stephen
 Otis, Herbert Foster
 Otis, Mrs. Margaret
 Page, Walter Gilman
 Paine, Charles Jackson
 Palmer, Bradley Webster
 Parker, George Francis
 Parker, John Nelson
 Parsons, William Edwin
 Paul, William James
 Peirson, Charles Lawrence
 Perkins, James Dudley
 Perry, Mrs. Olive Augusta
 Peters, Charles Joseph
 Peters, Francis Alonzo
 Peters, William York
 Pettigrove, Frederick George
 Phelps, George Henry
 Pierce, Wallace Lincoln
 Piper, Henry Augustus
 Poor, Clarence Henry
 Pope, William Carroll
 *Porter, Charles Burnham
 Powers, Patrick Henry
 Pratt, Mrs. Fannie Barnard
 Pray, Benjamin Sweetser
 Prescott, William Herbert
 Prince, Mrs. Lillian
 Putnam, George Franklin
 Putnam, Miss Georgina Lowell
 Quincy, Josiah Phillips
 Rand, Arnold Augustus
 Read, Charles French
 Read, Robert Leland
 Read, William
 Reed, Alanson Henry
 Remick, John Anthony
 Reynolds, Edward
 *Rhodes, Stephen Holbrook
 Rice, David
 Rice, Fred Ball
 Rich, James Rogers
 Rich, William Thayer
 Richards, George Edward
 Robbins, Royal
 Robinson, Francis Edward
 Rogers, Miss Susan Snow
 Rogers, Mrs. William Barton
 Ross, Mrs. Caroline Emily
 Rumrill, Frank
 *Russ, Miss Lucy Smith
 Russell, Mrs. Frances Spofford
 Russell, Thomas Hastings
 Saben, Edward Emerson
 Sargent, Mrs. Aimée
 Sargent, Arthur Hewes
 Saunders, Daniel
 Sawyer, Melville Woodbury
 Sawyer, Warren
 Schofield, William
 Schouler, James
 Seabury, Frank
 Searle, Charles Putnam
 Sears, Francis Bacon
 Sears, George Oliver
 Sears, Richard
 Sears, Mrs. Ruth
 Sears, William Richards
 Seavey, Fred Hannibal
 Sergeant, Charles Spencer
 Sherwin, Thomas
 Shimmin, Miss Blanche
 Shuman, Samuel
 Skillings, David Nelson
 Small, Augustus Dennett
 Smith, Albert Oliver
 Smith, Charles Carl
 Smith, Charles Francis
 Smith, Edward Ephraim
 Smith, Joseph Newhall
 *Smith, William Eustis
 Snow, Charles Armstrong
 Soule, Horace Homer, Jr.
 Sowdon, Arthur John Clark
 Spinney, Benjamin Franklin
 Sprague, Henry Harrison

Sproul, Thomas John
 Stearns, Albert Henry
 Stearns, James Pierce
 Stedman, Arthur Wallace
 *Stevens, Benjamin Franklin
 Stevens, Francis Herbert
 Stimson, Frederic Jesup
 Storey, Moorfield
 Stratton, Charles Edwin
 Streeter, Francis Volney
 Strong, Edward Alexander
 Sturgis, Richard Clipston
 Swan, Charles Herbert
 Sweet, Everell Fletcher
 Sweetland, Charles William
 Tenney, George Punchard
 Thayer, Nathaniel
 Thorndike, Augustus Larkin
 Throckmorton, John Wakefield
 Francis
 Tolman, James Pike
 Trask, William Ropes
 Tucker, Arthur Standish
 *Tuttle, Joseph Henry
 Tuttle, Lucius
 Underwood, Henry Oliver
 Verne, Bernard Paul
 Vialle, Charles Augustus
 Vincent, Miss Susan Walker
 Wait, William Cushing
 Wales, William Quincy
 Ward, Joseph Frederic
 Ware, Horace Everett
 Warren, Bentley Wirt
 Warren, Franklin Cooley
 Warren, Mrs. Rebecca Bennett
 Way, Charles Granville
 Webster, Mrs. Lizzie Florence

Weeks, Warren Bailey Potter
 Wells, Benjamin Williams
 West, Charles Alfred
 Weston, Thomas
 Wheeler, George Henry
 Wheelwright, Henry Augustus
 Wheelwright, John William
 Whitaker, Joseph
 White, Austin Treadwell
 White, Miss Gertrude Richardson
 White, Walter Henry
 Whitney, David Rice
 Whitney, James Edward
 Whitney, Mrs. Margaret Foster
 Whittemore, John Quincy Adams
 Whittier, Albert Rufus
 *Wight, Franklin James
 Willett, George Franklin
 Williams, David Weld
 Williams, George Gorham
 Williams, Henry Bigelow
 Williams, Horace Perry
 Williams, Moses
 Williams, Robert Breck
 Williams, Sydney Augustus
 Williamson, Robert Warden
 Winkley, Samuel Hobart
 Winthrop, Thomas Lindall
 Wolf, Bernard Mark
 Wood, Howland
 Wood, Irving
 Woodbury, Isaac Franklin
 *Woodman, Stephen Foster
 Woods, Edward Franklin
 Woodward, Frank Ernest
 Wright, George Sumner
 Yates, Ernest Stuart
 Young, William Hill

* Deceased.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Be it Known that whereas THOMAS C. AMORY, CURTIS GUILD, JOHN WARD DEAN, DORUS CLARKE, SAMUEL M. QUINCY, WILLIAM S. APPLETON, THOMAS MINNS, HENRY F. JENKS, JOHN T. HASSAM, and DUDLEY R. CHILD, have associated themselves with the intention of forming a corporation under the name of

The Bostonian Society,

for the purpose of promoting the study of the history of Boston, and the preservation of its antiquities, and have complied with the provisions of the Statutes of this Commonwealth in such case made and provided, as appears from the certificate of the President, Treasurer and Directors of said corporation, duly approved by the Commissioner of Corporations and recorded in this office;

Now, Therefore, I, Henry B. Peirce, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, **do hereby certify** that said THOMAS C. AMORY, CURTIS GUILD, JOHN WARD DEAN, DORUS CLARKE, SAMUEL M. QUINCY, WILLIAM S. APPLETON, THOMAS MINNS, HENRY F. JENKS, JOHN T. HASSAM and DUDLEY R. CHILD, their associates and successors, are legally organized and established as and are hereby made an existing corporation under the name of

The Bostonian Society,

with the powers, rights and privileges and subject to the limitations, duties and restrictions, which by law, appertain thereto.



Witness my official signature hereunto subscribed and the seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hereunto affixed, this second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty one.

[Signed]

HENRY B. PEIRCE,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.

*ORGANIZED TO PROMOTE THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF BOSTON
AND THE PRESERVATION OF ITS ANTIQUITIES.*

BY-LAWS.

I.

OBJECTS.

It shall be the duty of members, so far as may be in their power, to carry out the objects of the Society, by collecting, by gift, loan, or purchase, books, manuscripts, and pictures, and by such other suitable means as may from time to time seem expedient.

II.

MEMBERS.

The members of the Bostonian Society shall be such persons, either resident or non-resident in Boston, as shall be elected to membership. Election shall be made by ballot by the Board of Directors at any regular or special meeting.

III.

HONORARY AND CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Honorary and Corresponding members shall be nominated by the Directors, and shall be elected by ballot by two-thirds of the members present and voting. They may take part in the meetings of the Society, but shall not be entitled to vote.

IV.

ADMISSION FEE AND ASSESSMENTS.

Each member shall pay five dollars at the time of his or her admission, and five dollars each first day of January afterwards, into the treasury of the Society for its general purposes; provided, however, that no person joining the Society on or after the first day of October in any year shall be required to pay an additional assessment for the year commencing on the first day of January following.

If any member shall neglect to pay his or her admission fee or annual assessment, for three months after the same is due, he or she shall be liable to forfeit his or her membership at any time when the Directors shall so order.

The payment of the sum of thirty dollars in any one year by any member of the Society shall constitute him or her a life member of the Society; life members shall be free from assessments, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of annual members. The money received for such life membership shall constitute a fund, of which not more than twenty per cent., together with the annual income, shall be spent in any one year.

V.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificates, signed by the President and the Clerk, shall be issued to all persons who have become life members of the Society.

VI.

MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the third Tuesday in January, and regular meetings shall be held on the third Tuesday of every month, excepting June, July, August and September, at such time and place as the Directors shall appoint. Special meetings shall be called by the Clerk, under the instruction of the Directors.

At all meetings ten members shall be a quorum for business. All Committees shall be appointed by the Chair, unless otherwise ordered.

VII.

OFFICERS.

The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-President and seven other Directors, a Clerk and a Treasurer.

The Directors, Clerk and Treasurer shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting in January, and shall hold office for one year, and until others are duly elected in their stead. The President and Vice-President shall be elected by the Board of Directors from their number. The offices of Clerk and Treasurer may be held by the same person.

VIII.

VACANCIES.

Any vacancies in the offices of the Society may be filled for the remainder of their term by the Board of Directors at any regular meeting, to serve until the next annual meeting of the Society. In the absence of the Clerk at any meeting, a Clerk *pro tempore* shall be chosen for that meeting.

IX.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

At the monthly meeting in December, a Nominating Committee of five persons shall be appointed, who shall report at the annual meeting a list of candidates for the places to be filled.

X.

PRESIDING OFFICER.

The President, or in his absence the Vice-President, shall preside at all meetings. In the absence of both, a President *pro tempore* shall be chosen from the Board of Directors.

XI.

DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

The Clerk shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duties.

He shall notify all meetings of the Society. He shall keep an exact record of all the proceedings of the meetings of the Society and of its Directors.

He shall conduct the general correspondence of the Society, and place on file all letters received.

He shall enter the names of members systematically in books kept for the purpose, and issue certificates of life membership.

The Clerk shall have such charge of all property in the possession of the Society as may from time to time be delegated to him by the Board of Directors.

He shall acknowledge each loan or gift that may be made to and accepted in behalf of the Society.

XII.

DUTIES OF THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall collect all moneys due to the Society, and pay all bills against the Society, when approved by the Board of Directors.

He shall keep a full account of the receipts and expenditures in a book belonging to the Society, which shall always be open to the inspection of the Directors; and at the annual meeting in January he shall make a written report of all his doings for the year preceding.

The Treasurer shall give bond in the sum of one hundred dollars, with one surety, for the faithful discharge of his duties.

XIII.

DUTIES AND POWERS OF DIRECTORS.

The Directors shall superintend and conduct the prudential and executive business of the Society; shall authorize all expenditures of money; fix all salaries; provide a common seal; receive and act upon all resignations and forfeitures of membership, and see that the By-Laws are duly complied with.

The Directors shall have full power to comply with the terms of the lease of the rooms in the Old State House, made with the City of Boston, and to make all necessary rules and regulations required in the premises.

They shall annually, in the month of April, make a careful comparison of the articles in the possession of the Society with the list to be returned to the City of Boston under the terms of the lease, and certify to its correctness.

They shall make a report of their doings at the annual meeting of the Society.

The Directors may, from time to time, appoint such sub-committees as they deem expedient.

XIV.

MEETINGS OF THE DIRECTORS.

Regular meetings of the Directors shall be held on the day previous to the regular meetings of the Society, at an hour to be fixed by the President. Special meetings of the Directors shall be held in such manner as they may appoint; and a majority shall constitute a quorum for business.

XV.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The President shall annually, in the month of January, appoint two Directors, who, with the President, shall constitute the Committee of Finance, to examine, from time to time, the books and accounts of the Treasurer; to audit his accounts at the close of the year, and to report upon the expediency of proposed expenditures of money.

XVI.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The President shall annually, in the month of January, appoint six standing committees, as follows:—

Committee on the Rooms.

A committee of seven members, to be called the Committee on the Rooms, of which the President and Clerk of the Society shall be members *ex-officiis*, who shall have charge of all the arrangements of the Rooms, (except books, manuscripts, and other objects appropriate to the Library, offered as gifts or loans); the hanging of pictures, and the general arrangement of the Society's collections in their department.

Committee on Papers.

A committee of three members, to be called the Committee on Papers, who shall have charge of the subject of papers to be read, or other exercises of a like nature, at the monthly meetings of the Society.

Committee on Membership.

A committee of five or more members, to be called the Committee on Membership, whose duty it shall be to give information in relation to the purposes of the Society, and increase its membership.

Committee on the Library.

A committee of five members, to be called the Committee on the Library, who shall have charge of all the arrangements of the Library, including the acceptance or rejection of all books, manuscripts, and other objects appropriate to the Library, offered as gifts or loans, and the general arrangement of the Society's collections in their department.

Committee on Publications.

A committee of four members to be called the Committee on Publications, who shall have charge of all the publications of the Society.

Committee on Memorials.

A committee of three members, to be called the Committee on Memorials, who shall have charge of such Memorials as the Society may vote to erect.

These six committees shall perform the duties above set forth, under the general supervision of the Directors.

Vacancies which may occur in any of these committees during their term of service shall be filled by the President.

XVII.

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

Amendments to the By-laws may be made, at any annual meeting, by vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting. They may also be made by the like vote at any regular meeting, provided notice of the same be contained in a call for such meeting issued by the Clerk, and sent to every member.

(VOL. 6 # 4)



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BOSTONIAN SOCIETY
AT THE
ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 17, 1911.



BOSTON HARBOR, 1854, FROM FORT HILL.

From the original Painting by John W. A. Scott, in the possession of the Bostonian Society.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

AT THE

ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 17, 1911.



BOSTON ·
OLD STATE HOUSE.
PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY.
M C M X I.



Gift
The Society
JAN 18 1913



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Committee on Publications.

JOHN W. FARWELL.

RUFUS G. F. CANDAGE.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL MEETING.



THE Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the Bostonian Society was held in the Council Chamber of the Old State House, Boston, on Tuesday, January 17, 1911, at 3 P. M., in accordance with a notice mailed to every member.

Vice-President Francis H. Manning occupied the chair, and the records of the last annual and monthly meetings were read by the Clerk, and approved.

MEMORIAL OF JAMES FROTHINGHAM HUNNEWELL.

Mr. Harold Murdock, a member of the Society, and the successor of Mr. Hunnewell as President of the Club of Odd Volumes, read the following memoir:—

Mr. JAMES FROTHINGHAM HUNNEWELL, who passed away in November of last year, was one of the original members of this Society and its President at the time of his death. He came of good New England stock, his ancestors on his father's side being identified with the life of Charlestown since 1698. He was born in Charlestown in 1832, the son of James and Susan (Lamson) Hunnewell. Educated in private schools, he early entered the office of his father, who was one of the last of Boston's old-time merchants, and who con-

ducted an extensive business over-seas, sending the American flag on staunch, trim vessels into the most remote harbors of the world. Indeed as early as 1826 the firm had established a house in the Sandwich Islands. Shortly after the civil war Mr. Hunnewell retired from business, but this move was merely a step to his entrance upon new activities. He became a learned antiquarian and a wise collector, amassing through a succession of busy years a library of rare and curious items, rich in material relating to his native town and State.

As an antiquarian he was a member of the Bostonian, the Massachusetts Historical, and the American Antiquarian Societies. As a collector, he was one of the founders of The Club of Odd Volumes, and served as its President for nearly fifteen years, the office of Honorary President being created for him upon his retirement from active duty. Always a good citizen, he served upon the School Board of Charlestown, rendered invaluable service as a Trustee of the Public Library there, and later identified himself with the Massachusetts Reform Club. A man of business experience, he was chosen President of the Charlestown Gas Company, and a Trustee of the Five Cents Savings Bank. Of charitable and religious instincts, he became Vice-President of the Winchester Home for Aged Women, Trustee of the Charlestown Dispensary, Vice-President of the Associated Charities, Treasurer of the old First Parish of Charlestown, and an officer of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

In 1858 he received the Honorary degree of A. M. from Beloit College, as a tribute not only to his literary work, but because of kind and efficient service

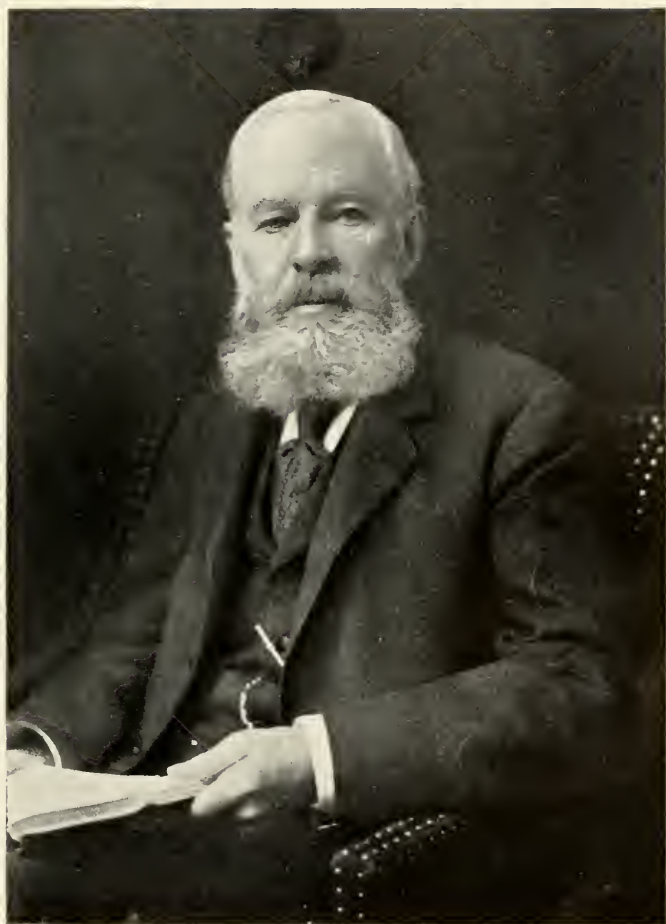
rendered to that institution. Because of the interest stimulated in the lifetime of his father's firm, he appears among the members of the Hawaiian Club in Boston, and while serving as its President he entertained at the old house in Charlestown the last two Queens of the Island Kingdom.

With a keen historical sense and a love of the picturesque, he wielded a graceful pen in the preparation of several literary works, some of which are still popular and in current circulation. His *Records of the First Church, Charlestown*, his *A Century of Town Life*, and the *Bibliography of Charlestown, Mass., and Bunker Hill*, are valuable contributions to the story of his native town. His *Civilization of the Hawaiian Islands*, and his edition of his father's diary under the title of *The Journal of the Voyage of the Missionary Packet, Boston to Honolulu*, were tributes to a people in whose fortunes he always felt a lively interest.

Before his retirement from business Mr. Hunnewell had earned the title of a traveller, and the passion for roaming in foreign lands did not decline with years. He crossed the Atlantic no less than forty-eight times, and his experience in ocean voyagings, which began in the old sailing packet days, culminated only two years since in the era of turbine engines and triple screws. The fruit of his travels and of the long periods spent abroad may be found in his *England's Chronicle in Stone*, *The Imperial Island*, *The Historical Monuments of France*, and *The Lands of Scott*. These titles form only a part of Mr. Hunnewell's literary work. The proceedings and publications of the various historical and literary societies with which he was connected bear witness to his active interest in the purposes for which they were founded.

It is difficult to characterize a man who was so essentially a member of a generation that has now almost disappeared. Like Squire Hardcastle in Goldsmith's immortal comedy he loved "everything that's old,—old times, old manners, old books." Of only medium stature and somewhat bent in his later years, he was yet a man of almost distinguished presence. He did not owe his preferment in the historical and bookish societies with which he was identified to any clubbable quality. Perhaps he was never what the man of the street is wont to describe as "a good fellow." Always courteous and urbane, he was also distinguished by a certain self-restraint and reticence that discouraged noisy or undue familiarity. An author of really valuable books, one might have known him for years without learning the fact from his lips. A collector of rare and precious volumes, he was not wont to discuss his treasures. Few, perhaps, even in this Society which he loved, have had the privilege of inspecting that great collection which until his death he fostered in that quiet house beyond the Charles. Is it not fair to assume that this reticence in regard to his achievements and his possessions had its root in modesty and diffidence? Was there not something here that modern writers and collectors can respect, and perhaps copy to advantage?

Another reason for the reticence we have noted is doubtless to be found in the fact that Mr. Hunnewell possessed a well-stored mind, and was blessed with the imagination of a poet. He enjoyed the companionship of men of kindred tastes, but he had resources in himself that rendered him independent of the strenuous social claims of the present day. He needed no companionship in those fascinating travels and re-



James F. Hunnewell

searches that resulted in his *Lands of Scott*. He was in the company of the great Wizard of the North, of Dominie Sampson, Nicol Jarvie and Dandy Dinmont, of Prince Charlie and the plaided chieftains of "The Forty-five," and perhaps of the Queen of Scots herself. It seemed at times as though the name of Scotland must have been engraven upon the heart of this scholarly, old-fashioned gentleman.

In the Club of Odd Volumes he was wont to give an evening from time to time to one or another of Sir Walter's great masterpieces. His was no technical dissertation upon faults of style or construction, but rather for an hour he ranged among familiar friends and scenes, presenting them to his audience with that quaint charm of which he was a master. He fairly glowed with the love of his theme, and as he quoted paragraph after paragraph of description and dialogue, we seemed to see the bloom of the heather on rain-swept hillsides, and to hear the skirl of the pipes as the clansmen marched along. Moments like these always came as a surprise to those who were only familiar with his bearing upon more formal occasions.

Mr. Hunnewell was endowed with the artistic as well as the poetic temperament, and the despoiler of beauty in any form was to him anathema. On more than one occasion John Knox and Oliver Cromwell have been the targets for his righteous indignation. An allusion to the ruined abbeys of Scotland never failed to call forth some bitter comment upon the great reformer, while whatever his estimate of Cromwell as a builder of the English state, he never forgave him the ruin wrought by his soldiers within the cathedral of Carlisle.

On the other hand, not many months ago he was much distressed by a brilliant paper read in his pres-

ence which laid stress upon certain unchristian qualities in the character of Cotton Mather. He was disturbed and fearful lest these allegations should find their way into print. Now it is not to be supposed that Mr. Hunnewell would have preferred Cotton Mather to John Knox as the leader of the Scottish Reformation, or that he would have trusted Cotton Mather to have been less rigorous than Cromwell in the employment of the Ironsides against the handiwork of "idolaters." It is more likely that Mr. Hunnewell's partiality for Mather was based upon his respect for an old American family which played a strong part in the making of this nation.

This respect for pedigree, or what is commonly known as "good blood," was a trait strongly marked in him. He was an aristocrat in the broadest and best sense of the word. He believed in the free institutions of his country, but he believed also in the beneficent influence upon character of a few generations of refined and educated ancestors. To the modern representatives of old and distinguished families he paid respectful homage. But in this, it is unnecessary to add, there was no taint of truckling or sycophancy. Of honorable descent himself, he merely believed in paying honor where honor was due. Not long since in proposing a gentleman of distinguished lineage for membership in a certain Boston Society, he supplemented the words of nomination by the simple statement that the history of our country recited the qualifications of the candidate. With this respect for ancestry was coupled a reverence for the monuments created by our fathers which have been handed down to Societies like this to be cherished and safeguarded.

A little more than a year ago Mr. Hunnewell read before The Club of Odd Volumes the address he had prepared for the annual meeting of the Bostonian Society. He was ill, and feared at times during the evening that he would be unable to remain and carry through his part. When the time came for his paper, contrary to his wont he remained seated, and in a voice weak and husky read from his chair. But as he came to the concluding paragraph which you all remember, wherein he pays a glowing tribute to this ancient building in which we are gathered this afternoon, he rose painfully to his feet and threw his whole soul into those concluding lines. It was a singularly impressive incident—that silent tribute of respect for this historic structure and for those generations of strong men who reared it and made its story.

And this brings us to what was, perhaps, the secret of Mr. Hunnewell's influence in the numerous historical and literary bodies which he honored with his membership. He loved them one and all. To him membership was an important trust, and when called to office he regarded the summons not merely as a compliment, but as a call to conscientious responsibility. He took these things seriously, and in that has given us all an example that we may well take to heart. For some years in feeble health, it was only a few weeks before his end that he really deserted his familiar haunts and laid down his much loved work. Again and again after a day of illness and pain he made his way to the meetings of those Societies over which he had been chosen to preside. He literally died in harness,

Like a leal old Scottish cavalier,
All of the olden time.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The Rev. J. P. Langley Bodfish, in behalf of the Directors, presented their Annual Report :—

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Bostonian Society :

MEMBERSHIP.

At the close of the year 1910 there were in the Society,

Honorary Members	3
Life Members	617
Annual Members	498
	<hr/>
Making a total of	1,118

This shows the same number of Honorary Members, a loss of two Life Members, and a gain of one Annual Member.

An analysis of the Membership Rolls shows the following changes :

LIFE MEMBERS.

There were at the close of 1909 . . .	619
Added during the year 1910 . . .	23
	<hr/>
Making	642
Died during the year 1910 . . .	25
	<hr/>
Making the present number . . .	617

ANNUAL MEMBERS.

There were at the close of 1909 . . .	497
Added during the year 1910 . . .	40
	<hr/>
Making	537
Died, transferred and resigned during the year 1910	39
	<hr/>
Making the present number . . .	498

VISITORS TO THE OLD STATE HOUSE.

During the year 1910, the number of visitors to the Old State House, who registered their names, was as follows :

From Boston	2,810
“ elsewhere in the United States	20,192
“ foreign countries	520
	<hr/>
	23,522

This large increase in registration over former years was caused by the several Conventions which have been held in Boston during the past year, notably that of the National Educational Association, and a greater effort to secure the registration of visitors.

In summing up the total number of visitors who have registered their names since the opening of our rooms, we find the total number is 395,619. As observation shows that not one-half of the visitors register, it is safe to say one million or more have visited the building. The value of this historical structure and its cabinets, as an object-lesson to this vast number, cannot be overestimated.

PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY.

During the past year the following papers have been read before the Society at the Monthly Meetings in the Council Chamber :

Jan. 11 : Annual Address, “Destruction and Preservation,” by James Frothingham Hunnewell, President of the Society.

Feb. 8 : “The Evolution of a New England Home,” by Frank Smith.

March 15 : “Old-Fashioned Medical Remedies,” by Charles S. Ensign.

April 20 : “James Taylor, Treasurer of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, 1693-1714,” by Frank E. Bradish.

May 17 : “Where were the Quakers hanged in Boston,” by Michael J. Canavan.

Oct. 18 : "An Epitome of Colonnade Row," by S. Arthur Bent.

Nov. 15 : "A Boston Mansion and its Occupants," by Walter K. Watkins.

Dec. 20 : "Laws and Courts of Massachusetts Bay Colony," by Frank E. Bradbury.

NECROLOGY.

During the past year we have learned of the deaths of forty-three members of the Society ; their names are as follows :

DIED IN 1909.

Alfred Demeritt Hoitt, born in Durham, N. H., Oct. 14, 1830 ; died in Arlington, June 8.

DIED IN 1910.

William Thacher Jenney, born in Boston, Sept. 15, 1867 ; died in Medford, Jan. 8.

Charles Head, born in Medford, July 8, 1849 ; died in New York, N. Y., Jan. 12.

Frank Dewey Allen, born in Worcester, Aug. 16, 1850 ; died in Boston, Jan. 23.

Miss Lucy Smith Russ, born in Boston, Feb. 21, 1829 ; died Feb. 1.

William Eustis Smith, born in Boston, April 10, 1824 ; died in Boston, Feb. 17.

Samuel Dennis Warren, born in Boston, Jan. 25, 1852 ; died in Dedham, Feb. 20.

Freeborn Fairfield Raymond, 2d, born in Boston, July 29, 1851 ; died in Florence, Italy, Feb. 22.

Horatio Davis, born in Roxbury, April 6, 1855 ; died in Boston, Feb. 25.

Mrs. Emma Batcheller, born in Boston, April 11, 1835 ; died in Washington, D. C., March 3.

Mason Good Parker, born in Boston, June 11, 1831 ; died in Cambridge, March 6.

Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Foster, born in Boston, Oct. 29, 1829; died in Boston, March 7.

Alvin Foye Sortwell, born in Boston, July 21, 1854; died in Cambridge, March 21.

George Cabot Lee, born in Boston, March 22, 1830; died in Boston, March 22.

John Rayner Edmands, born in Boston, Feb. 18, 1850; died in Baltimore, Md., March 26.

Henry Shaw, born in Raynham, Sept. 12, 1829; died in Revere, March 28.

James Rindge Stanwood, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 3, 1847; died in Portsmouth, N. H., April 9.

Charles Edwin Hurd, born in Croydon, N. H., June 15, 1833; died in Allston, April 21.

Samuel Sherburne Mathews, born in Salisbury, June 3, 1847; died in Roxbury, May 4.

James Bourne Ayer, born in Boston, Jan. 6, 1849; died in Boston, May 14.

Mrs. Frances Erving Weston, born in Boston, June 4, 1827; died in Roxbury, June 4.

John Page Woodbury, born in Atkinson, N. H., May 24, 1827; died in Boston, June 17.

Joshua Bennett Holden, born in Woburn, March 5, 1850; died in Boston, June 23.

William Jackson, born in Brighton, March 13, 1848; died in Brighton, June 30.

James Rogers Rich, born in Boston, May 27, 1847; died in Marblehead, July 17.

Mrs. Margaret Otis, born in Boston, May 16, 1833; died in Nahant, Aug. 2.

Robert Treat Paine, born in Boston, Oct. 28, 1835; died in Waltham, Aug. 11.

George Prentice Field, born in Searsmont, Me., Oct. 17, 1844; died in Boston, Aug. 12.

John Lathrop, born in Boston, Feb. 8, 1835; died in Dedham, Aug. 24.

Charles Fry, born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 6, 1850 ; died in Bar Harbor, Me., Sept. 3.

James Lyman Whitney, born in Northampton, Nov. 28, 1835 ; died in Cambridge, Sept. 25.

Albert Oliver Smith, born in Orleans, Aug. 9, 1832 ; died in Cohasset, Sept. 28.

Morton Dexter, born in Manchester, N. H., July 12, 1846 ; died in Edgartown, Oct. 29.

Josiah Phillips Quincy, born in Boston, Nov. 28, 1829 ; died in Boston, Oct. 30.

John Appleton Burnham, born in Manchester, N. H., Aug. 1, 1840 ; died in Wenham, Nov. 2.

James Frothingham Hunnewell, born in Charlestown, July 3, 1832 ; died in Boston, Nov. 11.

Artemas Ward Lamson, born in Dedham, March 24 ; 1830 ; died in Dedham, Nov. 21.

Alexander Clinton Adams, born in Osterville, April 9, 1847 ; died in Boston, Nov. 24.

John Cummings Munro, born in Lexington, March 26, 1858 ; died in Boston, Dec. 6.

George Doane Low, born in Jamaica Plain, March 1, 1829 ; died in Boston, Dec. 17.

John Colby Abbott, born in Brookline, March 20, 1863 ; died in Boston, Dec. 18.

Charles Bradley Holman, born in Dixfield, Me., Sept. 15, 1841 ; died in Hopkinton, Dec. 30.

Mrs. Mary Lothrop Peabody, born in Boston, Nov. 25, 1837 ; died in Milton, Dec. 31.

Messrs. Ayer, Burnham, Dexter, Edmands, Head, Hoitt, Holden, Hunnewell, Jackson, Jenny, Lamson, Low, Munro, Paine, Parker, Raymond, Shaw, Sortwell, Stanwood, Warren, Whitney and Woodbury, and Mesdames Foster and Weston were Life Members.

Messrs. Abbott, Allen, Davis, Field, Fry, Holman, Hurd, Lathrop, Lee, Matthews, Quincy, Albert Oliver Smith and

William Eustis Smith, Mesdames Otis and Peabody, and Miss Russ were Annual Members.

The Directors especially mourn the death of their late President, James Frothingham Hunnewell. For sixteen years a member of the Board of Directors, and for three years our President, we cannot but feel deeply the great loss we have sustained by his decease. He was remarkably well equipped for the duties of his position, and most faithful in the performance of them. His warm-hearted greeting, his genial presence, and his sincere friendship will ever remain a blessed memory.

The following Resolutions were adopted by the Directors at their meeting on November 14th, and by the Society, by a rising vote, on the following day: —

The Directors of the Bostonian Society desire to place upon record a testimonial of their appreciation of the services rendered to the Society by their late associate, James Frothingham Hunnewell, one of its original members, for more than sixteen years one of its Board of Government, and for the last three years its President. His interest in the objects of the Society was manifested by his regular and constant attendance at its meetings, and at those of its Board of Government and its committees until failing health compelled an occasional absence. By careful research he had acquired a familiarity with the history and antiquities of Boston, and especially with its early literature, which gave special and peculiar value to the occasional papers and addresses with which he favored the Society from time to time, and his presence will be greatly missed. The Directors offer to his family their sympathy and regard, and order this Minute to be entered upon their records.

Hon. John Lathrop, a lineal descendant of Rev. John Lathrop, first minister of Scituate and Barnstable, was for many years a distinguished Judge of the Courts of the Commonwealth. In early life he served in the Civil War as Captain in the Thirty-fifth Regiment Infantry, Massachusetts Volunteers, and during his subsequent legal career he was the editor of

thirty-one volumes of the Massachusetts Reports. Judge Lathrop was an early member of this Society; he served as a Director from 1885 to 1899, and was deeply interested in its welfare.

James Rindge Stanwood was well known as an antiquarian. During his earlier life, while engaged in business in this city, he was active in the work of the Bostonian Society. He served in 1883-85 as Clerk of the Committee on the Rooms, an office then, but not now in existence.

James Lyman Whitney, one of several brothers who attained distinction in literary work, will be remembered for his long service in the Boston Public Library; he also served for a few years as Chief Librarian. He was chairman of the Committee on the Library of this Society for many years, and made a bequest to our Library in his will.

Rev. Morton Dexter was well known as an historian of the Plymouth Pilgrims, as his father had been before him. He wrote much on this subject, two of his published works being *The England and Holland of the Pilgrims*, and *The Story of the Pilgrims*. He was also prominent in the affairs of the Congregational Church, and was for many years editor and one of the proprietors of the *Congregationalist*.

Charles Edwin Hurd was much interested in literary and genealogical work; for nearly thirty years he was literary editor of the *Boston Transcript*, and during much of that time also editor of its genealogical department. He was a frequent visitor to the Rooms of the Society until ill-health, the result of a severe accident several years ago, caused his retirement from active life.

Josiah Phillips Quincy, who was of distinguished New England lineage, was deeply interested in historical study, and often attended the meetings of this Society. His recent gift to the Collections, which is recorded in the Annual Proceedings for last year, was much appreciated.

Dr. James Bourne Ayer was zealous in gathering the history of his native city, and was a frequent visitor to the Old

State House. His specialties were the collection of maps and data concerning the Back Bay District, and the study of the so-called medical care given to the demented and poor in the early days of Boston.

These and many others have gone to their reward, and their exemplary lives are held in grateful remembrance.

We have to congratulate the Society upon its flourishing condition. The lease of the Old State House has been renewed by the Mayor for twenty years; the building has been renovated and is now in creditable condition through the patriotic interest of the City and the State. An appropriation has been made to assist us in the proper care and maintenance of the rooms as a Historical Museum, teaching patriotism to the rising generation, to our adopted citizens, and to the strangers within our gates.

Respectfully submitted,

J. P. LANGLEY BODFISH,

For the Directors.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ROOMS.

The Committee on the Rooms herewith presents its report for the year 1910:

The past year has been one of progress for the Society in that portion of its work which is specially entrusted to this Committee, namely, the care of the Old State House and the Society's Collections.

Three important results have been accomplished during the year. The interior of the building has been painted from the balance of the appropriation made jointly by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the City of Boston for its restoration; a steam-heating plant, also paid for by a special joint appropriation by the State and City, has been installed, which adequately heats the entire building; and the Collections have been rearranged throughout.

The Collections are now classified by subjects more than ever before: the marine department has so grown that it occupies an entire hall, and to this department the Marine Museum has loaned its entire collection. The exhibits in the third story have been made as attractive as those in other portions of the building. Moreover the hitherto unnamed halls now bear the names of Winthrop, Blackstone, Kcayne and Whitmore.

Thus better equipped than before, the Society enters upon the thirtieth year of its service to the community.

During the past year the Society has realized the sum of \$487.08, from the sale of prints and souvenirs through the Committee on the Rooms, and during the same time the Committee has expended the sum of \$556.29 for the care of the rooms.

Our late President, James Frothingham Hunnewell, early in the year gave us a portrait of himself, from a plate engraved on steel by E. G. Williams & Brother, New York. It bears his autograph, and is suitably framed and appropriately placed in the Directors' Room.

During the year an unusually large number of relics have been added to the Society's Collections, but it is possible to mention here a few only:

The late Mrs. Frances Erving Weston, a member for many years, and a frequent attendant at its meetings, bequeathed to the Society, by her will, a large collection of relics formerly owned in the Price, Valentine, Erving and Osgood families of Boston, from whom she was descended. This comprises pictures, dresses, china, books, jewelry, etc. Every family relic which Mrs. Weston had treasured in her pleasant home in Roxbury was sacred to her, knowing as she did the history of each one.

We have received from Miss Katherine Bailey, of Lynn, an iron steam "jack" or spit, used for roasting purposes. It was the nineteenth patent granted in the United States, being the

ninth granted for the application of steam. Miss Bailey also gave us the parchment grant for the patent, issued February 23, 1792, and signed by President Washington, by Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, and Attorney-General Peyton Randolph. Miss Bailey is the granddaughter of the inventor, John Bailey, of Boston.

The Marine Division of the Boston Custom House has loaned to the Society a miscellaneous collection of about sixty photographs, oil paintings and models, which are principally of Boston vessels. These were gathered by Mr. William Devens, Coastwise Clerk of that department, and are exhibited in the upper story of our building.

A banner of the cordwainers of Boston has been given by Mrs. Clara Loring Pew, and a banner of the mastmakers of Boston by the estate of Mrs. Emily Webster. These were carried in the Washington Procession in Boston in 1789, and it is interesting to note here that a banner, similar to that last mentioned, came into the possession of the Society last year. These three banners will form an interesting exhibit as relics of the great procession which marched through the streets of Boston when Washington visited here during his presidential tour.

We have received from Hon. Curtis Guild, Jr., a watchman's rattle used in Boston about the year 1820, and from the estate of Robert B. Palfrey, of Milton, a chair which was formerly the property of John Hancock, and occupied a place in his famous mansion-house on Beacon Hill. Its authenticity is duly attested.

Not the least attractive of our new acquisitions is the relic known as "The Golden Ball." This was first used as the swing sign of the well-known Golden Ball Tavern which, during most of the eighteenth century was located at the corner of Merchants Row and Corn Court. It later came into the possession of Henry Cabot, of this city, gilder and ornamental sign and banner painter, and he used it as his swing sign from 1833 until his death in 1875. It finally

came to the Society from Mr. Cabot's daughter, Miss Katherine Cabot of Chelsea. This ball was exhibited at the recent December meeting of the Society, and Mr. Walter K. Watkins, our fellow-member, gave us its history in detail. Mr. Watkins' paper is printed below as a portion of this report.

THE GOLDEN BALL TAVERN.

In the manuscript collections of the Society is a plan showing the earliest owners of the land bordering on the Corn Market. On the site now the south corner of Faneuil Hall Square and Merchants Row is noted the possession of Edward Tyng.* Another manuscript of the Society, equally unique, is an apprentice indenture of Robert Orchard in 1662. In the account of Orchard, printed in the Publications of the Society, Vol. IV, is given the continued history of Tyng's land after it came into the possession of Theodore Atkinson. In the history of the sign of the "Golden Ball Tavern," we continue the story of the same plot of land.

Originally owned by Edward Tyng, and later by Theodore Atkinson, and then by the purchase of the property, by Henry Deering, who married the widow of Atkinson's son Theodore, all this was told in the Orchard article.†

It was about 1700 that Henry Deering erected on his land on the north side of a passage leading from Merchants Row, on its west side, a building which was soon occupied as a tavern. Samuel Tyley, who had kept the "Star" in 1699, the "Green Dragon" in 1701, and later the "Salutation" at the North End, left this last tavern in 1711 to take Mr. Deering's house in Merchants Row, the "Golden Ball."

Henry Deering died in 1717, and was buried with his wife on the same day. He had been a man greatly interested in public affairs. In 1707 he had proposed the erection of a building for the custody of the town's records; at the same

* Publications of the Bostonian Society, VII: p. 132. † *Ibid.*, IV: p. 94.



SIGNS OF THE BUNCH OF GRAPES.

Now in the Masonic Temple, Boston.



SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BALL.

Now in the Collections of the Bostonian Society.

time he proposed a wharf at the foot of the street, now State Street, then extending only as far as Merchants Row. This was soon built as "Boston Pier" or "Long Wharf." He also presented a memorial for the "Preventing Disolation by Fire" in the town.

In the division of Deering's estate in 1720 the dwelling house in the occupation of Samuel Tyley, known by the name of the "Golden Ball," with privilege in the passage on the south and in the well, was given his daughter, Mary, the wife of William Wilson. Mrs. Wilson, in her will drawn up in 1729, then a widow, devised the house to her namesake and niece, Mary, daughter of her brother, Capt. Henry Deering. At the time of Mrs. Wilson's death in 1753 her niece was the wife of John Gooch, whom she married in 1736. Samuel Tyley died in 1722, while still the landlord of the "Golden Ball."

The next landlord of whom we have knowledge was William Patten, who had taken the "Green Dragon" in 1714. In 1733 he was host at the "Golden Ball," where he stayed till 1736, when he took the inn on West Street, opposite the schoolhouse, and next to the estate later known as the "Washington Gardens."

He was succeeded by Humphrey Scarlett, who died Jan. 4, 1739/40, aged 46, and is buried on Copps Hill with his first wife Mehitable (Pierce) Scarlett. He married as a second wife Mary Wentworth. By the first wife he had a daughter Mary (b. 1719), who married Jedediah Lincoln, Jr., and by the second wife, a son named Humphrey. When the son was a year old, in 1735, two negro servants of Scarlett, by name Yaw and Caesar, were indicted for attempting to poison the family one morning at breakfast, by putting ratsbane or arsenic in the chocolate. Four months after Scarlett's death his widow married William Ireland.

Richard Gridley, born in Boston in 1710, was apprenticed to Theodore Atkinson, merchant, and later became a gauger. In 1735 he kept a tavern on Common Street now Tremont

Street. Here by order of the General Court he entertained four Indians, chiefs of the Pigwacket tribe, at an expense of £40 "for drinks, tobacco, victuals and dressing." Five pounds of this was for extra trouble. The Committee thought the charges extravagant and cut him down to £33 for their entertainment from June 28 to July 9. In 1738 he took the "Golden Ball." His fame in later years at Louisburg and elsewhere, as an engineer and artillery officer, is well known.

Gridley was followed as landlord, in 1740, by Increase Blake. He was born in Dorchester, in 1699, and married Anne, daughter of Edward and Susanna (Harrison) Gray. Her parents are noted in Boston history for their ownership of the rope-walks at Fort Hill. Blake, a tinplate worker, held the office of sealer of weights and measures, and in 1737 leased a shop of the town at the head of the Town Dock. He later lived near Battery-march and was burned out in the fire of 1760.

In 1715 there was born in Salem, John Marston. He married in 1740, Hannah Welland, and by her had three daughters. In 1745, at the first siege of Louisburg, he was a first lieutenant in the fifth company, commanded by Capt. Charles King, in Colonel Jeremiah Moulton's regiment. His wife having died, he married her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth (Welland) Blake. His second wife died and he married in 1755 Elizabeth Greenwood. He was landlord at the "Golden Ball" as early as 1757. In 1760 he purchased a house on the southwest corner of Hanover and Cross Streets, and later other property on Cops Hill. He is said to have been a member of the "Boston Tea Party." During the Revolution he was known as "Captain" Marston, and attended to military matters in Boston, supplying muskets to the town's people as a committeeman of the town. He continued to keep a house of entertainment and went to the "Bunch of Grapes" in 1775. There he was cautioned in 1778 for allowing gaming in his house, such as playing backgammon. He died in August,



CAPT. JOHN MARSTON, 1715-1786,
Landlord of the "Golden Ball" and "Bunch of Grapes."

1786, while keeping the "Bunch of Grapes" on King, now State Street, and there he was succeeded by his widow in retailing liquors. He left an estate valued at £2000.

Benjamin Loring, born in Hingham in 1736, married Sarah Smith, in Boston, in 1771. During the Revolution he kept the "Golden Ball." He died in the spring of 1782, and his widow succeeded him and kept the tavern till her death in 1790.

From the inventory of her estate it appears that the house consisted, on the ground floor, of a large front room and small front room, the bar and kitchen, and closets in the entry. A front and a back chamber, front upper chamber and another upper chamber and garret completed the list of rooms. On the shelves of the bar rested large and small china bowls for punch, decanters for wine, tumblers, wine glasses and case bottles. There also was found a small sieve and lemon squeezer, with a Bible, Psalm and Prayer-books. On the wall of the front chamber hung an old Highland sword.

The cash on hand at the widow's death consisted of — 4 English shillings, 20 New England shillings, 10 English sixpences, a French crown, a piece of Spanish money, half a guinea and bank notes to the value of £4: 10. In one of the chambers was \$483 Continental paper money, of no appraised value.

Benjamin Loring, at his death, left his share of one-half a house in Hingham to be improved for his wife during her life, then to his sisters, Abigail and Elizabeth, and ultimately to go to Benjamin, the son of his brother Joseph Loring, of Hingham. The younger Benjamin became a citizen of Boston, a captain of the "Ancients" and a colonel in the militia. He started in business as a bookbinder, and later was a stationer and a manufacturer of blank books, leaving quite a fortune at his death in 1859. His portrait is displayed in the Armory of the Artillery Company. A portrait of the elder Loring (the landlord of the "Golden Ball") shows him with a comely face and wearing a tie-wig.

The Columbian *Centinel* of Dec. 3, 1794, had the following advertisement : —

For sale, if applied for immediately, The Noted Tavern in the Street leading from the Market to State street known by the name of the Golden Ball. It has been improved as a tavern for a number of years, and is an excellent stand for a store. Inquire of Ebenezer Storer, in Sudbury Street.

Mr. Storer acted as the agent of Mary, wife of the Rev. Benjamin Gerrish Gray, of Windsor, N. S., who was the heiress of Mary Gooch, who resided at Marshfield, Mass., at the time of her death. Mr. Gray was a son of Joseph Gray of Boston and Halifax, N. S., a loyalist. Mary, the heiress, was a daughter of Nathaniel Ray Thomas, a loyalist of Marshfield, who had married Sally Deering, a sister of Mary Gooch of Marshfield.

The property was sold by Mrs. Gray, June 9, 1795, to James Tisdale, a merchant, who bought also adjoining lots. It was at this time that the "Golden Ball" disappeared from Merchants Row where it had hung as a landmark for about a century. Tisdale soon sold his lots to Joseph Blake, a merchant, who erected warehouses on the site.

There was still an attraction in the "Golden Ball," however, and in 1799 we find it swinging in Wing's Lane, now Elm Street, for Nathan Winship. He was the son of Jonathan, and born in Cambridge. In 1790 he was living in Roxbury. He died in 1818, leaving a daughter Lucy. He had parted with the "Golden Ball" long before his death.

In 1805 there was erected in South Boston a building by one Garrett Murphy. It stood on Fourth Street, between Dorchester Avenue and A Street, and here he displayed the "Golden Ball" for five years, as his hotel sign. Just a century ago, in 1810, for want of patronage, it became a private residence. About 1840 the hotel was re-opened as the South Boston Hotel.

From South Boston the "Golden Ball" rolled back to Elm Street, and in 1811 hung at the entrance of Joseph Bradley's

Tavern. From this "Golden Ball" started the stages for Quebec on Mondays at four in the morning. They arrived at Concord, N. H., at seven in the evening. Leaving there at four Tuesday mornings they reached Hanover, N. H., at two in the afternoon and, continuing on, arrived at Haverhill, N. H., near Woodsville, at nine Wednesday evening.

The next appearance of the "Golden Ball" was on Congress Street, where at number thirteen was the new tavern of Thomas Murphy in 1816.

Henry Cabot, born 1812, was a painter, and first began business at 2 Scollay's Building in 1833. He removed to Blackstone Street in 1835, where he was located at various numbers till 1858, when he went to North Street. He resided in Chelsea from 1846, till his death in 1875; the occupation of this owner of the "Golden Ball" was that of an ornamental sign and standard painter. His choice of a sign was not according to the traditions of his trade, and did not conform with the painters' arms of the London Guild Company which were placed on the building in Hanover Street, by an earlier member of that craft. It was no worse choice however than a sign which some of us may recall as swinging on Washington Street near Dock Square fifty years ago, "The Sign of the Dying Warrior, N. M. Phillips, Sign Painter."

The "Golden Ball" was the sign anciently hung out in London by the silk mercers, and was used by them to the end of the eighteenth century. Mr. Cabot's choice of a location to start his business life was more appropriate than his sign, as in the block of shops, owned by the town, connecting on the west side of the Scollay's Building, had been the paint shop of Samuel, brother of Christopher Gore.

For the Committee,

LEVI L. WILLCUTT,

FRANCIS H. MANNING,

CHARLES H. TAYLOR, Jr.

COURTENAY GUILD,

JOSEPH G. MINOT,

THE CLERK.

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk.*

December 31, 1911.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

The Committee on the Library reports as follows for the year 1910:

During the past year ninety-six volumes and seventy-five pamphlets have been added to the Library of the Society by gift and purchase, and the sum of \$66.44 has been expended for maintenance, binding, and purchase of books.

The following publications are among those received during the past year:—

From Mr. Norcross, of the Board of Directors, sixteen volumes of the Acts and Resolves of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, embracing the years 1692 to 1760. This valuable historical work, which is now in course of publication by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, surely finds an appropriate place in our Library, inasmuch as the legislation recorded therein, was, for the greater part, enacted in the very building in which we are assembled.

The Colonial Society of Massachusetts has presented to the Library volumes 4 and 11 of its Publications, and the Massachusetts Historical Society has also given volume 1 of the third series of its Proceedings. These volumes contain a great amount of material relating in a large measure to the early history of the Commonwealth, and are invaluable to the historical student.

It is interesting to note that three books relating to Boston Common have been published during the past year, and are in the Library. Their titles are "Campestris Ulmus, the Oldest Inhabitant of Boston Common," by Joseph H. Curtis; "Early Days on Boston Common," by Mary Farwell Ayer, and "Boston Common," by M. A. De Wolfe Howe. In text and illustrations they add greatly to our knowledge of Boston's most ancient pleasure-ground, and are also fine examples of modern methods of book-making.

The Commonwealth is still distributing the Vital Records, to 1850, of cities and towns not already published. We have

received, through the office of the Secretary of State, the records of Athol, Bolton, Danvers in two volumes, Haverhill volume 1, Natick, Tisbury, Warren, Weymouth in two volumes, and Wrentham.

Other books, received from the authors, are "Old Boston Days and Ways," and "Romantic Days in Old Boston," two recent issues of Miss Mary Caroline Crawford's series of histories of Boston, and the "Loyalists of Massachusetts," by James H. Stark.

The literary collections of the Society continue to increase, and it again becomes necessary to provide additional shelf-room in the near future. Yet additions to the present arrangement of the books of the Society are probably only temporary, for it is evident that the Library must soon be developed on a more comprehensive plan. It is now contained in two unsuitable rooms, the office and the committee room of the Society; and there it has grown steadily, but in an undignified manner.

The suggestion is therefore made by the Committee that Whitmore Hall become the Library of the Society. May we not foresee the time when that pleasant room, which has echoed the footsteps of our great Washington, shall be lined with the books and pamphlets of the Society, which refer in a large measure to the history of Boston. May we not hope that some interested member will cause this dream of the future to be realized, or that the Library may be a memorial of some member, who, in his day and generation, loved to study the history of Boston, and aided in the preservation of its antiquities.

Before closing this report the Committee desires to place on record in permanent form the following tribute to the memory of the late James Lyman Whitney, who was for many years its Chairman, and who remembered the Library in his last will and testament:—

The members of the Committee on the Library of the Bostonian Society wish to place on their records their deep sense of regret at the death of their Chairman, James L. Whitney, and their sorrow that he will be no more with them.

His constant attendance at its meetings while in health, the intelligent aid which his knowledge of books enabled him to give to his associates, his cordial greeting and his warm friendship, constitute a memory which will long be with us.

We wish to tender our sympathy to the family of Mr. Whitney in the loss which we share with them.

For the Committee,

FRANCIS H. BROWN,

WALTER K. WATKINS,

WILLIAM G. SHILLABER,

HENRY W. CUNNINGHAM.

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk.*

December 31, 1910.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

The Committee on Publications submits herewith its Annual Report for the year 1910.

The series entitled "Publications of the Bostonian Society" has been increased during the year by the completion of the seventh volume, which will be delivered to subscribers as soon as received from the bindery. This will contain a lively description of the ancient lanes and alleys of the Boston of a century ago, with reminiscences of some of the attractions of the ancient town, and of two or three of the militia companies of that period. This has been printed, with a few additions, from the manuscript of a paper read to the Society by one of its members, the late John T. Prince. The second paper tells the story of the Trial in Boston of the "Dutch Pirates," an episode in the history of the town during the last decade of the seventeenth century, which has been almost forgotten or overlooked by our local historians; the Rev. George M. Bodge has prepared a vigorous paper on the subject, based on original documents in the State archives. Mr. Fitz-Henry Smith, Jr., in a very carefully studied paper, gives the History of Boston Light with some account of the beacons in Boston Harbor, which is illustrated by views of the Light at different periods, and Mr. Walter K. Watkins discusses an old plan of the site of Faneuil Hall, preserved in our

Collections, which shows the estates on the south side of the Town Dock and their ownership.

Incidentally we may note that Mr. Watkins explains in his paper the reason for the well-known "jog" in Merchants Row, near the corner of Faneuil Hall Square; his discovery of the deed of this land, which is not recorded in the County Registry of Deeds but in the town's record book of deeds, furnished the long sought-for-evidence that this bit of land was not private property, as had been claimed and disputed, but was really a part of the street. These "Publications" have already brought to light many other forgotten events relating to the history and antiquities of Boston. Only a limited edition is printed, which is first offered to our membership.

The colored illustration in the Annual Proceedings for 1911 will be a view of Boston Harbor from Fort Hill as it appeared over half a century ago. Our plate is a photographic reproduction from the original belonging to the Society, which was painted in 1854, by Mr. J. W. A. Scott, a Boston artist, and gives a very accurate idea of the view before the changes on Atlantic Avenue and the removal of Fort Hill. This will be an interesting addition to our series of colored prints, for which there have been many calls, especially from those who are interested in the custom, now so extensively in vogue, of "extending" works relating to the local history of our city. A list of these pictures can be obtained from the Clerk.

The Committee would take this opportunity to inform those members who have recently joined the Society, that complete sets of the records of the Annual Proceedings, from its foundation, can be obtained at the office of the Clerk. Single copies are sold at 25 cents each, and when complete sets are taken, title pages for binding are furnished without additional charge.

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the Committee,

JOHN W. FARWELL,

ALBERT MATTHEWS,

RUFUS G. F. CANDAGE,

WILLIAM SUMNER APPLETON.

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk.*

December 31, 1910.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The Committee on Finance begs leave to report as follows for the year 1910:—

At the close of the year 1909 the Permanent Fund of the Society amounted to \$46,860.75; of this amount \$46,000.00 is invested.

During the past year there has been added to this Fund the sum of \$700.25, which has been derived from fees of new life members and unexpended income of the Fund.

At the close of the present year, therefore, the Permanent Fund amounted to \$46,000.00, invested, and \$1,561.00 uninvested, making a total of \$47,561.00.

The Committee desires to acknowledge on behalf of the Society the welcome financial aid which it now receives from the State of Massachusetts and the City of Boston for the maintenance of the Old State House. The favorable action of Governor Draper and Mayor Fitzgerald, confirming that of the Legislature and the City Council of 1910, should be an incentive for the Society to prosecute with renewed vigor the two-fold object for which it exists, the care of the Old State House, and the study of the history of Boston and the preservation of its antiquities.

For the Committee,

GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS,
COURTENAY GUILD.

CHARLES F. READ, *Treasurer.*

December 31, 1910.

The Treasurer presented his Annual Report, duly audited, showing the condition of the Permanent Funds, and the current receipts and expenses for the year. These reports will be found on subsequent pages.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.

The Committee who were appointed to nominate Officers of the Bostonian Society for the ensuing year, begs to report that it has attended to its duty and proposes the following candidates:—

For Clerk and Treasurer,

CHARLES F. READ.

For Directors,

JOSHUA P. L. BODFISH,	FRANCIS H. MANNING,
LEVI L. WILLCUTT,	CHARLES H. TAYLOR, JR.,
WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN,	JOHN W. FARWELL,
GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS,	COURTENAY GUILD,
FRANCIS H. BROWN.	

All of which is respectfully submitted,

FITZROY KELLY,	}	<i>Nominating Committee.</i>
MOSES GREELEY PARKER,		
J. ANTHONY REMICK,		
HERBERT FOSTER OTIS,		
I. M. GAUGENGIGL,		

December 27, 1910.

The Report of the Committee was accepted, and the Society then proceeded to the election of officers, and the result as reported by the tellers showed the unanimous choice of the gentlemen named on the ballot as nominated.

It was ordered that Mr. Murdock's Memorial of President Hunnewell, and the Reports of the several committees as submitted, with the usual Rolls of Members, etc., be printed in the Annual Proceedings.

On motion the Society then adjourned.

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk.*

January 17, 1911.

DR. CHARLES F. READ, *Treasurer*; in acct. with the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, CURRENT ACCOUNT. CR.

1910.		1910.			
Jan. 1.	To Cash in the New England Trust Co.	\$29 13	Dec. 31.	By Rent, City of Boston	\$92 50
	" Contribution	22 00		" Water Rates, City of Boston	21 50
	(For colored illustration, The Wil-			" Salaries	3,030 00
	son Arms, Bostonian Society			" Exp. of Committee on Publications:	
	Publications, Vol. VI.)			Annual Proceedings, 1910, Printing	353 54
Jan. 15.	" Assessment, paid a second time	5 00		Engravings and mailing envelopes	106 79
April 5.	" Contribution	2 00		Vol. VI, Publications, balance of	
15.	" Payment for reprint of Paper	5 00		printing, engraving and binding	446 40
June 30.	" Interest to date	5 64		Vol. VII, Publications, on account	
Dec. 31.	" 487 assessments	2,435 00		of printing and miscellaneous	
	" Sales of Bostonian Society's Publi-			expenses	231 00
	cations, Vols. I, III, IV, V, VI	200 60		" Committee on Rooms, care of Rooms,	
	" Sales of Bostonian Society's Publi-			restoring paintings, and supplies	556 29
	cations, Vol. VII	206 00		" Committee on Library, purchase of	
	" Sales of Annual Proceedings, Prints			books, binding, etc.	66 48
	and Souvenirs	495 83		" Expenses of Committee on Member-	
	" Amount from the Commonwealth of			ship, printing, addressing and fold-	
	Massachusetts for the maintenance			ing circulars, and postage	258 88
	of the Old State House (for 8 mos.)	1,000 00		" Insurance	280 00
	" Amount from the Marine Museum			" Postage	138 00
	for a Custodian	305 00		" Miscellaneous	160 91
	" Amount transferred from income of			" Carpenter work and sundry expenses	650 25
	Permanent Fund	1,715 00		Balance in N. E. Trust Co.	33 66
		<u>\$6,426 20</u>			<u>\$6,426 20</u>

December 31, 1910.

CHARLES F. READ, *Treasurer*.

DR. CHARLES F. READ, *Treasurer*, in acct. with the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, PERMANENT FUND. CR.

1910.	
Jan. 1.	To cash in the N. E. Trust Co. . . \$860 75
Dec. 31.	“ Thirty-one Life Membership Fees . . . 670 00
	“ Interest of Life Membership Fund . . . 1,745 25
	<hr/> \$3,276 00

December 31, 1910.

	Par.
City of Boston 4 % Bonds	\$11,000 00
State of Massachusetts 3½ % Bonds	8,000 00
Boston & Maine R. R. 4½ % Bonds	2,000 00
Am. Tel. & Tel. Co. 4 % Bonds	6,000 00
City of Providence 3 and 3½ % Bonds	9,000 00
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. 4 % Bonds	2,000 00
C. & M. R. R. 3½ % Bonds	3,000 00
Boston & Maine R. R. 4 % Bonds	3,000 00
C., B. & Q. joint 4 % Bonds	2,000 00
Total	<hr/> \$46,000 00

The Funds of the Society are invested in the following securities:

1910.	
Dec. 31.	By transfer of interest of Permanent Fund to Current Account . . \$1,715 00
	“ Balance in the N. E. Trust Co. . . 1,561 00
	<hr/> \$3,276 00

CHARLES F. READ, *Treasurer*.

The undersigned, of the Committee on Finance of the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, having examined the Treasurer's accounts for the year 1910 and the vouchers therewith presented, hereby certify to the correctness of the same.

They have also examined the Securities of the Society, and find them correct, according to the Treasurer's statement.

GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS,
COURTENAY GUILD,

Of the Committee on Finance.

December 31, 1910.

SPECIAL FUNDS.

The Invested Funds of the Society include the following Special Funds:—

Robert Charles Billings Fund . . .	\$3,000 00
Boston Memorial Association Fund . . .	1,179 51
Edward Ingersoll Browne Fund . . .	1,000 00
George Oliver Carpenter Memorial Fund . . .	1,000 00
Mrs. Catherine Page Perkins Fund . . .	4,000 00
Samuel Elwell Sawyer Fund . . .	4,610 87
Joseph Henry Stickney Fund . . .	1,000 00
William B. Trask Fund . . .	500 00
Robert Charles Winthrop Fund . . .	3,000 00

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, in the City of Boston, the sum of.....dollars, for the general use and purposes of the said Society.

.....

WHERE WERE THE QUAKERS HANGED ?

AT the monthly meeting of the Society, held on May 17, 1910, Mr. Michael J. Canavan read the following paper :—

In 1659, '60 and '61 four Quakers were hanged in Boston, — all good, honest people ; these were William Robinson, a merchant of London ; Marmaduke Stevenson, a farmer of Yorkshire ; Mary Dyer, the wife of a prominent citizen of Rhode Island, and William Leddra of Barbadoes.

Marmaduke Stevenson was a yeoman. He said that while plowing in his field he heard the voice of the Lord, saying "I have ordained thee to be a prophet to the nation." He came to Massachusetts, and in 1659 made a public disturbance in the congregation in Boston. He and William Robinson, another prophet, were banished, and with them Mary Dyer, the wife of the Secretary of Rhode Island, was also sent away. She said that the light within her was the rule,—a doctrine maintained by her friend, Anne Hutchinson, many years before.

They returned quickly from their banishment, and were tried at the next General Court "for their rebellion, sedition and presumptuous obtruding themselves after punishment upon pain of death," and were sentenced to die. The first two were executed October 27, 1659. Mary Dyer was carried to the gallows, and stood on the ladder with a handkerchief over her eyes and her skirts tied about her feet, but at the solicitation of her son she was reprieved. She again returned and was executed June 1, 1660.

In September, 1660, William Leddra was tried and convicted of being a Quaker. He returned after banishment, and the General Court gave him liberty to go to England with others, but he refused and was brought to trial. He denied the authority of the magistrates. The Court told him

he could go to England if he would leave the country, but he refused, saying "I am willing to die." As he would not depart, he was tried. The jury found him guilty, and he was hanged March 14, 1661.

In our day it has been supposed that the Quakers were hanged on the "Old Elm" in Boston Common. It is said that this was common tradition, but probably the tradition started early in the nineteenth century. This tradition is controverted by the statement of Lydia Hancock, that this tree was set out by her grandfather about 1670. Lydia was born in 1714, went to live in the Hancock house, immediately overlooking this tree, in 1737, and passed the rest of her life there.

Savage, in his "Boston Watch and Police" (p. 335), writes that he has read and copied the following affidavit by Governor Hancock's widow, Dorothy.

"Mrs. Hancock, the wife of Thomas Hancock, who was the uncle of the Governor, has often told me that her grandfather, Hezekiah Henchman, when a boy, transplanted 'the Great Elm' from the North-end to where it now stands. Mrs. Hancock has often pointed at the old tree and spoken of the circumstances, and it was a matter of notoriety in our family."

If we accept the statements of these highly respectable, and therefore of course truthful ladies, the Quakers could hardly have been hanged on the "Old Elm," for at the time of the executions it would have been only a slight slip or at most a sapling, and very likely was not yet in existence at all.

The original Henchman, Daniel, left Boston for Worcester probably in 1677. His son Daniel was baptized here that year. Hezekiah was back in Boston by 1688, for beginning that year he had a succession of children baptized here, and in 1714 his son Daniel's daughter Lydia was born.

Lydia married Thomas Hancock, who worked in her father's shop and succeeded him in business. Thomas built the Hancock house in 1737. According to Bonner's map, 1722,

the Common had but one good-sized tree on it, and Lydia, as she sat in her front room on Beacon Street, watching her cow on the Common, had this elm immediately under her vision, saw it grow, and talked about it to her nephew John's wife.

Shurtleff states that in 1860 "the great branch" was broken off, and that one hundred and ninety rings could be counted on it; that this alone carried the age back to 1670. Though this method of telling the age of trees is not infallible, so far as it proves anything it seems to corroborate Mrs. Hancock's statement. One would suppose from her statement that a little tree with branches was transplanted from the North-end, — and, by the way, the records show that at that time Daniel Henchman owned a field at Charter Street. Mrs. John Hancock, according to Savage, remembered when this tree was not fully grown. Shurtleff says that this tradition of the planting of the "Old Elm" was current in the Henchman family, and admits that if it be true, the common belief of his day is wrong. He also says not much reliance can be placed in the tradition that the Quakers were hanged there.

Some offer as proof that they were hanged on this elm, a statement from old records that several persons were injured by the drawbridge at Mill Creek falling on them as they were returning to the North-end from the hanging of Robinson and Stevenson "on the Common." This can be admitted as true, and also the fact that some Indians were hanged on the Common in the time of King Philip's War. Nevertheless the Quakers were hanged on the common gallows on the east side of Washington Street, some four hundred feet south of Dover Street.

Mr. Blackstone's pasture was not all the common land of Boston. At the time of the "Book of Possessions," Colburn's farm reached down to Castle Street. The land between that and Roxbury Gate was common land. October 28, 1639, Samuel Sherman was "allowed to keep up his cow-house which he had built upon the Common by the gate next Roxbury."

Suffolk Deeds, Liber 1, f. 121, shows that on May 31, 1652, William Hibbens sold to "Margery Eliot five acres of land near Roxbury Gate, bounded north and south by land of Jacob Eliot, west by Boston Common, east by the highway to Roxbury." At the same time James Penn sold to "Margery Eliot five acres of land at Roxbury Gate, part marsh, part upland, William Hibbens south, Boston Common north, Roxbury Creek west, highway to Roxbury east."

That we may not puzzle our brains as to how William Hibbens came to own land in the "Common," here is a record of "1644 — 29th of the 2nd," ordering that "a parcell of land shall be laid out in some place of the Commons of this Neck as may satisfy W^m Hibbens for land of his enclosed by breast-work at Fort-hill."

In the town records of 1673 is the following:— "All those that had coves on the Common last year shall pay 12*d* toward making bridges and building a house at Roxbury Gate for securing said Gate." In fact, if one will read in the records about the Neck and Neck lands, the Common and Common lands, so as to get familiar with the subject, he will find that more than half the references to the Common in our town reports between 1630 and 1701 are to land at the Neck. It is evident, therefore, that if the gallows on which the Quakers and Indians were hanged was at Boston Neck, it was nevertheless on Boston Common. Accounts of these executions were published in England, and were made up from letters received from Massachusetts; Bishop's "New England Judged" is the best known. It is in two parts; the first published in 1660, and the second in 1661. In his account of the trial of Robinson, Stevenson, and Mary Dyer, the sentence was that they should go "to the place of execution to be hanged on the gallows."

From the prison in Court square, "Your captain led them out the back way; it seems you were afraid of the front way, lest it should affect the people too much." "And as your captain led them to the place of execution, your old and bloody priest, your high-priest of Boston with others of his brethren

in iniquity and in persecuting the just, met these sufferers in your trainfield . . . and fell a-taunting W. Robinson." "And when W. Robinson went cheerfully up the ladder to the top-most round above the gallows and spoke to the people," Wilson said "Hold thy tongue, thou art going to die with a lie in thy mouth." "So being come to the place of execution hand in hand as to a wedding day — your executioner put W. Robinson to death and after him M. Stevenson."

The locations given by Bishop are rather vague. We must remember the account was put together in England from letters received from this country. Tremont Street was "the Back Street leading up from Prison Lane (Court Street) unto the Common or Training-field."* As Tremont Street was the back way, Washington Street, or the road to Roxbury, was the front way, and would have been avoided, as it was full of angry people who had not hesitated to express their dislike of this extreme punishment.

Bishop shows that the Quakers and their guard went along the unexpected route, and he brings them up to the training-field, our present Common, and then becomes obscure. He says: "So being come to the place of execution." We might well think the gallows was in the training-field. But Bishop continues: "They were cut down and their naked bodies cast into a hole that was digged in the earth without any covering. And when Friends came and desired that their bodies might be put into coffins, and so into some enclosed ground where beasts might not turn them up, your executioner suffered them not to take them away." "And when a Friend had caused poles to be brought to fence the place into which they were cast, that so their bodies might not be preyed upon by the brute creatures, seeing you would not suffer them to be removed but left their bodies in a pit in an open field which was soon covered with water . . ."

Now, though Bishop brought them to the "training-field" or our present Common; the place of execution, as he describes

* See Suffolk Deeds, XXXIV : 218.

it, does not accord with it. Wild beasts did not come on the peninsula ; our present Common was fenced in, and this pit in an open field, which was soon covered with water, does not mean Mr. Blackstone's pasture.

Mary Dyer, at the intercession of her son, had been relieved as she stood on the ladder with "her coats tied about her feet" and a handkerchief over her eyes. She was perfectly willing to die, but was carried out of the Colony. She soon returned, and was again sentenced to be hanged "on the gallows."

In 1660, E. Burrough published a pamphlet in London entitled "A Declaration of the Sad and Great Persecution and Martyrdom of the People of God called Quakers in New England." He gives the following account of Mrs. Dyer :— "Then the drums were beat before and behind her, with a band of Souldiers through the town, and so to the place of execution which was about a mile—the drums beating that none might hear her speak all the way." There was but one way to go a mile out, and that was by the road to the Neck, and there one would find open fields and marshes covered by the high tides, and an occasional fox or wolf outside the gate and guard at the narrow portion at what is now Dover Street.

Sewall and Besse, in their books on the sufferings of the Quakers, paraphrase or follow the early reports, and also say that Mary Dyer was executed "about a mile out." It will be seen that this expression had a very definite meaning to the Bostonian.

In March, 1661, William Leddra, from Barbadoes, who had been banished, returned. The magistrates offered to let him go to England, but he said he had no business there and that he was willing to die. He was sentenced to be hanged.

Thomas Wilkie, a stranger in Boston, wrote of Leddra's execution, which took place in March, 1661 :— "I had heard a man might go if he would. Therefore I called him down from the tree and said 'Come down William ; you may go away if you will.' Then Captain Oliver said, 'It was no such matter,' and asked what I had to do with it?"

Bishop printed this letter, and immediately began to use the word tree in his second book: — “Edward Wharton accompanied his suffering friend to the tree,” and a little further on he refers to Leddra as “the fourth person that you have slain and hung upon a tree.” And in the second part of his book he writes: — “Mary Dyer, whom your barbarous hands slew by hanging on a tree, after she was reprieved and taken from a tree and brought back to prison.” And again “They sentenced and put to death William Robinson, Marmaduke Stevenson, Mary Dyer and William Leddra by hanging them on a tree.”

In the first part of his book he says Robinson, Stevenson, and Mary Dyer were sentenced to be hanged on the gallows, and that Robinson went cheerfully up the ladder to the top-most round, above the gallows, to speak to the people; that the bodies of Robinson and Stevenson were “dragged into a hole that was digged for them near the gallows . . . in an open field where beasts might turn up their bodies and prey on them.”

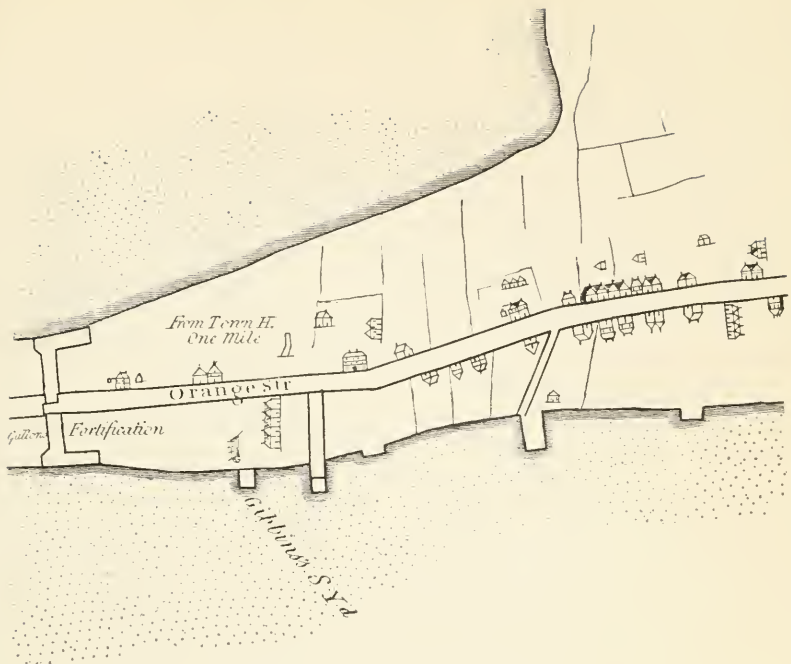
Now “the tree” from which Mary Dyer was reprieved, and Robinson’s gallows, were identical; but can we imagine Robinson climbing high up into a leafy tree to address the people? Wilkie’s word “tree” for gallows suited Bishop’s taste; it was Biblical, and he uses it for what he had previously called gallows, and this was a proper use of the word. “Tree” was the generic name for many wooden pieces in machines and structures, as whiffle-tree, axle-tree, cross-tree, gallows-tree. Scott, in the “Heart of Midlothian,” writes: — “The fatal day was announced by the appearance of a huge, black gallows-tree.” Tree is used as an equivalent of gallows or a cross, sometimes with an adjective, as the Holy tree, the fatal tree, Tyburn tree, the gallows-tree. Sometimes it occurs alone, as in Acts xiii: 29, “They took Him down from the tree.” And in Acts x: 39, “Whom they slew and hanged on a tree.” Bishop evidently had these passages in mind when he writes of Leddra as “the fourth person that you have slain and hanged upon a tree.” People of that time were so im-

bued with Biblical language and ideas, that at solemn moments very common-place persons sometimes wrote in an elevated and impressive style. The various Quaker accounts of the execution of Robinson and Stevenson resemble the story of the Crucifixion.

Having shown that the "tree" may mean simply the gallows, that the Neck was a portion of Boston Common, and that the execution was a mile out, where there would be marsh land covered with water at high tides ; I will say that having escaped the crowd by coming up "the back way" and over the training-field, the only way at that time for the soldiers to follow to get a mile out would be to turn up Frog Lane (Boylston Street) to the road to Roxbury (Washington Street), and continue their mile out to the Neck.

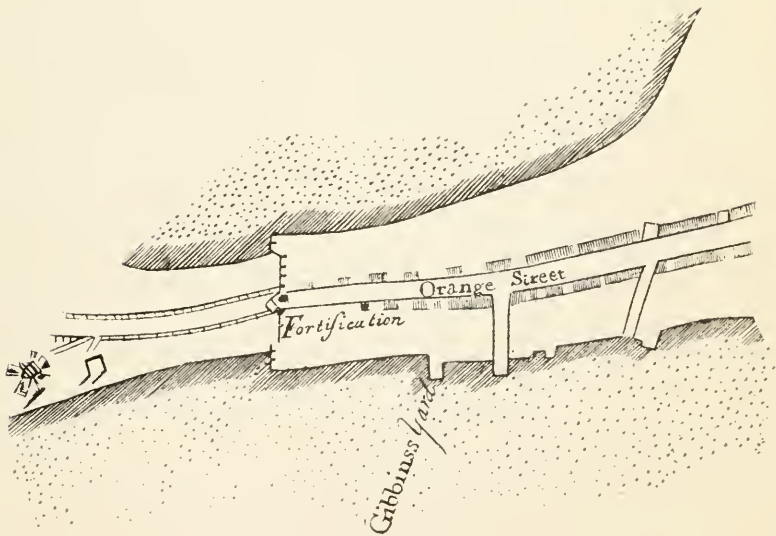
On Bonner's map, published in 1722, will be found the fortification across the narrow part of the Neck at Dover Street. Just outside the gate on the east side of the road is the word "gallows." Just inside the fortification is a post with the label, "One mile out from the Town-house." Bonner's map also shows the Henchman elm standing alone in the middle of our present Common. According to Lydia Hancock, it was then (in 1722) sixty to seventy years old. To those who had read of the accident to the people returning from the hanging of the Quakers on the Common, and were only familiar with Bishop's vague account of the taunting of the Quakers in the training-field, and his statement that the Quakers were hanged on a tree, it would seem that this elm must have been the tree. And a tradition becomes venerable in a very short time.

The gallows, the pillory, and the stocks were in every law-abiding county. In 1650 the General Court ordered that the gallows should be taken down and forthwith set up again in some convenient place "on the Common." In 1656 the Selectmen ordered "that the gallows shall be removed to the next knoll of land before the next execution." Ann Hibbens was hanged on it soon after its removal, and fifty years later



A PORTION OF BOSTON NECK

From Bonner's Map of Boston, 1722.



A PORTION OF BOSTON NECK

From Burgess's Map of Boston, 1728.

it was still on "Gallows-hill," the knoll on which it had been placed.

The Rev. Increase Mather kept a diary, and on the fourteenth day of December, 1674, wrote:—"This week someone set up a pillar over the Quakers' graves who were hanged under the gallows, and wrote 'Here lie the bodies of such and such, their souls triumphing, their souls crying out for vengeance.' This is an ill omen." This entry shows that the Quakers were buried near the gallows, and that the gallows of 1674 was in the same place it occupied at the time of the execution of Robinson and Stevenson.

June 17, 1685, Judge Sewall writes of some Quaker asking to be allowed "to put a paling around the ground where the hanged Quakers are buried under or near the gallows." This statement in his Diary shows that the gallows of 1660 was the gallows of 1685.

August 5, Mr. Sewall wrote that in riding from his house (on Washington Street, where Jordan, Marsh & Co.'s store now is) to Dorchester, he passed by "a few feet of ground inclosed with boards which is done by the Quakers, out of respect to some one or more hanged and buried by the gallows."

In 1686 John Dunton was here, and in his Letters from New England he gives an account of the minister's preaching at the execution of James Morgan, a murderer:—

"Before I leave off this subject I must bring Morgan to his execution, whither I rid with Mr. Mather after the sermon was ended, some thousands of people following to see the execution. Mr. Cotton Mather prayed with him about his soul all the way thither, which was about a mile out of Boston."

"A mile out,"—that was where the Quaker hangings took place, and by Bonner's map it was near the fortification at Dover Street.

In November, 1688, Judge Sewall looked out of his window and saw the widow Glover drawn up Washington Street on a hurdle, or kind of sled, to be hanged as a witch.

In 1699 a Quaker, Thomas Story, was riding from Braintree to Boston. "We went to Boston," said he, "near which on a green we observed a pair of gallows, and being told it was the place where several of our Friends had suffered death and had been thrown into a hole, we rode a little out of the way to see it, which is a kind of a pit, near the gallows, and full of water." He wrote that he sat on horseback for a time, looking at the pit. "Then I rode into Boston." There was only one way to ride into town, and that was along the narrow "Neck" and in through the gate at the fortification.

In 1703 Timothy Wadsworth is requested to "undertake the repair of the highway beyond the gallows on the Neck."

In 1707 Abe Harris committed suicide, and Judge Sewall issued a warrant "that he be denied Christian burial and be buried at Boston Neck near the highway leading to Roxbury, over against the gallows, and to cause a cartload of stone to be laid upon the grave of said Harris as a mark of infamy."

In 1717 the Selectmen let to "John Warrin, now resident in Boston, miller and a millwright, a circular piece of land for the accommodation of a windmill on the south side of Gallows hill, on the easterly side of the highway leading from Boston to Roxbury, with the privilege of a cartway in the same, for seven years." Here we find the gallows on a hill or knoll, as we should have expected after its removal "to the next knoll," in 1656.

In 1729 appeared Burgess's map of Boston, in which sufficient of the Neck is given to show Gallows hill, the windmill and the cartway leading to it, in their proper locations. By comparing this old map with a modern one, the knoll and Quakers' gallows seem to have been near Perry Street, on the east side of Washington Street.

In December, 1749, Mr. Sutton Byles appeared before the Selectmen and "desired to hire a piece of land on Boston Neck where the gallows now stands," and next year wanted a longer term for his lease. After the hill was leased to Byles for his windmill, the gallows was moved to a knoll on the west

side of the road. The records show the distance from the fortification to Byles's land was three hundred feet.

In 1765 the General Court directed that a new gallows be erected. The Sheriff reported to the Selectmen, "I have picked out a rising spot of ground on the left side of the road going over the Neck, a little beyond a small clay pond and near a gate, which leads into land previously leased to Col. Hill, the gallows to be placed 40 or 50 feet within the fence."

The Selectmen were not pleased with the site. A compromise seems to have been reached, for in September of that year a procession marched through the town with effigies of two unpopular men in Parliament, and after hanging them on the gallows on the Neck, tore the images to pieces.

From descriptions in the town records, it is to be seen that the old Gallows hill still had the windmill on it in 1767. Maps of the siege of Boston show the knoll with a redoubt and blockhouse, and near by the old windmill, all of them a little more than three hundred feet from Dover Street. See Map of Boston and the fortifications, by Lieut. Page and Capt. Montresor, 1775.

Probably the Selectmen and Judges finally agreed on this rising ground near the pond, for in 1767 Asahel Plympton asked the refusal of a lot of land in the Neck opposite the pond near the gallows. This new position of the gallows was where the Cathedral now is. There was rising ground there. The Neck broadened out with land on either side. The turn in the road at the Cathedral is shown in the old map, which was doubtless caused by the rising ground, and the gallows was undoubtedly there a few years later.

In the early days Deacon Colburn's large estate reached to the north side of the land now Castle Street. In 1708 the land on both sides of the road from his boundary to the fortification (at Dover Street) was conveyed by the town to eleven persons on condition that they should finish a highway (Washington Street) and secure and keep off the sea. This grant was about one thousand feet in length. Various attempts

had been made to keep the Neck beyond the fortification from being washed away; and in 1785 the town conveyed to Stephen Gore and others fourteen hundred feet from north to south along Washington Street, on condition of their erecting barriers to exclude tide-water. They divided the land into fourteen lots running on the east side from low water, and to avoid a bevel, each lot had a bend seventy feet from the highway. It can still be seen.

One of the gallows posts formed the boundary of "Col. John May's lot," and these words announcing his ownership were painted on it. A wag added, "and portion." A plan of these lots exists, and this one is on the spot occupied by the Cathedral. The gallows was near the entrance. A story is told of two friends riding into town over the Neck, one of whom, looking at the gallows, remarked to the other, "Where would you be now if everybody had their deserts?" The answer was, "I should be riding into town alone."

In 1789 three persons were hanged on Boston Common. And this time the Neck was not meant. The Selectmen got permission of Ezekiel Price to have the execution near the rope-walk at the lower part of the Common, where the Public Garden now is. One of these victims was a woman, Rachel Whall. Her offence consisted in snatching from the hand of another woman a bonnet and running off with it. Many requests were sent to Governor Hancock to pardon her, but he did not grant them. She suffered according to the law, as it then was in England and America. Probably Colonel May wanted to improve his land and objected to having the gallows there, and did not like the grim jokes that went with it. Then the gallows was set up near the Burying-ground at the South End, where the Franklin-square House is. It stayed there till the new jail was erected in Leverett Street, and beginning with the spring of 1826 executions first took place in the yard back of the jail.

Persons condemned for piracy were hanged in a number of places, perhaps at some island in the harbor, as Bird Island or Nix's Mate. One execution was at Dorchester Neck, or

South Boston. In 1704 the pirate Quelch and six sailors were hanged on Charles River flats.

Judge Sewall wrote in his Diary that after dinner at three o'clock he went to see this execution. Standing with friends on Copp's Hill, he looked down on the scene, and was amazed to see how the river was covered with boats and canoes. The pirates were hanged on a scaffold on a big boat on the flats. When the final act took place "there was such a screech of the women that my wife heard it, sitting in our entry next the orchard, and was much surprised at it. The wind was south-west, and our house is a full mile from the place." As already mentioned, Sewall's residence was on the east side of Washington Street, midway between Summer and Avon Streets, and his orchard was back of his house.



ADDITIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY, 1910.

DONORS.	VOL- UMES.	PAM- PHLETS.
Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co.		I
Anonymous		I
Baldwin, George S.	I	
Belknap, Henry W.	I	
Boston Athenaeum	I	
Boston Cemetery Department		I
Boston, City of	12	3
Boston, Home for Aged Men		I
Boston Public Library		5
Boston Street Department	2	
Brown, Francis H.		I
Bunker Hill Monument Association	I	
Charles River Dam Commission		I
Children's Hospital		I
Colonial Society of Massachusetts	I	
Corbett, Alexander, Jr.	I	I
Crawford, Miss Mary Caroline	2	
Curtis, Joseph Henry	I	
Dorchester Historical Society	I	
Emery, Mrs. Ellamae	8	
Essex Institute		4
Farwell, John W.	I	
Fitzgerald, Hon. John F., Mayor of Boston	2	
Harvard University		I
Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio		4
<i>Carried forward</i>	35	25

DONORS.	VOL- UMES.	PAM- PHLETS.
<i>Brought forward</i>	35	25
Humane Society of Massachusetts		1
Hyde Park Historical Society		1
Illinois Historical Society	4	7
Jones, McDuffee & Stratton Co.	1	
Kansas State Historical Society	1	
Lawrence, Sir Edward, Bart.	1	
Library of Congress		1
Maine Historical Society		3
Manchester Historic Association	1	1
McLaughlin Bros.	1	
Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Records	1	
Massachusetts Historical Society	1	
Massachusetts, Society of, State of	12	
Massachusetts Society, S. A. R.	1	
Matthews, Albert		1
McCleary & Co.	1	
Medford Historical Society		4
Melvin, James C.	1	
Missouri Historical Society		4
Moore, Arthur W.	1	
New England Historic-Genealogical Society		4
New England Society in the City of New York		1
New Haven Historical Society		1
Norcross, Grenville H.	17	2
Olds, Fred. A.		1
Old North-west Genealogical Society		1
Old Planters' Society		1
Oregon Historical Society		1
Platt, Charles D.	1	
Purchased	3	
Reed, Arthur		1
Reynolds, William H.	1	
Sharon Historical Society	1	
<i>Carried forward</i>	85	61

DONORS.	VOL- UMES.	PAM- PHLETS.
<i>Brought forward</i>	85	61
Sharp, James Clement	1	
Shaw, Samuel S.	2	
Smithsonian Institution	2	
Sprague, Henry H.		2
Stark, James H.	1	
State Historical Society of Iowa		6
Taylor, Charles H., Jr.	3	
Ware, Horace E.	1	
Weymouth Historical Society		1
Whitney, James L.		2
Whittier, Charles C.	1	2
Woods, Henry E.		1
<i>Total</i>	96	75

ADDITIONS BY GIFT AND LOAN
TO THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTIONS, 1910.

DONORS.	DESCRIPTION.
Bailey, Miss Katharine, granddaughter of John Bailey.	Iron Roasting "Jack," invented by John Bailey of Boston. The seventh patent issued by the United States Government. Parchment patent certificate issued for the "jack," February 23, 1792, signed by George Washington, President, Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, and Edmund Randolph, Attorney General.
Bemis, George F.	Model of the barque "Malden." (A loan.)
Boston Custom House.	Collection of Oil Paintings, Photographs, and Models of marine craft. (Loans.)
Boston, City of	Group Photograph of the Boston Common Council, 1892. (A loan.)
Cabot, Miss Catherine E.	Swing Sign of the "Golden Ball Tavern." It was later the sign of Henry Cabot, gilder and ornamental sign and banner painter.
Davol, Albert F.	Portion of a Cannon Ball found in Charlestown when the 999th Artillery club-house was erected.
Dexter, George B.	Two Salt Shakers in the shape of men and miniature tea-set, of white ware, silver lustre. (Loans.)
Dixwell, John.	Indian Flint Stone, found in a trench opened on Boston Common.
Emery, Miss Ellamae	Group of Portraits of the first ten Presidents of the United States. Steel engravings, sold by Charles A. Wakefield, Boston, 1842.
Estabrook, Arthur F.	Silver Medal of the Humane Society of Massachusetts.
Farwell, John W.	Certificate of Peleg M. Marble as a member of the Boston Fire Department. Signed by Mayor Alexander H. Rice, November 2, 1857.

DONORS.	DESCRIPTION.
Fillebrown, Charles B.	Pair of pure gum Overshoes. Made before the vulcanization of rubber.
Gilman, Mrs. Mary E.	Warrant to make partition of an estate on Leverett and Copper Streets, Boston, belonging to Andrew Allison and others, dated December 25, 1810. Deed of sale of land on Leverett and Copper Streets, Boston, by Andrew Allison and wife, and David Allison and wife to William Munroe, of Boston, for \$1650.00, dated October 19, 1810.
Green, Samuel A.	Baton carried by Hon. Samuel A. Green, M. D., when a marshal of the procession at the laying of the corner-stone of the Soldiers' Monument on Boston Common, September 18, 1871.
Guild, Curtis, Jr.	Policeman's Rattle, used in Boston about 1820.
Hawes, Edwd S., Alice M., and Marion A.	Photograph of Josiah G. Hawes, a Boston photographer for many years.
Hunnewell, James F.	Steel portrait of James F. Hunnewell, President of the Bostonian Society.
Huebner, Edward A.	Chair made of wood taken from the Old State House when the East Boston Tunnel was constructed, 1903. (Loan.)
Linzee, John W.	Log-book of the ship "Northwester;" she sailed from Boston to San Francisco and returned from June 22 to Dec. 11, 1855.
Loud, Mrs. Andrew J.	Table-cloth used in the Franklin House, Benjamin Smith, proprietor, on which General Lafayette ate a dinner, June 17, 1825.
Magoun, Thacher, 3d, estate of.	Brig "Prairie," built in the Magoun ship-yard, Medford, by H. Elwell, 1845; chartered by the United States Government for transport service in the Mexican War. Ship "Herald of the Morning," built in Medford in 185-. Ship "Witchcraft," not built in Medford, but owned by Thacher, Magoun & Son. (Loans.) Ship "Ducalion," built in Medford, 1836. Four oil paintings.
Maynard, Edward B., Exec.	Silk Banner of the Mastmaker's trade, formerly owned by George W. Cushing of Boston; it was carried in the Washington procession, 1789.

DONORS.	DESCRIPTION.
Minns, Thomas.	Photograph of Chauncy Street when a residential neighborhood.
Morey, Herbert E.	Pine-tree Shilling and Sixpence.
Norcross, Grenville H.	Photograph of the interior of West Church. Treasurer's Benefit Ticket and Box Ticket of the Tremont Theatre, not dated.
Page, Enoch, estate of.	Store Swing Sign in the shape of a pineapple. Store Sign in the shape of a mortar and pestle.
Palfrey, Robert B., estate of.	Chair formerly owned by John Hancock. Three Commissions and one Resignation of a Massachusetts Militia Officer, issued to William Palfrey of Boston by Governors Lincoln and Eustis and Adjutant-General Sumner. Five Military and Naval Badges issued to Robert B. Palfrey in the Civil War.
Pew, Mrs. Clara Loring.	Silk Banner of the Cordwainers' trade, carried by Matthew Loring of Boston in the Washington Procession, 1789.
Prescott, Walter C.	Cingalese Sailboat, Alaskan Canoe, Chinese Junk. (Small models.) Two half-models. (Loans.)
Purchased.	The Gardiner Greene Garden on Pemberton Hill. Oil painting.
Rhodes, William W., estate of.	General Washington; hand-colored engraving, published by Carrington & Bowles, London, 1785. Cane, made of wood from Washington's bier.
Sawyer, Ernest A.	Two Marine Time-glasses; one measuring fifteen seconds, the other twenty minutes.
Taylor, Charles H., Jr.	Original List of Subscribers for a Merchants' Exchange and Reading Room in the Exchange Coffee House, 1810. Business Ledger beginning in 1821, and miscellaneous Memoranda of John Jones, proprietor of the Exchange Coffee House. Colored Poster of the Harvard-Boston Aero Meet, Squantum, Mass., September 3-10, 1910.
Weston, Mrs. Frances Erving, estate of.	Collection of Relics, comprising Pictures, Dresses, China, Books, Jewelry, etc., formerly owned in the Price, Valentine, Erving and Osgood families, from whom Mrs. Weston was descended.
Willcutt, Levi L.	The barques "Belle of Oregon" and "George W. Holcomb." Schooner rounding Owl's Head Light, Penobscot Bay. Three oil paintings.

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Addicks, John Edward
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Allen, Crawford Carter
*Allen, Elbridge Gerry
Allen, Francis Richmond
Allen, Gardner Weld
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Allen, Thomas

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 Bigelow, Joseph Smith
 Bigelow, Melville Madison
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 Blake, William Payne
 *Blanchard, Samuel Stillman
 Blaney, Dwight
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 Boardman, Waldo Elias
 Bodfish, Joshua Peter Langley
 Bodwell, William Pearle
 Bordman, John
 Bowditch, Alfred
 Bowditch, Ernest William
 *Bowditch, William Ingersoll
 Bowdlear, William Henry
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 Bradford, William Burroughs
 *Bradlee, Caleb Davis
 Bradlee, Frederick Josiah
 Bradlee, Frederick Wainwright
 *Bradlee, Josiah Putnam
 Bradley, Jerry Payson
 Brayley, Arthur Wellington
 Bremer, John Lewis
 Bremer, Mrs. Mary Rice
 Bremer, Samuel Parker
 *Brewer, William Dade
 Briggs, Lloyd Vernon
 *Brimmer, Martin
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 Brooks, Peter Chardon
 Brooks, Shepherd
 Brown, Francis Henry
 Brown, George Washington
 Brown, Harold Haskell
 Brown, John Coffin Jones
 Brown, Thomas Hassall

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 *Browne, William Andrews
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 Burrage, Charles Dana
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 Carter, Herbert Leslie
 *Center, Joseph Hudson
 Chamberlin, Charles Wheelwright
 Chandler, Cleaveland Angier
 *Chapin, Nahum
 *Chase, Caleb
 *Chase, George Bigelow
 Chase, Sidney
 Chase, Stephen
 *Chase, Theodore
 Cheney, Benjamin Peirce
 Cheney, Mrs. Emmeline
 Child, Dudley Richards
 Church, Herbert Bleloch
 Clapp, Mrs. Caroline Dennie
 *Clark, Charles Edward
 Clark, John Spencer
 Clark, Miss Nancy Joy
 Clark, Nathan Freeman
 *Clarke, Mrs. Alice de Vermandois
 Clarke, Henry Martyn
 *Clay, Thomas Hart
 Clementson, Sidney
 Cleveland, Mrs. Corinne Maud
 Cobb, John Candler
 *Codman, John, 2nd
 *Codman, Mrs. Martha Pickman
 Codman, Ogden, Jr.
 Coffin, Frederick Seymour
 *Colburn, Jeremiah
 Collamore, Miss Helen
 *Converse, Elisha Slade
 Coolidge, Algernon, Jr.
 *Coolidge, David Hill
 Coolidge, Mrs. Helen Whittington
 Coolidge, Joseph Randolph
 Coolidge, Mrs. Julia
 Coolidge, Thomas Jefferson, Jr.
 Cooney, Charles Lawrence
 Corbett, Alexander, Jr.
 Cordis, Mrs. Adelaide Elizabeth
 Cory, Charles Barney
 Cotting, Miss Alice
 Cotting, Charles Edward
 *Cotting, Charles Uriah
 Crafts, John Chancellor
 Crandon, Edwin Sanford
 Crawford, George Artemas
 Crocker, George Glover
 Crocker, Miss Sarah Haskell
 *Crosby, Charles Augustus Wilkins
 Crowell, Horace Sears
 *Crowninshield, Benjamin William
 Crowninshield, Francis Boardman
 Cruft, George Theodore
 Cruft, Miss Harriet Otis
 *Cummings, Charles Amos
 Cummings, Thomas Cahill
 Cunningham, Henry Winchester
 *Curtis, Caleb Agry
 *Curtis, Charles Pelham
 *Curtis, Mrs. Eliza Fox
 *Curtis, Hall
 Curtis, Mrs. Harriot
 Curtis, Henry Pelham
 Curtiss, Frederick Haines
 Cutler, Charles Francis

- Cutler, Samuel Newton
 *Cutter, Abram Edmands
 *Cutter, Benjamin French
 Cutter, Mrs. Elizabeth Finley
 Cutter, Leonard Francis
 Cutter, Watson Grant
 Dana, William Franklin
 *Daniell, Moses Grant
 Danker, Daniel Joseph
 Darling, Charles Kimball
 Davenport, George Howe
 Davenport, Orlando Henry
 Davis, Arthur Edward
 Davis, Ephraim Collins
 Davis, George Henry
 *Davis, James Clarke
 *Davis, Joseph Alba
 Davis, Mrs. Mary Cheney
 Davis, William Henry
 *Day, William Francis
 *Dean, Benjamin
 *Dean, John Ward
 *Dean, Luni Albertus
 *Deblois, Stephen Grant
 *Denny, Daniel
 Devlin, Edward
 *Dewing, Benjamin Hill
 *Dexter, Morton
 *Dexter, William Sohier
 *Dill, Thomas Bradford
 Dillaway, William Edward Lowell
 Dodd, George Davis
 *Dorr, Francis Oliver
 Dorr, George Bucknam
 Dow, Richard Sylvester
 Draper, Eben Sumner
 Draper, George Albert
 Dresel, Ellis Loring
 Dupee, Henry Dorr
 *Dupee, James Alexander
 Dutton, Harry
 *Dwight, Edmund
 *Dyer, Mrs. Julia Knowlton
 Eaton, Albert
 Eaton, Miss Georgiana Goddard
 *Eaton, Walter David
 Edes, Henry Herbert
 *Edmands, John Rayner
 Edmonds, John Henry
 Eliot, Christopher Rhodes
 Elliot, George Buxton
 *Eliot, Samuel
 Emerson, Abraham Silver
 *Emerson, George Robert
 *Emery, Francis Faulkner
 Endicott, William
 Endicott, William, Jr.
 Endicott, William Crowninshield
 Ernst, Mrs. Ellen Lunt
 Ernst, Harold Clarence
 Estabrook, Arthur Frederick
 Estabrook, Frederick
 Estabrook, Frederick Watson
 *Estes, Dana
 Eustis, Miss Elizabeth Mussey
 Eustis, Henry Dutton
 Eustis, Joseph Tracy
 Eustis, Miss Mary St. Barbe
 *Fabyan, George Francis
 Fairbanks, Frederick Clinton
 Farnsworth, Edward Miller
 Farnsworth, William
 *Farrington, Charles Frederick
 Farwell, John Whittemore
 *Fay, Joseph Story
 Fay, Joseph Story, Jr.
 *Fay, Sigourney Webster
 Fearing, Andrew Coatsworth, Jr.
 Felton, Frederic Luther
 *Fenno, John Brooks
 *Fenno, Lawrence Carteret
 *Ferris, Mortimer Catlin
 Fish, Frederick Perry
 Fiske, Andrew
 Fiske, Mrs. Charlotte Morse
 *Fiske, Miss Elizabeth Stanley
 Fitz, Mrs. Henrietta Goddard
 Fitz, Reginald Heber
 Fitzgerald, William Francis
 Floyd, Charles Harold

* Deceased.

- *Fogg, John Samuel Hill
 Folsom, Mrs. Julia Elizabeth
 *Ford, Daniel Sharp
 Foss, Eugene Noble
 Foster, Miss Harriet Wood
 *Foster, John
 *Foster, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth
 Fowle, Seth Augustus
 *Fowler, Mrs. Laura Wentworth
 Fowler, William Plumer
 French, Miss Caroline Louisa Williams
 French, Miss Cornelia Anne
 French, Mrs. Frances Maria
 *French, Frederick William
 *French, Jonathan
 *Frothingham, Thomas Goddard
 Frye, James Albert
 *Fuller, Charles Emerson
 *Fuller, Henry Holton
 Gagnebin, Charles Louis
 Gallagher, Hugh Clifford
 Gullivan, Timothy Aloysius
 *Galloupe, Charles William
 *Galloupe, Mrs. Sarah Augusta
 Gardiner, Robert Hallowell
 Gardner, George Peabody
 *Gardner, John Lowell
 Gaugengigl, Ignaz Marcel
 *Gay, Edwin Whitney
 Gay, Ernest Lewis
 George, Elijah
 Giddings, Mrs. Susan Kittredge
 Gilbert, Shepard Devereux
 *Gill, James Seel
 Gill, Mrs. Matilda
 Gill, Mrs. Rachel Maria
 Glasier, Alfred Adolphus
 Gleason, James Mellen
 Goddard, George Augustus
 Goddard, Miss Julia
 *Goodhue, Francis Abbot
 *Goodrich, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth
 *Gould, Benjamin Apthorp
 Gould, Marshall Hopkins
 Grandin, John Livingston
 *Gray, Reginald
 Gray, Russell
 Green, Charles Montraville
 Green, Samuel Abbott
 *Greene, Francis Bunker
 *Greenough, Francis Boott
 Grew, Edward Wigglesworth
 *Grew, Henry Sturgis
 *Griggs, John Hammond
 Grozier, Edwin Atkins
 Guild, Courtenay
 Guild, Curtis
 *Guild, Mrs. Sarah Crocker
 Guild, Miss Sarah Louisa
 Hagar, Eugene Bigelow
 *Haigh, John
 *Hale, Mrs. Ellen Sever
 Hall, Mrs. Ellen Page
 Hall, George Gardner
 Hall, Henry Lyon
 *Hall, Thomas Bartlett
 Hammer, Charles Dunkel
 *Hammond, Mrs. Ellen Sarah Sophia
 *Hammond, Gardiner Greene
 *Hammond, George Warren
 *Hancock, Franklin
 *Hapgood, Warren
 Harrison, Walter James
 Hart, Thomas Norton
 *Hart, William Tennant
 *Hartt, John F
 Haskell, William Andrew
 *Hassam, John Tyler
 Hastings, Henry
 *Haven, Franklin
 Hayford, Nathan Holbrook
 *Haynes, James Gilson
 *Haynes, John Cummings
 *Hayward, George
 Hayward, James Warren
 *Head, Charles
 *Hecht, Jacob Hirsch

Hemenway, Alfred
 Hemenway, Augustus
 *Henchman, Nathaniel Hurd
 Henry, William Linzee
 Henshaw, Samuel
 Hickok, Gilman Clarke
 Higginson, Francis Lee
 Higginson, Mrs. Ida Agassiz
 *Hill, Hamilton Andrews
 Hill, Henry Eveleth
 *Hill, James Edward Radford
 Hill, Warren May
 Hill, William Henry
 Hills, Edwin Augustus
 Hinckley, Frederic
 Hodgkins, Joseph Wilson
 Hoffman, Mrs. Rebecca Russell
 *Hoitt, Alfred Demeritt
 *Holden, Joshua Bennett
 *Hollingsworth, Amor Leander
 *Hollingsworth, Sumner
 Hollingsworth, Zachary Taylor
 *Holman, Charles Bradley
 Holmes, Edward Jackson
 *Homans, Charles Dudley
 *Homans, George Henry
 *Homans, John, 2d
 Hooper, Mrs. Alice Perkins
 Hooper, Mrs. Mary Davis Beal
 *Hooper, Robert Chamblet
 Hooper, William
 Hopkins, Amos Lawrence
 Hornblower, Henry
 *Horsford, Eben Norton
 Houghton, Clement Stevens
 Houghton, Miss Elizabeth Good-
 ridge
 *Hovey, Henry Stone
 Howard, Herbert Burr
 Howe, Elmer Parker
 Howe, Octavius Thorndike
 Hubbard, Charles Wells
 Hubbard, Orrin Calvin
 Hughes, Miss Laura Ann Cleophas
 Hunneman, William Cooper

Hunnewell, Francis Welles, 2d
 *Hunnewell, James Frothingham
 Hunnewell, Mrs. Sarah Melville
 Hunnewell, James Melville
 Hurlbut, Mrs. Eda Adams
 Hutchings, George Sherburne
 Iasigi, Mrs. Amy Gore
 *Jackson, Mrs. Mary Stuart
 *Jackson, William
 James, Arthur Holmes
 James, George Abbot
 Jeffries, Benjamin Joy
 Jenks, Henry Fitch
 Jenney, Bernard
 *Jenney, William Thacher
 Johnson, Arthur Stoddard
 Johnson, Wolcott Howe
 *Jones, Daniel Wayland
 Jones, Jerome
 Jones, Nathaniel Royal
 Joy, Franklin Lawrence
 Keith, Benjamin Franklin
 Kellen, William Vail
 Kelly, Fitzroy
 *Kennard, Martin Parry
 Kennedy, George Golding
 Kennedy, John Joseph
 Kidder, Charles Archbald
 Kidder, Nathaniel Thayer
 Kimball, Miss Augusta Caroline
 Kimball, Mrs. Clara Bertram
 Kimball, David Pulsifer
 Kimball, Lemuel Cushing
 *Kimball, Mrs. Susan Tillinghast
 Kitson, Henry Hudson
 *Kuhn, Hamilton
 Ladd, Babson Savilian
 Ladd, Nathaniel Watson
 Lamb, Mrs. Annie Lawrence
 Lamb, George
 Lamb, Henry Whitney
 *Lambert, Thomas Ricker
 *Lamson, Artemas Ward
 *Lane, Jonathan Abbott
 Lawrence, Amory Appleton

- *Lawrence, Amos Adams
 Lawrence, Charles Richard
 Lawrence, Harris Hooper
 Lawrence, John
 Lawrence, John Silsbee
 Lawrence, Robert Means
 Lawrence, Samuel Crocker
 Lawson, Thomas William
 Lee, James Stearns
 Lee, Joseph
 Lee, William Henry
 Leman, John Howard
 Leonard, Amos Morse
 Leonard, Miss Anna Rebekah
 *Leonard, George Henry
 Leverett, George Vasmer
 Lewis, Edwin James
 *Lincoln, Beza
 Litchfield, Wilford Jacob
 Little, Arthur
 *Little, George Washington
 Little, James Lovell
 Little, John Mason
 *Lockwood, Philip Case
 Lockwood, Thomas St. John
 Lodge, Henry Cabot
 Long, Harry Vinton
 Longfellow, Alexander Wadsworth
 Longley, James
 Longley, Mrs. Julia Robinson
 Lord, George Wells
 Loring, Augustus Peabody
 *Loring, Caleb William
 Loring, Miss Katharine Peabody
 Loring, Thacher
 Loring, William Caleb
 *Lothrop, Daniel
 Lothrop, Thornton Kirkland
 Loud, Charles Elliot
 Loud, Joseph Prince
 Loveland, Timothy Otis
 Lovett, Arthur Trevitt
 *Low, George Doane
 *Low, John
 *Lowell, Francis Cabot
 Lowell, Miss Georgina
 Lowell, John
 Lowell, Miss Lucy
 Lowell, Mrs. Mary Ellen
 Lowell, Percival
 *Lucas, Edmund George
 Luke, Arthur Fuller
 Lyman, Arthur Theodore
 *Lyon, Henry
 *MacDonald, Edward
 *Mack, Thomas
 Macleod, William Alexander
 Mandell, Samuel Pierce
 *Mann, Arthur Elisha
 *Mann, George Sumner
 Manning, Francis Henry
 Marion, Horace Eugene
 *Marsh, Mrs. Julia Maria
 *Marshall, James Fowle Baldwin
 Marston, Howard
 Marston, John Pitts
 Marvin, William Theophilus Rogers
 Matthews, Albert
 May, Miss Eleanor Goddard
 May, Frederick Goddard
 *May, Frederick Warren Goddard
 Mayo, Miss Amy Louisa
 *Mead, Mrs. Anna Maria
 Means, John Hamilton
 Melville, Henry Hulmes
 Merriam, Frank
 Merriam, Olin Lane
 *Merrill, Mrs. Amelia Grigg
 Merrill, Sherburn Moses
 Merritt, Edward Percival
 Metcalf, Albert
 Meyer, George von Lengerke
 Minns, Thomas
 Minot, Joseph Grafton
 *Minot, William
 Mitton, Edward John
 Mixer, Miss Madeleine Curtis
 *Moore, Frederic Henry
 *Moore, George Henry
 *Moore, Miss Mary Eliza

- Moors, Francis Joseph
 Moriarty, George Andrews, Jr.
 Morrison, Barna Thacher
 *Morse, George Henry
 *Morse, Lemuel Foster
 *Morss, Charles Anthony
 Morss, Everett
 Morss, John Wells
 *Moseley, Alexander
 Moseley, Miss Ellen Frances
 *Motley, Edward Preble
 *Munro, John Cummings
 Murdock, Harold
 Murdock, William Edwards
 Murphy, James Smiley
 Nash, Nathaniel Cushing
 Newman, Miss Harriet Hancock
 Nichols, Arthur Howard
 Norcross, Grenville Howland
 Norcross, Mrs. Lucy Ann
 Norcross, Otis
 Norman, Mrs. Louisa Palfrey
 *Norwell, Henry
 Noyes, James Atkins
 Nutting, George Hale
 O'Callaghan, Denis
 *Olmsted, Frederick Law
 *Osgood, Mrs. Elizabeth Burling
 *Page, Mrs. Susan Haskell
 *Paige, John Calvin
 Paine, James Leonard
 Paine, Mrs. Mary Woolson
 *Paine, Robert Treat
 Paine, William Alfred
 *Palfrey, Francis Winthrop
 *Palfrey, John Carver
 Palmer, Benjamin Sanborn
 Parker, Charles Wallingford
 Parker, Miss Eleanor Stanley
 Parker, Frederick Wesley
 Parker, Harrison
 Parker, Herman
 *Parker, Mason Good
 Parker, Moses Greeley
 *Parker, Miss Sarah
 Parkhurst, Lewis
 *Parkman, Francis
 Parlin, Albert Norton
 Parmenter, James Parker
 Parsons, Arthur Jeffrey
 *Payne, James Henry
 Peabody, Charles Breckenridge
 Peabody, Charles Livingston
 Peabody, Frank Everett
 Peabody, Mrs. Gertrude
 Peabody, John Endicott
 Peabody, Philip Glendower
 Pearson, Arthur Emmons
 Peirce, Mrs. Elizabeth Goldthwait
 Peirce, Silas
 *Perkins, Augustus Thorndike
 *Perkins, Mrs. Catherine Page
 Perkins, Edward Cranch
 *Perkins, William
 *Perry, Charles French
 Perry, Edward Hale
 Perry, Thomas Sergeant
 Pfaff, Charles
 Pfaff, Mrs. Hannah Adams
 *Pfaff, Jacob
 Phelan, James Joseph
 Phillips, Mrs. Anna Tucker
 Phillips, John Charles
 *Pickering, Henry
 Pickering, Henry Goddard
 *Pierce, Henry Lillie
 *Pierce, Nathaniel Willard
 Pillsbury, Albert Enoch
 Piper, William Taggard
 Playfair, Edith, Lady
 Pond, Virgil Clarence
 *Poole, Lucius
 Porter, Alexander Silvanus
 *Porter, Edward Griffin
 *Porter, William Killam, Jr.
 Potter, Henry Staples
 Powell, William Beverley
 *Prager, Philip
 Prager, Mrs. Rachel
 *Prang, Louis

- Prang, Mrs. Mary Dana
 Pratt, Laban
 Prendergast, James Maurice
 Prescott, Alfred Usher
 Prescott, Walter Conway
 Preston, George Marshall
 Pridee, William Henry
 Prince, Charles John
 Proctor, Mrs. Abby Shaw
 *Pulsifer, William Henry
 *Putnam, Mrs. Mary Lowell
 Putnam, William Edward
 Quincy, Charles Frederic
 Quincy, George Gilbert
 *Quincy, George Henry
 Quincy, Mrs. Mary Adams
 Quincy, Mrs. Mary Caroline
 *Quincy, Samuel Miller
 *Radclyffe, Herbert
 Ratshesky, Abraham Captain
 Rawson, Edward Lincoln
 *Raymond, Freeborn Fairfield, 2nd
 *Read, Mrs. Lucy Richmond
 Read, Miss Sarah Elizabeth
 Reed, Mrs. Grace Evelyn
 *Reed, Henry Ransford
 Reed, James
 Reed, John Sampson
 Reed, William Howell
 Reynolds, John Phillips
 Rhodes, James Ford
 Rice, Edward David
 Rich, William Ellery Channing
 Richards, Francis Henry
 *Richards, Henry Capen
 Richardson, Albert Lewis
 Richardson, Benjamin Heber
 Richardson, Edward Bridge
 Richardson, Edward Cyrenius
 Richardson, Maurice Howe
 Richardson, Spencer Welles
 Richardson, William Lambert
 Riley, James Madison
 *Ripley, George
 Rivers, Miss Mary
 Robinson, Edward
 *Roby, Mrs. Cynthia Coggeshall
 *Rodocanachi, John Michael
 *Ropes, John Codman
 *Ross, Alphonso
 Rotch, William
 Rothwell, James Eli
 Ruggles, Charles Albert
 Russell, Joseph Ballister
 Russell, Mrs. Margaret Pelham
 *Russell, Samuel Hammond
 Rust, Nathaniel Johnson
 Rutan, Charles Hercules
 Saltonstall, Richard Middlecott
 Sampson, Charles Edward
 *Sampson, Edwin Holbrook
 Sargent, Charles Sprague
 Sargent, Miss Louisa Lee
 Sawyer, Henry Nathan
 Sears, Alexander Pomroy
 Sears, Harold Carney
 Sears, Henry Francis
 Sears, Herbert Mason
 Sears, Horace Scudder
 *Sears, Joshua Montgomery
 Sears, Mrs. Mary Crowninshield
 Seaver, William James
 Sederquist, Arthur Butman
 Sewall, Atherton
 Shattuck, Frederick Cheyne
 Shattuck, George Brune
 Shaw, Mrs. Annie Whipple
 Shaw, Charles Nason
 Shaw, Mrs. Cora Lyman
 *Shaw, Henry
 *Shaw, Henry Lyman
 Shaw, Henry Southworth
 Shaw, Henry Southworth, Jr.
 *Shepard, Willis Stratton
 Shillaber, William Green
 *Shimmin, Charles Franklin
 Shuman, Abraham
 Shumway, Franklin Peter
 *Sigourney, Henry
 Simpson, Frank Ernest

- *Skinner, Francis
 Skinner, Francis
 *Slafter, Edmund Farwell
 *Slater, Andrew Chapin
 *Slocum, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth
 *Slocum, William Henry
 Smith, Miss Ellen Vose
 Smith, Fitz-Henry, Jr.
 Smith, Frank Ernest
 *Smith, Joseph Warren
 Smith, Miss Mary Almira
 Smith, Robert Boynton
 Snow, Franklin Augustus
 Sohier, Miss Elizabeth Putnam
 Sohier, William Davies
 *Sortwell, Alvin Foye
 Soule, Miss Sarah Marden
 *Spaulding, Mrs. Emily Steward
 Spaulding, John Taylor
 Spaulding, William Stuart
 Sprague, Francis Peleg
 Sprague, Isaac
 Sprague, Phineas Warren
 Squire, Frank Orvis
 *Stafford, George Lewis
 *Stanwood, James Rindge
 Stearns, Foster Waterman
 Stearns, Frank Waterman
 *Stearns, Richard Hall
 Steinert, Alexander
 *Stetson, Amos William
 Stetson, James Henry
 Stetson, John Alpheus
 *Stevens, Oliver
 Stodder, Charles Frederick
 Stone, Charles Augustus
 Stone, Charles Wellington
 Storey, Joseph Charles
 Storey, Mrs. Mary Ascension
 Stowell, Edmund Channing
 *Stowell, John
 Stratton, Solomon Piper
 Strauss, Ferdinand
 Strauss, Peter Ernest
 Streeter, Edward Clark
- *Sturgis, Russell
 *Sumner, Alfred Henry
 Suter, Hales Wallace
 Swan, William Willard
 *Sweetser, Mrs. Anne Maria
 Sweetser, Isaac Homer
 Swift, Henry Walton
 Taft, Edward Augustine
 Taggard, Henry
 Talbot, Miss Marion
 Taylor, Charles Henry
 Taylor, Charles Henry, Jr.
 Taylor, William Osgood
 *Thacher, Henry Charles
 Thacher, Mrs. Julia Edgar
 Thacher, Louis Bartlett
 Thacher, Thomas Chandler
 Thayer, Bayard
 Thayer, Charles Irving
 *Thayer, David
 *Thayer, Eugene Van Rensselaer
 Thayer, Frank Bartlett
 Thayer, John Elliot
 Thayer, Mrs. Mary
 Thorndike, Alden Augustus
 *Thorndike, George Quincy
 Thorndike, Townsend William
 *Thornton, Charles Cutts Gookin
 *Tileston, James Clarke
 *Tinkham, George Henry
 Todd, Thomas
 Todd, Thomas, Jr.
 *Tompkins, Arthur Gordon
 *Tompkins, Eugene
 Tompkins, Mrs. Frances Henrietta
 Viles
 Tripp, Guy Eastman
 *Tucker, Alanson
 Tucker, George Fox
 *Tucker, James Crehore
 Tucker, Lawrence
 Tufts, Leonard
 *Turner, Alfred Rogers
 Turner, Mrs. Cora Leslie
 *Turner, Edward

- *Turner, Job Abiel
 Tyler, Charles Hitchcock
 Tyler, Edward Royall
 Underwood, Mrs. Caroline Susanna
 Underwood, William Lawrence
 *Upham, George Phineas
 *Upton, George Bruce
 Van Nostrand, Alonzo Gifford
 *Vose, James Whiting
 *Wadsworth, Alexander Fairfield
 Wadsworth, Eliot
 *Walker, Francis Amasa
 Walker, Grant
 Wallace, Cranmore Nesmith
 Ward, Francis Jackson
 Ware, Miss Mary Lee
 Warner, Bela Hemenway
 Warren, Albert Cyrus
 Warren, Edward Ross
 Warren, John Collins
 *Warren, Samuel Dennis
 *Warren, Mrs. Susan Cornelia
 Warren, William Fairfield
 *Warren, William Wilkins
 Waterman, Frank Arthur
 *Waters, Edwin Forbes
 Watkins, Walter Kendall
 Watters, Walter Fred
 Webber, Franklin Roscoe
 Webster, Edwin Sibley
 Webster, Frank George
 *Webster, John Haskell
 Weeks, John Wingate
 Welch, Francis Clarke
 Weld, Mrs. Caroline Langdon
 *Weld, Daniel
 *Weld, John Davis
 *Weld, Otis Everett
 Weld, Richard Harding, Jr.
 Wellington, Miss Anna Colburn
 Wendell, Barrett
 *Wentworth, Alonzo Bond
 Wesson, James Leonard
 West, Mrs. Olivia Sears
 *Weston, Mrs. Frances Erving
- Wetherbee, Winthrop
 Wheeler, Horace Leslie
 *Wheelwright, Andrew Cunningham
 *Wheelwright, Edward
 *Wheelwright, Mrs. Isaphene Moore
 *Wheelwright, Josiah
 *Wheildon, William Wilder
 Whipple, Joseph Reed
 Whipple, Sherman Leland
 Whitchee, Frank Weston
 Whitcomb, Henry Clay
 *White, Charles Tallman
 White, George Robert
 White, Harry Kent
 *White, John Gardner
 White, McDonald Ellis
 White, Mrs. Sarah Brackett
 *White, Miss Susan Jackson
 Whitman, Allan Hiram
 Whitman, William
 *Whitmore, Charles John
 *Whitmore, Charles Octavius
 *Whitney, Mrs. Caroline Abbe
 *Whitney, Henry Austin
 *Whitney, James Lyman
 *Whittington, Hiram
 *Wigglesworth, Edward
 Wigglesworth, George
 Willcomb, Mrs. Martha Stearns
 *Willcutt, Francis Henry
 Willcutt, Levi Lincoln
 Willcutt, Levi Lincoln, Jr.
 *Willcutt, Mrs. Mary Ann Phillips
 Willcutt, Miss Sarah Edith
 *Williams, Benjamin Bangs
 *Williams, Edward Henry
 *Williams, Henry Dudley
 *Williams, Henry Willard
 Williams, Holden Pierce
 Williams, Horace Dudley Hall
 Williams, John Davis
 *Williams, Miss Louisa Harding
 Williams, Ralph Blake
 *Williams, Samuel Stevens Coffin

* Deceased.

Williams, Stillman Pierce
 *Wilson, Davies
 Winchester, Daniel Low
 *Winchester, Thomas Bradlee
 Winslow, Arthur
 Winslow, William Copley
 Winsor, Miss Mary Pickard
 Winsor, Robert
 Winthrop, Frederic
 *Winthrop, Robert Charles, Jr.
 Winthrop, Robert Mason
 Wise, John Perry
 Withington, Charles Francis
 Wolcott, Mrs. Edith Prescott
 *Woodbury, John Page

*Woodman, Cyrus
 Woods, Frank Forrest
 Woods, Frederick Adams
 *Woods, Henry
 Woodworth, Herbert Grafton
 *Woolley, William
 Woolson, Mrs. Annie Williston
 *Woolson, James Adams
 Worcester, Elwood
 Wright, Albert Judd
 *Wright, Charles Francis
 *Wright, Miss Esther Fidelia
 Wright, John Gordon
 Wright, William James
 *Young, George

* Deceased.

ANNUAL MEMBERS.

*Abbott, John Colby
Abbott, Samuel
Abbott, Samuel [Capt.]
Adams, Edward Brinley
Ainsley, John Robert
Alcott, John Sewall Pratt
Allen, Mrs. Adeline Amanda
Allen, Mrs. Caroline Balch
Allen, Charles Willard
Allen, Frederick Baylies
Allen, Herbert Dupee
Allen, William Lothrop
Alley, Arthur Humphrys
Ames, Oliver
Amory, Charles Walter
Andrews, Edward Reynolds
Apollonio, Theron Arthur
Appleton, Samuel
Appleton, William Sumner
Atkins, Edwin Farnsworth
Atkinson, Charles Follen
Atkinson, George
Austin, Charles Lewis
Avery, Charles French
Ayers, Walter
Bacon, Edwin Munroe
Bacon, Louis

Badger, Wallis Ball
Bailey, Alvin Richards
Bailey, Hollis Russell
Bailey, James Warren
Barbour, Edmund Dana
Barrus, George Hale
Bartlett, Stephen Long
Barton, Edward Henry
Bates, John Lewis
Batt, Charles Richard
Baylies, Walter Cabot
Beal, Boylston Adams
Bean, Henry Sumner
Beebe, Franklin Haven
Benton, Josiah Henry
Bigelow, Alanson
Binder, William
Bird, William Barnard
Bliss, James Frederick
Blodget, William
Boit, Robert Apthorp
Bond, Lawrence
Bowditch, Charles Pickering
Bowen, Henry James
Bradstreet, George Flint
Bray, William Claxton
Bremer, Theodore Glover

* Deceased.

Briggs, Oliver Leonard
 Brown, Arthur Eastman
 Brown, Charles Henry Calhoun
 Brown, Joseph Taylor
 Brown, Samuel Newell
 Bryant, John Duncan
 Burnett, Robert Manton
 Burr, Mrs. Mary Bancroft
 Bush, John Standish Foster
 Bush, Samuel Dacre
 Campbell, John
 Capen, Samuel Billings
 Carlisle, Edward Augustus
 Carr, Samuel
 Carter, George Edward
 Cate, Martin Luther
 Chamberlin, Miss Abby H.
 Cheney, Mrs. Elizabeth Stickney
 Chick, Frank Samuel
 Chick, Isaac William
 Child, John Howard
 Christian, Andrew Forest
 Chute, Arthur Lambert
 Clapp, Mrs. Susan Prescott
 Clapp, Mrs. Vanlora Joann
 Clark, Benjamin Preston
 Clark, Charles Storey
 Clark, Miss Elizabeth Hodges
 Clark, Ellery Harding
 Clark, Frederic Simmons
 Clark, Isaiah Raymond
 Clarke, George Kuhn
 Clarke, George Lemist
 Clough, Micajah Pratt
 Clough, Samuel Chester
 Cobb, William Henry
 Cochrane, Alexander
 Codman, Charles Russell
 Coffin, Charles Albert
 Cole, Enoch Edward
 Coleman, Cornelius Ambrose
 Comstock, William Ogilvie
 Conrad, Sidney Smith
 Cook, Charles Sidney

Coolidge, Harold Jefferson
 Coolidge, John Templeman
 Cox, Edwin Birchard
 Crane, Winthrop Murray
 Cruft, Mrs. Florence Lemist
 Cunniff, Michael Matthew
 Currant, John Francis
 Cushing, Arthur Percy
 Daniels, John Alden
 Davenport, Francis Henry
 Davidson, Herbert Elbridge
 Davis, George Peabody
 *Davis, Horatio
 Dawes, Ambrose
 Dean, Charles Augustus
 Dearborn, John
 Dennison, Charles Sumner
 Dennison, Henry Beals
 Dennison, Herbert Elmer
 Dexter, Charles Warner
 Dexter, George Blake
 Dexter, Gordon
 Dickinson, Marquis Fayette
 Dodd, Horace
 Dolliver, Watson Shields
 Dorsey, James Francis
 Dowse, Charles Francis
 Driver, William Raymond
 Dumaine, Frederic Christopher
 *Dumaresq, Philip Kearney
 Durant, William Bullard
 Edwards, Francis Marshall
 Elder, Samuel James
 Eldredge, Mrs. Ellen Sophia
 Eliot, Amory
 Ellis, Augustus Hobart
 Ellms, Charles Otis
 Emerson, Charles Walter
 Emmons, Mrs. Helen Brooks
 *Eustis, George Pickering
 Everett, Arthur Greene
 Fairbanks, Charles Francis
 Fales, Herbert Emerson
 Farley, William Thayer

* Deceased.

Farnsworth, Miss Alice
 Farrar, Frederick Albert
 Faight, George Nelson
 Fay, Mrs. Margaret Welch
 Ferdinand, Frank
 *Field, George Prentice
 Fisk, Everett Olin
 Fisk, Otis Daniell
 Fisk, Robert Farris
 Flagg, Elisha
 Fobes, Edwin Francis
 Forbes, Allan
 Forbes, James Murray
 Foss, Granville Edward, Jr.
 Foster, Charles Henry Wheelwright
 French, William Bradford
 Frenning, John Erasmus
 *Fry, Charles
 Fuller, Alfred Worcester
 Furness, Dawes Eliot
 Gallison, William Henry
 Gardner, George Augustus
 Gaskins, Frederick Alfred
 Gaston, Miss Sarah Howard
 Gaston, William Alexander
 Gay, Frederick Lewis
 Gay, Warren Fisher
 Gillooly, Frederick Lawrence
 Glines, Edward
 Glover, Albert Seward
 Goodnow, Daniel
 Goodspeed, Charles Eliot
 Grafton, Harrie Craig
 Graves, John Long
 Gray, Miss Harriet
 Gray, John Chipman
 Greene, Mrs. Charlotte Nichols
 Greenlaw, William Prescott
 Gulesian, Moses Hadji
 Hall, Charles Wells
 Hall, Mrs. Evelyn Ames
 Hall, James Morris Whiton
 Hall, Thomas Hills
 Hallett, Daniel Bunker
 Hallett, William Russell
 Halsall, William Formby
 Hamlin, Charles Sumner
 Hammond, Gardiner Greene
 Hardy, Alpheus Holmes
 Harrington, George
 Harrington, George Sumner
 Hart, Francis Russell
 *Hart, William Henry
 Haskell, Alfred Tracy
 Hastings, Charles William
 Hastings, Clifford Bicknell
 Hastings, Francis Henry
 Hatch, Edward Augustus
 Hatfield, Charles Edwin
 Haynes, Henry Williamson
 Hecht, Mrs. Lina Frank
 Hedges, Mrs. Anna
 Hedges, Sidney McDowell
 Hemenway, Mrs. Ellen Louisa
 Henchman, Miss Annie Parker
 Hersey, Charles Henry
 Hills, William Sanford
 Hinckley, Henry Hersey
 Hitchcock, Edward Francis
 Hockley, Mrs. Amelia Daniell
 Hogg, John
 Homans, Mrs. Eliza Lee
 Hood, Frederic Clarke
 Hopewell, John
 Horton, Edward Augustus
 Hosmer, Jerome Carter
 Houdlette, Rufus Henry
 Howe, Archibald Murray
 Howe, Henry Saltonstall
 Howe, Walter Clarke
 Howes, Daniel Havens
 Howland, Joseph Francis
 Howland, Shepard
 Hubbard, Frank Henry
 Hubbard, James Mascarene
 Hubbard, Samuel
 Huckins, Frank
 Huckins, Harry

* Deceased.

Hudson, Mrs. Eunice Wells
 Hull, George Harvey
 Humphrey, Henry Bauer
 Humphreys, Richard Clapp
 Hunneman, Carleton
 Hunt, Frederick Thayer
 Hunt, Henry Warren
 Hunter, Herbert Forester
 *Hurd, Charles Edwin
 Hutchings, Mrs. Ellen
 Hutchinson, Charles Carroll
 Iasigi, Miss Mary Vitalis
 *Inches, Charles Edward
 Jackson, James Frederick
 Jackson, Robert Tracy
 James, George Barker
 James, William Grant
 Jaques, Eustace
 Jaques, Henry Percy
 Jaynes, Charles Porter
 Jelly, George Frederick
 Jenkins, Charles
 Jenney, Walter
 Jernegan, Holmes Mayhew
 Johnson, Edward Crosby
 Johnson, Mrs. Frances Seymour
 Johnson, Hiram
 Jones, Benjamin Mitchell
 Jones, Mrs. Sarah Gavett
 Jordan, Mrs. Helen Lincoln
 Judd, Mrs. Sarah Ann
 Kearns, William Francis
 Kendall, Frederick
 Kennedy, Miss Louise
 Kent, Prentiss Mellen
 Kilburn, Warren Silver
 Kimball, Edward Adams
 King, Daniel Webster
 King, Tarrant Putnam
 Knapp, George Brown
 Knight, Clarence Howard
 Knowles, Winfield Scott
 Lamb, Roland Olmstead
 Lamson, Clement Richmond

Larcom, George Francis
 Larkin, William Harrison, Jr.
 *Lathrop, John
 Lawrence, William
 Learned, Francis Mason
 Leatherbee, Charles William
 Leonard, Mrs. Ella May
 Lilly, Channing
 Lincoln, Albert Lamb
 Lincoln, William Edwards
 Lincoln, William Henry
 Linzee, John William
 Livermore, George Brigham
 Locke, Charles Augustus
 Locke, Isaac Henry
 Longfellow, Miss Alice Mary
 Lord, Charles Edward
 Lothrop, Lewis Waterbury
 Love, Henry Hovey
 Lovering, Charles Taylor
 Lyman, George Hinckley
 Mack, Mrs. Eleanor Stevens
 Mackintosh, William Hillegas
 Macurda, William Everett
 Mallalieu, Willard Francis
 Mann, Frank Chester
 Manning, William Wayland
 Mansfield, Henry Tucker
 Marcy, Charles De Witt
 Mason, Fanny Peabody
 *Mathews, Samuel Sherburne
 McCollom, John Hildreth
 McGlenen, Edward Webster
 McLellan, Edward
 Mead, Edwin Doak
 Means, Charles Johnson
 Means, James
 Merriam, John McKinstry
 Merrill, Joshua
 Meyer, Miss Héloïse
 *Miller, Henry Franklin
 Miner, George Allen
 Minot, Laurence
 Mitchell, Thomas Spencer

* Deceased.

- Monks, Frank Hawthorne
 Monks, Richard Joseph
 Montague, David Thompson
 Moody, Mrs. Elizabeth Dana
 Morse, Godfrey
 Morse, Robert McNeil
 Moseley, Frank
 Moseley, Frederick Strong
 Moseley, Herbert
 Myrick, Nathan Sumner
 Nash, Mrs. Bennett Hubbard
 Newhall, Charles Lyman
 Newhall, George Warren
 Newhall, Horatio
 Newton, James Stuart
 Nichols, Francis Henry
 North, James Norman
 Noyes, Frank Albert
 Nute, Herbert Newell
 Nutter, Charles Albert
 O'Brien, Edward Francis
 O'Brien, Thomas Leland
 O'Connell, William Henry
 O'Meara, Stephen
 Osgood, Charles Edward
 Otis, Herbert Foster
 *Otis, Mrs. Margaret
 Paine, Charles Jackson
 Palmer, Bradley Webster
 Parker, George Francis
 Parker, John Nelson
 Parsons, William Edwin
 Paul, William James
 *Peabody, Mrs. Mary Lothrop
 Peirson, Charles Lawrence
 *Perkins, James Dudley
 Perry, Mrs. Olive Augusta
 Peters, Charles Joseph
 Peters, Francis Alonzo
 Peters, William York
 Pettigrove, Frederick George
 Phelps, George Henry
 Pierce, Roscoe
 Pierce, Wallace Lincoln
 Piper, Henry Augustus
 Poor, Clarence Henry
 Poor, James Ridgway
 Pope, William Carroll
 Powers, Patrick Henry
 Pratt, Mrs. Fannie Barnard
 Pray, Benjamin Sweetser
 Prescott, William Herbert
 Prince, Mrs. Lillian
 Putnam, George Franklin
 Putnam, Miss Georgina Lowell
 *Quincy, Josiah Phillips
 Rand, Arnold Augustus
 Rand, Leon Woodbury
 Rand, Waldron Holmes
 Read, Charles French
 Read, Robert Leland
 Read, William
 Reade, Philip
 Reed, Alanson Henry
 Remick, Frank Woodbury
 Remick, John Anthony
 Rice, David
 Rice, Fred Ball
 Rich, Henry
 *Rich, James Rogers
 Rich, Mrs. Pauline Babo
 Rich, William Thayer
 Richards, George Edward
 Ripley, Ebed Lincoln
 Robbins, Royal
 Robinson, Francis Edward
 Robinson, John Campbell
 Rogers, Miss Susan Snow
 Rogers, Mrs. William Barton
 Ross, Mrs. Caroline Emily
 Rothery, John Jay Elmendorf
 Rugg, Frederic Waldo
 Rumrill, Frank
 Russell, Mrs. Frances Spofford
 *Russell, Thomas Hastings
 Saben, Edward Emerson
 Sargent, Mrs. Aimée
 Sargent, Arthur Hewes

* Deceased.

Saunders, Daniel
 Sawyer, Jacob Herbert
 Sawyer, Warren
 Schofield, William
 Schouler, James
 Schrafft, William Edward
 Seabury, Frank
 Searle, Charles Putnam
 Sears, Francis Bacon
 Sears, George Oliver
 Sears, Richard
 Sears, Mrs. Ruth
 Sears, Mrs. Sarah Pratt
 Sears, William Richards
 Seavey, Fred Hannibal
 Sergeant, Charles Spencer
 Sherwin, Thomas
 Shimmin, Miss Blanche
 Shuman, Samuel
 Skillings, David Nelson
 Small, Augustus Dennett
 *Smith, Albert Oliver
 Smith, Charles Card
 Smith, Charles Francis
 Smith, Edward Ephraim
 Smith, Joseph Newhall
 Snow, Charles Armstrong
 Soule, Horace Homer, Jr.
 Sowdon, Arthur John Clark
 Spinney, Benjamin Franklin
 Sprague, Mrs. Emeline Martha
 Sprague, Henry Harrison
 Sproul, Thomas John
 Stearns, Albert Henry
 Stearns, James Pierce
 Stedman, Arthur Wallace
 Stevens, Francis Herbert
 Stevenson, Robert Hooper
 Stimson, Frederic Jesup
 Storey, Moorfield
 Stratton, Charles Edwin
 Streeter, Francis Volney
 Strong, Edward Alexander
 Strong, Mrs. Mary Baker

Sturgis, Richard Clipston
 Sullivan, Mrs. Mary Emma
 Swan, Charles Herbert
 Sweet, Everell Fletcher
 Sweet, Henry Nettleton
 Sweetland, Charles Williams
 Sylvester, Joseph Smith
 Taylor, William Herbert
 Tenney, George Punchard
 *Thayer, Nathaniel
 Thorndike, Augustus Larkin
 Throckmorton, John Wakefield
 Francis
 Tingley, Charles Edwin
 Tolman, James Pike
 Townsend, James
 Trask, William Ropes
 Tucker, Arthur Standish
 Tuttle, Lucius
 Underwood, Henry Oliver
 Verne, Bernard Paul
 Vialle, Charles Augustus
 Vincent, Miss Susan Walker
 Wait, William Cushing
 Wales, William Quincy
 Walker, Joseph Ballantyne
 Ward, Joseph Frederic
 Ware, Horace Everett
 Warren, Bentley Wirt
 Warren, Franklin Cooley
 Warren, Mrs. Rebecca Bennett
 Watson, Bertram J
 Way, Charles Granville
 Webster, Mrs. Lizzie Florence
 Weeks, Warren Bailey Potter
 Wells, Benjamin Williams
 Wendte, Charles William
 West, Charles Alfred
 Weston, Thomas
 Wheeler, George Henry
 Wheelwright, Henry Augustus
 Wheelwright, John William
 Whitaker, Joseph
 White, Miss Gertrude Richardson

* Deceased.

White, Walter Henry	Winthrop, Thomas Lindall
Whitney, David Rice	Wolf, Bernard Mark
Whitney, James Edward	Wood, Howland
Whitney, Mrs. Margaret Foster	Wood, Irving
Whittemore, John Quincy Adams	Woodbury, Isaac Franklin
Whittier, Albert Rufus	Woodman, Arthur Lorrin
Willett, George Franklin	Woods, Edward Franklin
Williams, David Weld	Woods, Joseph Wheelock
Williams, George Gorham	Woodward, Frank Ernest
Williams, Henry Bigelow	Woodworth, Elijah Burghardt
Williams, Horace Perry	Wright, Charles Pierce
Williams, Moses	Wright, George Sumner
Williams, Robert Breck	Wyeth, Edward Augustus
Williams, Sydney Augustus	Wyman, Frank Wheelock
Williamson, Robert Warden	Young, William Hill
Winkley, Samuel Hobart	

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Be it Known that whereas THOMAS C. AMORY, CURTIS GUILD, JOHN WARD DEAN, DORUS CLARKE, SAMUEL M. QUINCY, WILLIAM S. APPLETON, THOMAS MINNS, HENRY F. JENKS, JOHN T. HASSAM, and DUDLEY R. CHILD, have associated themselves with the intention of forming a corporation under the name of

The Bostonian Society,

for the purpose of promoting the study of the history of Boston, and the preservation of its antiquities, and have complied with the provisions of the Statutes of this Commonwealth in such case made and provided, as appears from the certificate of the President, Treasurer and Directors of said corporation, duly approved by the Commissioner of Corporations and recorded in this office ;

Now, Therefore, I, Henry B. Peirce, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do hereby certify that said THOMAS C. AMORY, CURTIS GUILD, JOHN WARD DEAN, DORUS CLARKE, SAMUEL M. QUINCY, WILLIAM S. APPLETON, THOMAS MINNS, HENRY F. JENKS, JOHN T. HASSAM and DUDLEY R. CHILD, their associates and successors, are legally organized and established as and are hereby made an existing corporation under the name of

The Bostonian Society,

with the powers, rights and privileges and subject to the limitations, duties and restrictions, which by law, appertain thereto.



Witness my official signature hereunto subscribed and the seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hereunto affixed, this second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty one.

[Signed]

HENRY B. PEIRCE,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.

*ORGANIZED TO PROMOTE THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF BOSTON
AND THE PRESERVATION OF ITS ANTIQUITIES.*

BY-LAWS.

I.

OBJECTS.

It shall be the duty of members, so far as may be in their power, to carry out the objects of the Society, by collecting, by gift, loan, or purchase, books, manuscripts, and pictures, and by such other suitable means as may from time to time seem expedient.

II.

MEMBERS.

The members of the Bostonian Society shall be such persons, either resident or non-resident in Boston, as shall be elected to membership. Election shall be made by ballot by the Board of Directors at any regular or special meeting.

III.

HONORARY AND CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Honorary and Corresponding members shall be nominated by the Directors, and shall be elected by ballot by two-thirds of the members present and voting. They may take part in the meetings of the Society, but shall not be entitled to vote.

IV.

ADMISSION FEE AND ASSESSMENTS.

Each member shall pay five dollars at the time of his or her admission, and five dollars each first day of January afterwards, into the treasury of the Society for its general purposes; provided, however, that no person joining the Society on or after the first day of October in any year shall be required to pay an additional assessment for the year commencing on the first day of January following.

If any member shall neglect to pay his or her admission fee or annual assessment, for three months after the same is due, he or she shall be liable to forfeit his or her membership at any time when the Directors shall so order.

The payment of the sum of thirty dollars in any one year by any member of the Society shall constitute him or her a life member of the Society; life members shall be free from assessments, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of annual members. The money received for such life membership shall constitute a fund, of which not more than twenty per cent., together with the annual income, shall be spent in any one year.

V.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificates, signed by the President and the Clerk, shall be issued to all persons who have become life members of the Society.

VI.

MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the third Tuesday in January, and regular meetings shall be held on the third Tuesday of every month, excepting June, July, August and September, at such time and place as the Directors shall appoint. Special meetings shall be called by the Clerk, under the instruction of the Directors.

At all meetings ten members shall be a quorum for business. All Committees shall be appointed by the Chair, unless otherwise ordered.

VII.

OFFICERS.

The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-President and seven other Directors, a Clerk and a Treasurer.

The Directors, Clerk and Treasurer shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting in January, and shall hold office for one year, and until others are duly elected in their stead. The President and Vice-President shall be elected by the Board of Directors from their number. The offices of Clerk and Treasurer may be held by the same person.

VIII.

VACANCIES.

Any vacancies in the offices of the Society may be filled for the remainder of their term by the Board of Directors at any regular meeting, to serve until the next annual meeting of the Society. In the absence of the Clerk at any meeting, a Clerk *pro tempore* shall be chosen for that meeting.

IX.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

At the monthly meeting in December, a Nominating Committee of five persons shall be appointed, who shall report at the annual meeting a list of candidates for the places to be filled.

X.

PRESIDING OFFICER.

The President, or in his absence the Vice-President, shall preside at all meetings. In the absence of both, a President *pro tempore* shall be chosen from the Board of Directors.

XI.

DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

The Clerk shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duties.

He shall notify all meetings of the Society. He shall keep an exact record of all the proceedings of the meetings of the Society and of its Directors.

He shall conduct the general correspondence of the Society, and place on file all letters received.

He shall enter the names of members systematically in books kept for the purpose, and issue certificates of life membership.

The Clerk shall have such charge of all property in the possession of the Society as may from time to time be delegated to him by the Board of Directors.

He shall acknowledge each loan or gift that may be made to and accepted in behalf of the Society.

XII.

DUTIES OF THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall collect all moneys due to the Society, and pay all bills against the Society, when approved by the Board of Directors.

He shall keep a full account of the receipts and expenditures in a book belonging to the Society, which shall always be open to the inspection of the Directors; and at the annual meeting in January he shall make a written report of all his doings for the year preceding.

The Treasurer shall give bond in the sum of one hundred dollars, with one surety, for the faithful discharge of his duties.

XIII.

DUTIES AND POWERS OF DIRECTORS.

The Directors shall superintend and conduct the prudential and executive business of the Society; shall authorize all expenditures of money; fix all salaries; provide a common seal; receive and act upon all resignations and forfeitures of membership, and see that the By-Laws are duly complied with.

The Directors shall have full power to comply with the terms of the lease of the rooms in the Old State House, made with the City of Boston, and to make all necessary rules and regulations required in the premises.

They shall annually, in the month of April, make a careful comparison of the articles in the possession of the Society with the list to be returned to the City of Boston under the terms of the lease, and certify to its correctness.

They shall make a report of their doings at the annual meeting of the Society.

The Directors may, from time to time, appoint such sub-committees as they deem expedient.

XIV.

MEETINGS OF THE DIRECTORS.

Regular meetings of the Directors shall be held on the day previous to the regular meetings of the Society, at an hour to be fixed by the President. Special meetings of the Directors shall be held in such manner as they may appoint; and a majority shall constitute a quorum for business.

XV.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The President shall annually, in the month of January, appoint two Directors, who, with the President, shall constitute the Committee of Finance, to examine, from time to time, the books and accounts of the Treasurer; to audit his accounts at the close of the year, and to report upon the expediency of proposed expenditures of money.

XVI.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The President shall annually, in the month of January, appoint six standing committees (of which the Clerk of the Society shall be a member *ex-officio*), as follows: —

Committee on the Rooms.

A committee of seven members, to be called the Committee on the Rooms, of which the President of the Society shall be a member *ex-officio*, who shall have charge of all the arrangements of the Rooms (except books, manuscripts, and other objects appropriate to the Library, offered as gifts or loans); the hanging of pictures, and the general arrangement of the Society's collections in their department.

Committee on Papers.

A committee of three or more members, to be called the Committee on Papers, who shall have charge of the subject of Papers to be read, or other exercises of a like nature, at the monthly meetings of the Society.

Committee on Membership.

A committee of five or more members, to be called the Committee on Membership, whose duty it shall be to give information in relation to the purposes of the Society, and increase its membership.

Committee on the Library.

A committee of five or more members, to be called the Committee on the Library, who shall have charge of all the arrangements of the Library, including the acceptance or rejection of all books, manuscripts, and other objects appropriate to the Library, offered as gifts or loans, and the general arrangement of the Society's collections in their department.

Committee on Publications.

A committee of four or more members to be called the Committee on Publications, who shall have charge of all the Publications of the Society.

Committee on Memorials.

A committee of three or more members, to be called the Committee on Memorials, who shall have charge of such Memorials as the Society may vote to erect.

These six committees shall perform the duties above set forth, under the general supervision of the Directors.

Vacancies which may occur in any of these committees during their term of service shall be filled by the President.

XVII.

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

Amendments to the By-Laws may be made, at any annual meeting, by vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting. They may also be made by the like vote at any regular meeting, provided notice of the same be contained in a call for such meeting issued by the Clerk, and sent to every member.





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